



Selby District Council – PLAN SelbySites and Policies Local Plan Initial Consultation

Sustainability Appraisal Report

November 2014

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Selby District Council - PLAN SelbySites and Policies Local Plan Initial Consultation

Sustainability Appraisal Report

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Non-Technical Summary

Following adoption of the Selby District Core Strategy in 2013, Selby District Council (SDC) are now considering their Sites and Policies Plan (SAPP), known as *PLAN* Selby. This document will set out site specific policies and proposals (known as Site Allocations) and Development Management Policies to deliver the aims and objectives and strategic policies already established in the Core Strategy. *PLAN* Selby is currently at a very early stage of preparation and a consultation document has been prepared to enable consultees to comment on what should be considered as part of *PLAN* Selby. The results of the consultation will be used to inform the preparation of *PLAN* Selby. Once adopted, *PLAN* Selby will form part of the SDC Local Plan.

Local Planning Authorities are required by law to undertake a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of their Local Plans to ensure that any significant social, economic or environmental effects are identified, assessed, mitigated, communicated and monitored, and that opportunities for public involvement in the process are provided. It is possible to satisfy the requirements of both pieces of legislation through a single appraisal process and this will be adopted in the appraisal of *PLAN* Selby. From here on, the term 'SA' is used to represent the integrated SA / SEA process.

The methodology for the SA undertaken of the Core Strategy will be very similar to the SA of *PLAN* Selby. However, due to the time that has elapsed since preparation of the Core Strategy began, the SA Objectives, against which *PLAN* Selby will be assessed have been reviewed. This review was undertaken on the basis of relevant planning policy and updated baseline data. Whilst there have been significant changes to planning policy, particularly at national level, and more up to date baseline data is available the key sustainability issues for Selby District remain the same as previously identified. Therefore, no changes to the SA Objectives were considered to be required. The SA Objectives against which *PLAN* Selby will be appraised are set out below.

The SA Framework for *PLAN* Selby

	Economic	Social	Environmental
SA Objectives	1. Good quality employment opportunities available to all	3. Education and training opportunities to build skills and capacities	10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental effect
	2. Conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment	4. Conditions and services to engender good health	11. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns that make good use of derelict sites, minimise travel and promote balanced development
		5. Safety and security for people and property	12. Preserve, enhance and manage the character and appearance of archaeological sites, historic buildings, Conservation Areas, historic parks and gardens, battlefields and other architectural and historically important features and areas and their settings
		6. Vibrant communities to participate in decision-making	13. A bio-diverse and attractive natural environment
		7. Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all	14. Minimal pollution levels
	8. Quality housing available to everyone		15. Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to the effects of climate change

	Economic	Social	Environmental
		9. Local needs met locally	16. Reduce the risk of flooding to people and property
			17. Prudent and efficient use of resources

As *PLAN Selby* is at such an early stage of preparation, there are no policies which to appraise. As *PLAN Selby* is developed, the draft policies and proposed site allocations will be appraised using the above SA Framework and feedback provided to enable the Site Allocations and Development Management Policies to be refined. At this initial stage, the aims and objectives of *PLAN Selby* and questions asked throughout the *PLAN Selby* Initial Consultation Document have been reviewed against the SA Framework and commentary provided on whether there are any key issues to address. This process was an iterative one whereby recommendations from the SA work undertaken on the early versions of the *PLAN Selby* Initial Consultation Document were considered by SDC and incorporated into subsequent versions, where appropriate.

With regard to *PLAN Selby* Objectives, the compatibility between these and the SA Objectives mostly is unclear – this is because of the current early stage of *PLAN Selby* and therefore the uncertainty over how the *PLAN Selby* objectives, for example, allocation of sites for housing, will impact upon the Sustainability Objectives. However, following the initial SA work, the aims and objectives were updated to include a specific aim and objective requiring consideration of sustainability objectives in the identification of areas for growth in Selby District. This would have a positive cumulative effect and ensures that sustainability is an integral part of *PLAN Selby*.

With regard to the questions asked throughout *PLAN Selby*, a number of potential sustainability issues were identified and these will be reviewed as *PLAN Selby* evolves.

This SA Report is issued for consultation alongside *PLAN Selby*. If you have any comments on the SA Framework or issues raised within this report, comments must be made in an email or in writing and must be received by 5pm on 19 January 2014 if they are to be considered. Comments should be sent to:

**Policy and Strategy Team
Selby District Council
Civic Centre
Doncaster Road
Selby
North Yorkshire
YO8 9FT
ldf@selby.gov.uk**

All comments must be made in an email or in writing if they are to be considered. Your comments and some personal identifying details will be published in a public register and cannot be treated confidentially. Where practical, personal identifiers may be redacted, but Selby District Council cannot guarantee that all identifiers will be removed prior to publication of consultation records.

1. Introduction

Following adoption of the Selby District Core Strategy in 2013, Selby District Council (SDC) are now considering their Sites and Policies Plan (SAPP), hereafter referred to as *PLAN* Selby. This document will set out site specific policies and proposals (known as Site Allocations) and Development Management Policies (DMP) to deliver the aims, objectives and strategic policies already established in the Core Strategy. *PLAN* Selby is currently at a very early stage of preparation and an initial consultation document has been prepared to enable consultees to comment on what should be considered as part of *PLAN* Selby. The results of the consultation will be used to inform the preparation of *PLAN* Selby. Once adopted, *PLAN* Selby will form part of the SDC Local Plan.

Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act¹, Local Planning Authorities must subject their Local Plan to Sustainability Appraisal (SA). SA is a process by which plans under preparation can be assessed to determine their sustainability implications through the appraisal against environmental, social and economic objectives. The aim is to ensure that sustainability issues are integrated into the decision making process.

The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004² (the 'SEA Regulations') requires strategic environmental assessment of a wide range of plans and programmes, including Local Development Documents, if they may give rise to significant environmental effects. SEA is a process to ensure that any significant environmental effects are identified, assessed, mitigated, communicated to decision-makers, and monitored, and that opportunities for public involvement in the process are provided. SEA and SA are very closely linked. SA aims to integrate sustainability issues into decision making by appraising the plan or strategy using environmental, social and economic objectives. SEA also aims to facilitate sustainable development but 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.

A SA/SEA was carried out of the SDC Core Strategy (available on this web link http://www.selby.gov.uk/service_main.asp?menuid=&pageid=&id=2395). This report documents the first step of the SA/SEA process (here after referred to as SA only) relating to *PLAN* Selby; that is how *PLAN* Selby will be appraised. The SA Framework of *PLAN* Selby will draw upon that of the Core Strategy however, it has been reviewed on the basis of updated planning policy and guidance and baseline data to ensure that it remains up to date, relevant and proportionate to the SA of *PLAN* Selby.

The objectives of *PLAN* Selby and questions asked throughout the *PLAN* Selby Initial Consultation Document have been reviewed against the SA Framework and commentary provided in this report on whether there are any key issues that require consideration as *PLAN* Selby develops.

As *PLAN* Selby is at such an early stage of preparation, there are no specific policies which to appraise. In relation to the allocation of sites, all the sites submitted to SDC in the 'Call for Sites' have been included in the *PLAN* Selby Initial Consultation Document. These sites, plus any others that may come forward during the *PLAN* Selby Initial Consultation will then be subject to an 'initial screen' by Selby District Council to identify the suitability of the sites. This initial screen will include an assessment against key environmental and sustainability criteria. Following this initial screen, potential sites will be appraised against the SA Framework to inform the process.

¹ HMSO (2004) Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act

² HMSO (2004) Statutory Instruments 2004 No. 1633, The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004.

This SA Report has been undertaken by Waterman Energy, Environment & Design (hereafter referred to as Waterman) on behalf of SDC. The report is structured as follows:

- **Section 1** Introduction
- **Section 2** Scoping the SA
Describes the how the SA Framework used in the assessment of the Core Strategy has been refined and updated such that it is applicable to *PLAN* Selby.
- **Section 3** Testing the Scope of *PLAN* Selby
Tests whether the *PLAN* Selby Objectives are compatible with the SA Objectives and reviews the questions raised in the *PLAN* Selby Initial Consultation Document to identify any potential sustainability issues for consideration as *PLAN* Selby develops.
- **Section 4** Next Steps
Sets out the next steps in the appraisal of *PLAN* Selby.
- **Section 5** Consultation
Discusses the consultation process and how you can comment.
- **Appendices**

2. Scoping the SA

2.1 Methodology

A SA Scoping Report was prepared for the SA of the Core Strategy in 2005. Given the time that has elapsed since preparation of the Scoping Report for the Core Strategy, this report has reviewed the relevant strategies, plans and programmes to identify if there are any new issues that should be considered as part of the SA of *PLAN* Selby. Baseline data has also been updated, where necessary.

2.2 Review of Relevant Strategies, Plans and Programmes

The Local Plan 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. National, regional and local policies, plans, programmes, and strategy documents were reviewed as part of the 2005 SA Scoping Study to determine the objectives and targets relevant to the Core Strategy, and to identify synergies or inconsistencies between these and the Core Strategy objectives. Since this time, there have been significant changes to National, Regional and Local policy. The review of strategy, plans and programmes has therefore been updated and is presented in Appendix A.

2.3 Baseline Characterisation

The SEA Directive requires a description of the baseline environment. An extensive search for baseline information was undertaken as part of the 2005 SA Scoping study using a range of sources, including web based databases and publications, personal communications, published reports and stored information. Given the time that has elapsed since this initial review, the baseline data has been reviewed and updated as part of this SA Report. The baseline data presented is based on sources available at the time of publication.

The full review of baseline data is provided in Appendix B. The information is representative of the current situation in the District, including, where possible, any trends, and key sustainability issues. 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. The key sustainability issues identified as part of this baseline review are summarised below.

2.3.1 Limitations and Outstanding Data

The collection of data for an SA is an on-going and potentially indefinite exercise. The baseline data collected at this stage is considered sufficient to determine the sustainability issues faced by Selby District. This data will be updated, where appropriate, as the production of the Local Plan continues.

Where possible, trends in baseline conditions have been described, however 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. Additionally, the date of data varies meaning that some baseline data is more up to date than others.

Any further baseline data gathered during the course of the consultation period will be considered, as appropriate.

2.4 Key Sustainability Issues

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

2.4.1 Economic

Agriculture, power generation and mining have featured strongly in the employment structure of the District in the recent past compared with proportions nationally. However, employment in agriculture has been steadily declining, although it remains important in spatial terms, and the closure of the Selby coalfield in 2004 significantly reduced mining employment opportunities. The economy of the District remains varied, although with two major coal-fired power stations at Drax and Eggborough, the energy sector is especially prominent and this is expected to continue in the light of national policy statements.

Selby is the main urban employment centre but there is also significant employment at Sherburn-in-Elmet and, to a lesser degree, Tadcaster. Unemployment is generally lower than regional and national averages. However, a very high proportion of economically active residents, approximately 58% in 2008, now work outside the District. Consequently, there is a need to address the range of employment opportunities available locally.

Based on the 2007 Employment Land Study (refreshed in 2010), over 29.4% of the total existing allocated employment land supply is found to be 'high constrained' (where there are serious issues related to the development of the site) and a significant proportion is found to be 'medium constrained'. Importantly, only 3.5% of sites are currently allocated in the district are 'low constrained'. All of the low constrained sites are located in Selby Town.

The decline in agriculture has contributed to the weakening of the rural economy of the District and there is a recognised need for diversification of the sector. 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 a small but important 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. There is also a need to improve tourism facilities across the District.

2.4.2 Social

In terms of population, Selby has significantly more 35-59 year olds and significantly fewer 15-29 year olds than the national average. Based on the 2011 Census, the population of the District has risen by 9% since 2001 and the Regional Econometric Model indicates that the population of the District is due to increase by 20% (or by 16,048 people) up to 2026 from 2008 levels.

Of all Selby residents of a working age, 76% consider themselves economically active.

The District is ranked 236th least-deprived out of 354 local authorities, according to the 2010 English Indices of Multiple Deprivation. Selby District is ranked 287th on the income measure and 268th on the employment measure. Selby North ward is in the bottom 10% most deprived areas, a worsening since 2009 when it was in the 15% most deprived.

In year ending April 2013, police crime statistics showed that there were 38 notifiable crimes per 1,000 people. This is the third highest in North Yorkshire, behind York and Scarborough but is below average for similar districts in the Country.

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. Across Selby District as a whole, demand outstrips supply for all property types. The lack of affordable private housing in the District, particularly for first-time buyers, is a significant problem. The 2009 Strategic Housing Market Assessment has shown that across Selby, there is an annual net shortfall of 378 and a gross shortfall of 409 affordable dwellings. This compares with a net affordable housing requirement of 294 each year identified in the 2005 SDC Housing Needs Assessment. Future development will need to ensure an adequate quantity, range and mix of housing to meet the needs of the population of the District.

The level of service access and availability varies considerably throughout the District with many rural parts experiencing poor public transport provision. 39% of rural residents said they had difficulty accessing cultural and recreational facilities and 31% had difficulty getting to hospital. 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, whilst there is capacity when considering the District as a whole, many schools within Selby District are operating near to or above their current capacity. Increased demand for school places arising from further development will need to be identified at an early stage and appropriate educational provision and investment assessed as part of the planning process.

The District Council's 2006 survey of recreational open space revealed that the general level of provision falls below the standard recommended by the National Playing Fields Association (NPFA) of 2.4 hectares (6 acres) per 1,000 population. There are also considerable variations in the amount and distribution of recreational open space across the District. The most significant deficiencies were found at Brayton, Byram cum Sutton, Carlton and Whitley, and the need for improvement of open space was identified in 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.

2.4.3 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 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) in the District. Barlow Common is a Statutory Local Nature Reserve. Future development should seek to maximise every opportunity to protect and enhance the biodiversity 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. There is also potential for conflict between preserving and enhancing the District's historic environmental assets, whilst accommodating its requirements for development. Future development should continue to protect and enhance the landscape, townscape (including urban fringes), rural and historic character of the District without compromising its economic, social and environmental sustainability.

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). Yorkshire Water has however, confirmed that water supply should not represent a constraint to future development within the District.

The River Ouse is a major corridor and migration route linking the Humber with the rivers higher up the catchment. Its integrity should not be compromised.

The Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) for the District was published in November 2007 and identified that 64.4% of the District is located within Flood Zone 1 (low risk of flooding), 8.7% is located within Flood Zone 2 (medium risk), 2.4% is located within Flood Zone 3a (high risk) and 22.5% is located within Flood Zone 3b (high risk). This identified risk has the potential to act as a major constraint to development. As a significant number of potential development sites in Selby fall within higher flood risk areas, the process of identifying land to satisfy development aspirations has been subject to a process of sequential testing. This seeks to promote development in those areas identified as having a lower risk of

flooding wherever possible. The Level 2 SFRA was completed in February 2010. The Level 2 SFRA will be refreshed as part of the evidence base preparation for *PLAN* Selby.

Climate change is an issue that is highly likely to have a significant impact on Selby, through increased rainfall resulting in more severe and frequent flooding events. Increased rainfall may have a positive effect on the District as it may recharge the aquifers. Climate change will need to be addressed through the *PLAN* Selby policies. Both the cause of climate change and the management of its effects will need consideration.

Based on data from the York and North Yorkshire Waste Partnership, recycling rates in Selby for 2012/2013 stood at 42%, showing an improvement of 5.4% from 2009. A Municipal Waste Management Strategy for the City of York & North Yorkshire was introduced in 2006 to provide the strategic vision for managing wastes and improving resource recovery in York and North Yorkshire to 2026.

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. A variety of bus companies operate within the District, providing access to market towns, and to larger settlements beyond the District boundary. However, in places the service provision is limited. 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. 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.

2.5 SA Framework

Although there have been changes to both baseline data and strategies, plans and programmes relevant to Selby District, the key sustainability issues for the District are considered to remain the same as those identified in 2005. Therefore, the Sustainability Objectives identified in the Core Strategy Scoping Report are considered suitable to appraise *PLAN* Selby. However, the Sub-Objectives have been reduced and in some cases, revised, to ensure that they are relevant to *PLAN* Selby and that the level of work used to assess the Site Allocations in particular, is proportionate.

Table 2 below identifies the Key Objectives/Sub-Objectives to be used within the SA of *PLAN* Selby. Some of the Sub-Objectives will only be relevant to the Land Allocations (including Housing Allocations, Employment Land Allocations, Green Belt Review, Strategic Countryside Gap review and/or Development Limits review) whilst others will only be relevant to the DMP. Given that, at this stage, the DMP and details of the Site Allocations are not known, the relevance of the Sub-Objectives will need to be reviewed as *PLAN* Selby develops.

Table C1 in Appendix C provides further information on the process for refining the SA Objectives and Sub-Objectives and which sub objectives are currently considered likely to be relevant to the Land Allocations and which are likely to be relevant to the DMP.

Table 1: Key Objectives/Sub-Objectives to be used in the SA of *PLAN* Selby

Key Objectives/Sub-Objectives	
ECONOMIC	
1.	Good quality employment opportunities available to all
1.1	Will it provide employment opportunities that match and enhance the needs and skills of the local workforce?
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?

Key Objectives/Sub-Objectives	
2	Conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment
2.2	Will it encourage rural diversification?
2.10	Will it encourage the growth of the tourism sector, including green tourism businesses and initiatives?
SOCIAL	
3	Education and training opportunities to build skills and capacities
3.1	Will it ensure an adequate number of school places within the District?
4	Conditions and services to engender good health
4.1	Will it improve equitable access to health services (especially to groups of people most excluded and in highest need)?
5	Safety and security for people and property
5.1	Will it reduce crime through design measures?
5.4	Will it reduce the causes of accidents (including measures to reduce road accidents such as speed restrictions and traffic calming)?
6	Vibrant communities to participate in decision-making
6.7	Will it improve and increase community facilities?
7	Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all?
7.1	Will it increase provision of culture, leisure and recreation (CLR) activities/venues?
7.5	Will it preserve, promote and enhance local culture and heritage?
7.7	Will it improve and extend the Public Rights of Way (PRoW) and green infrastructure corridors network by providing recreation facilities for walkers, cyclists and riders?
7.8	Will it address the shortfall in recreational open space in the District?
8	Quality housing available to everyone
8.1	Will it provide appropriate housing for local needs?
9	Local needs met locally
9.4	Will it support the vibrancy of town and village centres?
ENVIRONMENTAL	
10	A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts
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 locating employment, health care, education and other amenities in close proximity to residents and improving public transport)?
10.5	Will it make the transport/ environment attractive to non-car users (e.g. pedestrians and cyclists)?
10.7	Will it encourage employers to develop green travel plans for staff travel to/from work and at work?
11	A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns that make good use of previously developed sites
	Will it ensure new development is well designed and appropriate to its setting?
11.9	Will it encourage the development of Previously Developed Land?
11.10	Will it increase use of sustainable design and sustainable building materials in construction?
12	Preserve, enhance and manage the character and appearance of archaeological sites, historic buildings, Conservation Areas, historic parks and gardens, battlefields and other architectural and historically important features and areas and their settings
12.1	Will it preserve or enhance the character, appearance or setting of Conservation Areas?

Key Objectives/Sub-Objectives	
12.2	Will it preserve or, where appropriate, enhance the special character or appearance of Listed Buildings and structures or their settings?
12.3	Will it preserve or enhance the character, appearance or setting of Historic Parks and Gardens?
12.4	Will it preserve or enhance archaeological sites and their settings?
12.5	Will it protect and/ or enhance the character, appearance or setting of the Registered Battlefield or prejudice the potential for its interpretation?
12.6	Will it conserve and manage locally important buildings and townscapes?
12.7	Will it conserve and manage distinctive historic landscapes?
13	A bio-diverse and attractive natural environment
13.1	Will it protect and enhance existing priority habitats and species and provide for appropriate long-term management of wildlife habitats?
13.2	Will it protect and enhance individual features such as hedgerows, drystone walls, ponds and trees?
13.3	Will it ensure urban fringe and rural landscapes are protected and enhanced for the benefits of all residents and visitors and that significant loss of landscape character and quality is minimised?
14.	Minimal pollution levels
14.1	Will it clean up contaminated land to the appropriate standard?
14.2	Will it reduce the potential for air pollution or control the impact of existing air pollution on the occupiers of new developments?
14.3	Will it reduce the potential for water pollution or control the impact of existing water pollution on the occupiers of new developments?
14.4	Will it reduce the potential for noise pollution or control the impact of existing noise pollution on the occupiers of new developments?
14.5	Will it reduce the potential for light pollution or control the impact of existing light pollution on the occupiers of new developments?
15	Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to the effects of climate change
15.6	Will it plan and implement adaptation measures for the likely effects of climate change?
15.7	Will it increase the amount of energy from renewable sources that is generated and consumed in the District?
16	Reduce the risk of flooding to people and property
16.1	Will it reduce risk from flooding?
16.2	Will it direct development away from flood risk areas?
16.3	Will it prevent inappropriate development in flood zones?
16.4	Will it increase the use of sustainable urban drainage (which reduces run-off and improves water quality)?
17	Prudent and efficient use of resources
17.1	Will it increase efficiency in water, energy and raw material use?
17.3	Will it make efficient use of land (appropriate density, protect good agricultural land, use Brownfield land in preference to Greenfield sites)?
17.4	Will it increase prevention, reuse, recovery and recycling of waste?
17.6	Will it reduce use of non-renewable resources?
17.7	Will it ensure that new development exists within the constraints of the District's water resource?

3. Testing the *PLAN* Selby Objectives and Consultation Questions

3.1 Testing the *PLAN* Selby Objectives

The *PLAN* Selby Objectives outline the purpose and intended scope of *PLAN* Selby. It is important that the objectives of *PLAN* Selby are in line with sustainability principles and it is for this reason that they are tested against the SA Framework. The aims and objectives of *PLAN* Selby, as set out within the Initial Consultation Document are:

PLAN Selby Aims

1. To make Selby District a great place to do business, to enjoy life and to make a difference in line with the Corporate Plan.
2. To deliver the Core Strategy growth in a sustainable manner consistent with national policy and local evidence.

PLAN Selby Objectives

1. To deliver new development sites (allocations) for housing and employment needs and other uses (for example town centre uses).
2. That site selection procedure will include consideration of sustainability objectives.
3. To translate strategy into place-specific policies and proposals to promote growth and to protect assets.
4. To set up to date Green Belt Boundaries to endure beyond the life of this plan and designate Safeguarded Land.
5. To set new area-based policies and boundaries (such as Development Limits, Town Centre Boundaries) if found to be needed.
6. To provide detailed policies/designations on specific topics (such as climate change and renewable energy, Rural Affordable Housing Exceptions Sites and Travellers) where appropriate.
7. To set criteria based policies where necessary in order to avoid an overly-detailed plan or too many policies with little relevance.

The development of these aims and objectives was an iterative process; that is early versions were tested against the SA Framework and feedback provided to enable them to reflect the sustainability objectives. For this reason, the second aim and second objective were included in order to ensure that consideration of sustainability was an integral part of *PLAN* Selby.

The results of the appraisal of the final version of the aims and objectives are presented in Table 2, below.

This shows that as a result of *PLAN* Selby being at a very early stage of preparation, the compatibility between the SA Objectives and the *PLAN* Selby Aims and Objectives is mainly unclear. For example, the effect of the allocations for housing and employment needs on the SA Objectives relating to heritage assets, cannot be determined until the location of the sites is known. The only areas where the Objectives are compatible is where the *PLAN* Selby objectives aim to allocate sites which will result in an increase in housing, employment and CLR activities. There are no SA Objectives which would not be met by the scope of the *PLAN* Selby in conjunction with the Core Strategy. Objective 2 states that the '*site selection procedure will include consideration of sustainability objectives*'. Whilst the cumulative effect of this objective is likely to have a positive effect, the appraisal against the individual SA objectives is unknown at this stage.

Table 2: Appraisal of the *PLAN* Selby Aims and Objectives

	<i>PLAN</i> Selby Aims		<i>PLAN</i> Selby Objectives						
	Aim 1	Aim 2	Obj 1	Obj 2	Obj 3	Obj 4	Obj 5	Obj 6	Obj 7
SA1	✓	?	✓	?	✓	-	-	-	-
SA2	✓	?	✓	?	✓	-	-	-	-
SA3	-	?	?	?	-	-	-	-	?
SA4	-	?	?	?	-	-	-	-	?
SA5	-	?	-	?	-	-	-	-	?
SA6	✓	?	?	?	-	-	-	-	?
SA7	✓	?	✓	?	✓	-	-	?	?
SA8	-	?	✓	?	?	-	?	-	?
SA9	-	?	?	?	?	-	?	?	?
SA10	-	?	?	?	-	-	-	?	?
SA11	-	?	?	?	?	-	-	?	?
SA12	-	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
SA13	-	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
SA14	-	?	?	?	?	-	?	?	?
SA15	-	?	?	?	-	-	-	?	?
SA16	-	?	?	?	-	-	-	?	?
SA17	-	?	?	?	-	?	-	?	?

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

3.2 Key Sustainability Issues Associated With the *PLAN* Selby Consultation Questions

PLAN Selby sets out a series of questions for comment. In order to feed into this plan making process, Table 3 below sets out the potential sustainability implications of the *PLAN* Selby questions and discusses what should be considered during the development of *PLAN* Selby.

Table 3: Key Sustainability Issues Associated with the *PLAN* Selby Initial Consultation Questions

<i>PLAN</i> Selby Question	Key Sustainability Consideration
1 Please refer to the Sustainability Appraisal report. Please let us have your comments on the objectives and approach.	Not applicable.
2. Please refer to the Habitat Regulations Assessment report. Do you have any comments on the screening methodology?	Not applicable.
3. Please let us have your comments on the Duty to Cooperate Statement.	Not applicable.
4. Please refer to the <i>PLAN</i> Selby Engagement Plan. Please let us have your comments on the planned approach to ensuring <i>PLAN</i> Selby is positively prepared.	Consultation on the SA is a key component of the SA process. This would be achieved through the proposed consultation on this SA Report and subsequent reports prepared to accompany the subsequent consultation versions of <i>PLAN</i> Selby.
5 Are the <i>PLAN</i> Selby Objectives the right objectives Are there any others which should be included?	As set out in the assessment in Section 3.1, none of the objectives are incompatible with those of the SA. However, in most cases the compatibility is unclear due to the early stage of the <i>PLAN</i> Selby development. It is considered that all of the SA Objectives may be covered by the <i>PLAN</i> Selby, depending upon the policies eventually determined. The interaction between the <i>PLAN</i> Selby and the Core Strategy is also a key issue. Many of the SA Objectives have already been addressed through the Core Strategy and given that both documents will form the Local Plan, there is no need to replicate policies in the <i>PLAN</i> Selby if they are already covered in the Core Strategy.
6 Are the <i>PLAN</i> Selby topics the right topics? Is this a comprehensive list? Which ones are most important and which ones are less relevant?	The provision of education and healthcare facilities are not explicitly covered by <i>PLAN</i> Selby. However, the requirement for Infrastructure improvements has been identified through the Infrastructure Development Plan (IDP). Other issues that are not explicitly covered in the topic areas relevant to the SA, are pedestrian routes, sustainable construction and resource efficiency, management of pollution, SSSIs and European designated sites of nature conservation importance. There is also the potential to include ecological networks. In many cases, these issues are dealt with by the Core Strategy (through policies SP15, 16 and 19). However, additional supplementary policies may be provided by <i>PLAN</i> Selby.

PLAN Selby Question	Key Sustainability Consideration
<p>7 Do you agree with the proposed approach to the base date for <i>PLAN Selby</i>?</p> <p>Do you agree with the broad principals of the calculation method?</p>	<p>The proposed approach does not alter the minimum requirement of homes identified in the Core Strategy and tested as part of the SA of the Core Strategy. The proposed approach is therefore not considered to affect the SA.</p>
<p>8 Should <i>PLAN Selby</i> over-allocate to allow for any non-delivery on the allocations? By what method and by how much?</p> <p>How should <i>PLAN Selby</i> seek to allocate sites in such a way as to secure delivery over the whole plan period?</p> <p>Is there an opportunity to have contingency sites in case others are not delivered elsewhere in the District? How might the contingency sites release be managed to maintain a 5 year housing land supply?</p>	<p>The <i>PLAN Selby</i> Initial Consultation Document has already identified that future development beyond the plan period must be considered (in line with the NPPF). Should it be decided to over allocate sites, this would assist in delivery of housing. However, the method by which contingency sites are identified and released should be carefully considered against the SA Objectives. These sites would be assessed individually and cumulatively in the same way as all the site allocations in order to determine the sustainability issues associated with them.</p>
<p>9 Is a simple percentage growth across all Designated Service Villages (DSVs) a good starting point for deciding the split between the DSVs?</p> <p>Bearing in mind issues such as land availability, flood risk and other technical constraints (e.g. highways capacity and access) are there particular criteria that should be taken into account in assessing the final target for Designated Service Villages?</p>	<p>Both the initial site screen and the subsequent appraisal against the SA Framework may identify constraints on certain potential sites meaning that they are less viable for development. It is therefore considered that the potential for the DSVs to accommodate growth should also be considered in the target.</p> <p>All potential preferred sites (following the initial screening) would be assessed individually and cumulatively in order to determine the sustainability issues associated with them.</p>
<p>10 The Core Strategy sets the rules for choosing sites; but do you have any views on the relative importance or weight to be attached to the criteria for site selection?</p>	<p>The SA Framework for assessment of the sites with regard to the SA are set out in Section 2.5. Sustainability issues would be considered on balance rather than using weighted criteria.</p>
<p>11 In Tadcaster, three phases are proposed. Phase 1 and the contingency Phase 2 are to be in Tadcaster and will follow the site selection methodology referred to in the previous section. However, how should <i>PLAN Selby</i> determine where contingency Phase 3 sites should be located?</p>	<p>The method by which contingency sites are identified and released should be carefully considered against the SA Objectives. The <i>PLAN Selby</i> Initial Consultation Document has already identified that future development beyond the plan period must be considered (in line with the NPPF). However, certain sites may be more constrained than others. All potential preferred sites (following the initial screening) would be assessed individually and cumulatively in order to determine the sustainability issues associated with them.</p>
<p>12 Do you know of any sites which may have potential for Gypsy and Traveller Use?</p>	<p>Not applicable. The Site Allocations including the Traveller Sites will be assessed against the SA Framework set out in Section 2.5 during 2014/2015. This will determine whether certain sites would be more sustainable than others.</p>
<p>13 Do you agree with the criteria used in the approach [for Traveller site selection]?</p> <p>Are there other factors that should be considered to further refine the criteria for broad locations for growth [of Traveller sites]?</p>	<p>The recommendations have been reviewed against the SA Framework. It is considered that the ability of the roads to accommodate additional, potentially wide vehicles may also help refine the broad locations for growth. The effect on built heritage and historic landscape should also be considered.</p>

<i>PLAN Selby Question</i>	<i>Key Sustainability Consideration</i>
<p>14 Should the Council develop a more detailed local policy that sets out more specifically the criteria when determining planning applications [for Traveller Need Sites]? If so, what should be in it?</p>	<p>In relation to locational issues, the Traveller Need Assessment is considered to have covered the key issues identified in the SA Framework. Whilst locational issues are considered, the criteria do not cover the SA Sub-objectives relating to reducing crime through design measures (Sub-Objective 5.1), provision of community and/or CLR facilities (Sub-Objective 7.1), quality of design in relation to local culture and heritage (SA Objective11), sustainable design and construction (Sub-Objective 11.10), green infrastructure (Sub-Objective 7.7), pollution (SA Objective 14), and resource use (SA Objective 17). However, these issues should be covered by other policies in the Core Strategy and/or <i>PLAN Selby</i>.</p>
<p>15 What approach should be taken on the existing Established Employment Areas as defined in the Selby District Local Plan 2005? Is there a need for a detailed policy to apply to the Established Employment Areas?</p>	<p>Mixed use allocations would be compatible with a greater number of SA Objectives. However, a supply of employment land needs to be maintained to ensure that employment opportunities are available. It is considered that a policy covering the type of development that would be acceptable in the established employment areas could be helpful in achieving SA Sub-Objectives 1.1 and 1.2.</p>
<p>16 In the Selby District Local Plan, all Employment Allocations were considered suitable for all types of employment use (B1, B2 and B8). However in the light of the different roles of each of the towns, should <i>PLAN Selby</i> consider a different approach, for example being more specific about the types of employment uses on particular sites?</p>	<p>Allocating growth in line with key sectors for each area would help to respond to SA Sub-objective 1.1 (providing employment opportunities that match and enhance the skills of the local workforce) and also may encourage investment and business development (SA Sub-objective 2.5). There may also be instances where certain types of employment use are not suitable for an allocation due to its proximity to a sensitive area, for example a site designated for nature conservation importance. However, in order to ensure that employment opportunities are brought forward, it is equally important that flexibility is maintained in order that land is not sterilised as a result of the allocation.</p>
<p>17 What should the approach be in the rural areas, including the DSVs?</p>	<p>On the basis that other policies set out in the Core Strategy, and <i>PLAN Selby</i> control development within rural areas, it is considered that the SA Objectives are likely to be met. This would be considered as part of the SA.</p>
<p>18 Do we need any Development Management policies particular to the rural areas to expand on the requirements set out in Core Strategy?</p>	
<p>19 Within the rural area do we need any special policies or designations for any of the particular rural sites in the District and to support the rural economy? For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drax and Eggborough power stations; • The former mine sites; • Former airfields. 	
<p>20 Do you have any particular views at this stage on these issues [the types of things <i>PLAN Selby</i> could tackle in relation to town centres] or how each of the</p>	<p>On the basis that the Core Strategy and <i>PLAN Selby</i> adequately control development in town centres, it is considered that the SA Objectives are</p>

<i>PLAN Selby</i> Question	Key Sustainability Consideration
3 town centres should be developed? Or specific issues for shops and facilities in other settlements.	likely to be met. However, this will be tested through the SA.
21 Are there any areas that should be safeguarded, allocated or designated to restrict or promote development? What is the justification for such an approach?	Provision of land to enable infrastructure upgrades or improvements to support the allocations would enable certain SA Objectives to be met for example, provision of green infrastructure (SA Sub-Objective 7.7), road infrastructure to help reduce the cause of accidents (SA Sub-Objective 5.4) etc. However, many of the SA Objectives are met through land already allocated such as Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation.
22 Should Development limits be drawn tightly to maintain the settlement pattern or loosely around the settlements to enable sympathetic development? Where should the boundaries of the new Strategic Countryside Gap at Thorpe Willoughby be drawn? Are the boundaries of the other existing Strategic Countryside Gaps still appropriate? How should <i>PLAN Selby</i> determine how much Safeguarded Land should be designated for potential future use?	In terms of Development Limits, these are currently drawn tightly around the settlements. The SA would need to consider any changes to the Development Limits. The precise locations of the strategic gap at Thorpe Willoughby should be appraised against the SA Framework to ensure that it is compatible with the SA Objectives. The <i>PLAN Selby</i> Consultation Document has already identified that future development beyond the plan period must be considered. Other strategic gaps may be appropriate if they preserve, promote and enhance local culture and heritage and biodiversity. However, this should be balanced with the need for safeguarded land for potential future use.
23 Please refer to the separate Infrastructure Development Plan (IDP). Are there any infrastructure requirements that have not been identified, including small scale and local needs?	The IDP sets out those infrastructure requirements that are known at this time for the various settlements. Further infrastructure requirements may be highlighted through the new evidence base to be prepared as part of <i>PLAN Selby</i> and consultation. This will be assessed through the SA.
24 Is it necessary for <i>PLAN Selby</i> to consider:	
a) Providing a revised target for the plan period to 2027 for installed renewable energy?	Providing additional renewable energy will contribute towards sustainable development and SA Objective 15.
b) Reviewing the 10% onsite requirement?	The requirement for a 10% on site requirement responds to SA Objective 17. Core Strategy Policy SP16 states that this applies to developments of 10 dwellings or more. Whilst advances in the Building Regulations will require zero carbon homes (currently proposed by 2016) and zero carbon non domestic buildings (currently proposed by 2019), it is considered that such targets should remain in the interim. A policy to require Energy Statements, to describe how energy use has been minimised and low or zero carbon technologies have been implemented on development sites could usefully supplement the Core Strategy policy and would improve the sustainability performance of <i>PLAN Selby</i> .
c) Including specific requirements for sustainable building design such as Code for Sustainable	National standards such as the Code for Sustainable Homes and BREEAM provide useful

PLAN Selby Question	Key Sustainability Consideration
Homes and BREEAM, subject to local viability testing?	measures for benchmarking performance however, these have financial implications for developers. BREEAM and Code requirements are therefore more readily achievable on major developments, rather than small scale development. The Building Regulations are also likely to become more stringent in order to meet the Government's zero carbon targets (currently proposed for 2016 for housing and 2019 for non-domestic buildings). Key requirements, such as cycle parking provision and environmental aspects of materials selection, could be provided individually either through the DMP or as part of the Site Allocations, rather than applying a blanket requirement for national standards like BREEAM. It should also be noted that the Code for Sustainable Homes is planned to be abolished and replaced with a voluntary scheme.
d) Identifying suitable areas for renewable and low-carbon schemes by technology? E.g. wind, solar, hydro.	The SA of the Core Strategy identified potential conflicts between renewable energy and built heritage and air quality. Therefore, it is recommended that if potential areas are identified, these are subject to appropriate SA. If areas are not identified, the <i>PLAN Selby</i> DMP should ensure the areas are appropriately reviewed on a case by case basis. This may require specific studies at the planning application stage to ensure that effects are appropriately assessed. It is unlikely that a single separation threshold would be suitable for every site.
e) Identifying separation thresholds? What might they be?	The Government is intending that the Building Regulations will require domestic buildings to achieve zero carbon regulated energy by 2016 and non-domestic buildings by 2019. This will require developers to implement some form of renewable/low zero carbon requirement. However, in the interim, a local policy to require Energy Statements to ensure that energy use is minimised and low and zero carbon technologies are maximised would improve the sustainability performance of <i>PLAN Selby</i> . A policy on designing buildings to adapt to the effects of climate change would have a number of positive effects on the sustainability objectives.
e) Incorporating more detailed development management policies for climate change and renewable/low-carbon energy requirements? If so what do they need to cover? For example, taking into account cumulative impacts of schemes.	The SA encourages minimal resource use and use of renewable energy. As identified above, areas for renewable energy could be allocated. These allocations would need to be reviewed against the SA Framework.
f) How should each of the site allocations (to be identified in later stages) deal specifically with climate change and renewable energy issues?	Priority habitats and species identified through the Biodiversity Action Plan should be considered. Similarly, buildings of local heritage importance (where these have been identified through neighbourhood plans or other studies), should be afforded some protection through the Local Plan.
25 Are there other environmental assets that should be afforded some protection or have a policy basis? Are the existing policies in the Core Strategy sufficient to protect these environmental assets or are further detailed policies necessary?	

PLAN Selby Question	Key Sustainability Consideration
	<p>It is considered that Core Strategy Policy SP18 could adequately protect these environmental assets. However, the evidence base against which future developments would be assessed against this policy may be insufficient in some cases. For example, local heritage assets and agricultural land quality. Site Allocations in sensitive areas may need specific policies to ensure adequate protection of environmental assets.</p>
<p>26 Do the existing Selby District Local Plan policies for heritage assets remain relevant?</p>	<p>Policies relating to heritage assets will be appraised against the SA Framework to ensure that they respond to the requirements of SA Objective 12.</p>
<p>27 Is there a case for <i>PLAN</i> Selby to consider developing a Local List for heritage assets?</p>	<p>SA Objective 12 asks whether the plan includes consideration of locally important buildings, townscapes and landscapes. In order to assess this, some mechanism for assessment of this would need to be developed.</p>
<p>28</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Which topics should <i>PLAN</i> Selby concentrate on? b) Which topics do not require any further detailed Development Management policy because the NPPF or Core Strategy policies are sufficient? c) Are there any other topics that <i>PLAN</i> Selby should address? 	<p><i>PLAN</i> Selby will be assessed against the SA Framework presented in Section 2.5. However, as <i>PLAN</i> Selby will form part of the Local Plan for Selby it will be considered in conjunction with the Core Strategy, and the supporting documents to <i>PLAN</i> Selby such as the IDP. All the documents in combination should therefore seek to respond to the SA. During the appraisal process, should deficiencies be identified in responding to the SA Objectives, work will be undertaken with SDC to rectify this.</p>
<p>29 Should <i>PLAN</i> Selby include policies for setting specific house types and sizes, tenures and specialist housing such as care homes and self builds?</p>	<p>It is considered that <i>PLAN</i> Selby should encourage development of housing in accordance with local need as identified /required through the Strategic Housing Market Assessment in accordance with SA Objective 8. However, some flexibility should be maintained so that should housing needs changed during the lifetime of the plan, these needs can still be met in line with SA Objective 8.</p>
<p>30 Should <i>PLAN</i> Selby include further policies for any of the following: travel plans, parking standards, active traffic management, integrated demand management, capacity improvements, electric vehicle charging points, cycle routes and parking? Are there other local transport schemes/issues that <i>PLAN</i> Selby should develop policies for?</p>	<p>Travel plans are already required through Core Strategy Policy SP7. However, policies to make the environment attractive to non car users would contribute to SA Objective 10 as well as numerous national and regional policy documents.</p>
<p>31 Should <i>PLAN</i> Selby have more detailed general policies on design by being more specific about the minimum design standards it will seek to achieve including policy on development density, environmental and quality design benchmarks (such as BREEAM, Lifetime Homes, Secure by Design etc)? Should <i>PLAN</i> Selby establish design requirements in the new allocated sites that consider the layout, orientation and aesthetic of development proposals?</p>	<p>In terms of development density, as the future Site Allocations are based on a development density, then policies to encourage development to meet or exceed such density levels would enable a more accurate appraisal of the Site Allocations. With regard to other policies on environmental and design quality, it is considered that developers should be required to demonstrate that their developments meet local housing needs identified in the SHMA, minimise the risk of crime or the fear of crime etc. in order to respond to the SA</p>

PLAN Selby Question	Key Sustainability Consideration
	<p>Objectives. Whilst specific methodologies are available to demonstrate that such requirements have been met, <i>PLAN Selby</i> should consider a more flexible approach in how developers are required to demonstrate they have met certain minimum standards of design quality.</p> <p>The Core Strategy (Policy SP19) encourages high quality design on a case by case basis. Policies to require the site allocations to consider layout, orientation and aesthetic of development proposals may be appropriate for certain site allocations in order to respond to SA Objectives.</p>
<p>32 Are the Core Strategy Policies sufficient [regarding community tourism and leisure facilities] or are the remaining SDLP policies still relevant and evidence based?</p> <p>Should <i>PLAN Selby</i> have a more restrictive policy against the loss of rural community facilities? What could the tests be?</p> <p>How can <i>PLAN Selby</i> promote tourist accommodation, recreation open space, community and sports facilities etc?</p>	<p>The Core Strategy does not contain specific policies in relation to tourism other than development in rural areas. An additional <i>PLAN Selby</i> policy in relation to tourism would have a positive effect on SA Objective 7. The need for additional leisure and community facilities is identified in a number of Core Strategy policies. However, additional policy direction in <i>PLAN Selby</i> would have a beneficial effect on SA Objective 7.</p> <p>The ability of local communities to access facilities has been identified as a key issue in local and regional policy documents and through the SA work. In order to have a positive effect on SA Objectives 6 and 7, the loss of community facilities should be avoided where possible unless development proposals can identify what alternative community facilities are available or provide such facilities as part of the development proposal.</p> <p>If recreation open space, community and sports facilities are required as part of larger site allocations this would have a beneficial effect on SA Objective 7.</p>
<p>33 What policies should <i>PLAN Selby</i> include to manage development in the countryside? For example, is there a need for more detailed policies for: replacement dwellings, farm diversification, conversions, re use of buildings, local amenity, appropriate scale, form and character of area/ role and function/ design codes, isolated homes – special circumstances?</p>	<p>Core Strategy Policy SP13 allows development in the countryside providing 'In all cases, development should be sustainable and be appropriate in scale and type to its location, not harm the character of the area, and seek a good standard of amenity.' Other Core Strategy policies seek to protect nature conservation interests. It is therefore considered that further detailed policies are not required in order to respond to the SA Objectives.</p>
<p>34 How should the Council view large previously developed sites in the countryside?</p>	<p>Development of previously developed sites in the countryside may be appropriate and could contribute to economic and social SA objectives. However, the development should still be subject to policies to protect environmental assets.</p>
<p>35 Which SDLP Policies are suitable for continued use in <i>PLAN Selby</i>?</p> <p>Which are completely out of date, or no longer necessary?</p>	<p>Each saved SDLP policy should be reviewed to determine whether they are already adequately covered by the Core Strategy or whether additional policies within <i>PLAN Selby</i> should be provided. For example, no specific policies are provided relating to trees within the Core Strategy.</p>

<i>PLAN Selby Question</i>	<i>Key Sustainability Consideration</i>
<p>Could any be updated or amended for use in <i>PLAN Selby</i>? How can they be brought up to date?</p>	<p>Provision of a policy in relation to trees should therefore be considered.</p>
<p>36-56 How should the settlements [Selby, Sherburn-in-Elmet, Tadcaster and the Designated Service Villages] grow and develop – what could a vision for Selby, Sherburn-in-Elmet and Tadcaster say? What else is needed in the settlements that could be allocated a site?</p>	<p>In terms of sustainable development, a more compact form of development is more sustainable because it facilitates access to services whilst safeguarding land from development. However, such growth must be considered in the context of environmental and heritage assets. The Visions for Selby, Sherburn-in-Elmet and Tadcaster should consider the social and economic needs of the community together with environmental constraints and opportunities in order to determine the best locations for growth and requirements for developments within these areas.</p> <p>No specific site allocations have been identified or reviewed at this stage. Following the <i>PLAN Selby</i> initial public consultation process, site allocations will be identified and SA of the potential site allocations will be undertaken.</p>
<p>57 Do you have any comments on the evidence that the Council considers necessary?</p>	<p>It is considered that a study into public transport infrastructure in relation to site allocations and an assessment of locally important buildings would be useful additions to the list of evidence and would enable a more accurate cumulative SA of the Site Allocations. In addition, it is considered that the cumulative assessment of the site allocations on a particular element should be considered for example, on highways capacity/landscape areas. However, it is recognised that there are budgetary constraints to provision of this information.</p>
<p>58 Is there any other evidence that the Council should consider gathering?</p>	<p>It is considered that a study into public transport infrastructure in relation to site allocations and an assessment of locally important buildings would be useful additions to the list of evidence and would enable a more accurate cumulative SA of the Site Allocations. In addition, it is considered that the cumulative assessment of the site allocations on a particular element should be considered for example, on highways capacity/landscape areas. However, it is recognised that there are budgetary constraints to provision of this information.</p>

4. Next Steps in the Sustainability Appraisal of *PLAN Selby*

At this stage, *PLAN Selby* has not developed any specific new policy or selected sites to allocate. Following completion of the initial consultation on *PLAN Selby*, the outcomes of the consultation process will be taken together with the evidence base, to develop the DMPs and Site Allocations.

The emerging DMPs will be reviewed against the SA Framework to provide feedback and allow the DMPs to be refined.

With regard to the Site Allocations, all sites that have been received by SDC as potential sites for development will undergo an initial screen to identify those that could potentially become a Site Allocation. Following this initial screen, the potential sites will be reviewed against the SA Framework and further refinement of the sites will be undertaken. Once a list of potential Site Allocations has been drawn up, the need for mitigation or specific policy direction in relation the allocations will be identified through the SA.

Should the green belt, strategic countryside gaps or town centre boundaries require substantive review (i.e. beyond revising the boundaries to follow natural features on the ground), the following will be considered:

- The need for such revisions – that is, would the revision meet other Sustainability Objectives such as provision of local housing/employment needs or provision of additional infrastructure/cultural, leisure and recreational facilities to enable sustainable growth;
- Will the revisions to the boundaries affect environmental assets (both natural and built heritage assets);
- If potentially significant changes of the boundaries are undertaken these would be appraised against the SA Framework.

In order to appraise *PLAN Selby* against the SA Framework, existing baseline information and new baseline information gathered to provide the evidence base for *PLAN Selby* will be reviewed. The SA will also consider the policies and proposals provided in other relevant documents, in particular the Core Strategy and Infrastructure Delivery Plan.

4.1 Cumulative Impacts and Uncertainties

The cumulative effect of the DMPs and Site Allocations need to be addressed as part of the SA report. The impact of the Site Allocations on infrastructure is already considered as part of the IDP. SDC has also commissioned a highways study to consider the cumulative effect of the Site Allocations on the highways network. The cumulative impact of the Site Allocations on European sites of nature conservation importance will be considered as part of the Habitat Regulations Assessment. In relation to other SA Objectives, the potential for cumulative sustainability effects from the Site Allocations will be considered as part of the SA, for example, should a number be located within or in close proximity to historic assets.

During the appraisal process, uncertainties may arise and these will be identified in the SA Report.

5. Consultation Process

This document has been prepared for consultation alongside *PLAN* Selby Initial Consultation Paper. At each stage of *PLAN* Selby preparation, a Sustainability Appraisal report will be prepared to document how the SA process has been applied and what changes have been made as a result. The updated SA Report will be issued out for consultation with the relevant version of *PLAN* Selby.

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

Should you wish to comment on *PLAN* Selby and/or this accompanying SA Report comments must be received by 5pm on 19 January 2015. Please send your comments to:

**Policy and Strategy Team
Selby District Council
Civic Centre
Doncaster Road
Selby
North Yorkshire
YO8 9FT
ldf@selby.gov.uk**

All comments must be made in an email or in writing if they are to be considered. Your comments and some personal identifying details will be published in a public register and cannot be treated confidentially. Where practical, personal identifiers may be redacted, but Selby District Council cannot guarantee that all identifiers will be removed prior to publication of consultation records.



APPENDICES

Appendix A Planning Policy Review

Due to changes in National, Regional and Local planning policy, a review has been undertaken of existing policy. The following documents were reviewed as part of this process:

National Planning Policy

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

- Securing the Future: The Government's Sustainable Development Strategy, 2005;
- The National Planning Policy Framework, 2012;
- Planning Policy Guidance, 2014;
- Good Practice Guide on Planning for Tourism, 2006;
- Planning Policy Statement 10 – Planning for Sustainable Waste Management, 2011;
- Planning Policy for Traveller Sites, 2012;
- UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework, 2012;
- Environmental Quality in Spatial Planning, 2005;
- Rural Statement, 2012;
- 'Working with the Grain of Nature': A Biodiversity Strategy for England, 2011;
- A Strategy for England's Trees, Woods and Forests, 2007;
- Planning our Electric Future: A white paper for secure, affordable and low-carbon electricity, 2011;
- Climate Change: The UK Programme, 2006;
- The Future of Transport: a network for 2030, 2004;
- Air Quality Strategy: Working Together for Clean Air, 2007;
- Government Vision Statement on the Historic Environment, 2010;
- A New Commitment to Neighbourhood Renewal, National Strategy Action Plan, 2001.

Regional/Sub County Planning Policy

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

- Leeds City Region Interim Strategy Statement, April 2011;
- Leeds City Region Strategic Economic Plan, March 2014;
- Leeds City Region Green Infrastructure Strategy, 2010;
- Leeds City Region Transport Strategy, 2009;
- North Yorkshire Local Transport Plan (LTP3), 2011-2016;
- Cycle Yorkshire, 2014;
- North Yorkshire Community Plan 2011-2014;
- North Yorkshire - Sustainable Community Strategy 2008/18;
- Let's Talk Less Rubbish –A Municipal Waste Strategy for York and North Yorkshire, 2006-2026;
- The Emerging Minerals and Joint Waste Plan, North Yorkshire County Council, 2013;
- North Yorkshire's Children and Young People's Plan, 2011-2014;
- North Yorkshire Sub-Regional Housing and Homelessness Action Plan, October 2012;
- Countryside Character: Volume 3 – Yorkshire and the Humber;

- The Value of Trees in Our Changing Region - The Strategic Framework for Trees, Woods and Forests in Yorkshire and The Humber Region and Action Plan (Forestry Commission, 2005 – Statutory document);
- The Wharfe and Lower Ouse Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy;
- The Aire and Calder Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy;
- Ouse, Aire and Derwent Catchment Flood Management Plans; and
- Ouse, Wharfe, Upper Aire and Lower Aire Flood Risk Management Strategies.

Local Documents

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

- Selby District Core Strategy, 2013;
- Selby District Local Plan: Saved Policies only;
- Selby District Sustainable Community Strategy 2010-2015;
- Selby District Economic Development and Improvement Strategy 2008-2013;
- Selby District Sport and Cultural Strategy 2006-2011;
- Selby District Council Homeless Strategy 2008 – 2012, update 2008;
- Selby District Community Safety Partnership Plan, 2011-2014;
- Development Strategy for Increasing Affordable Housing Stock, 2013;
- Selby District Council Recreation Open Space Strategy, 2006;
- Selby District Council Play Strategy, 2007 to 2011;
- Selby District Council Countryside and Greenspace Strategy (Draft for Comment), 2013;
- Air Quality Updating and Screening Assessment Air Quality Progress Report 2013;
- Selby District Renaissance Charter, 2005;
- Selby Biodiversity Action Plan, 2004;
- Selby District Council Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 1 (2008), Level 2 (2010) and Level 2 Addendum, 2010;
- Selby District Council Climate Change Strategy, 2008-2013;
- Employment Land Study 2007 and Employment land Refresh, 2010; and
- Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment 2012.

NATIONAL POLICY
Securing the Future: The Government's Sustainable Development Strategy (2005 - DEFRA)
Why it is relevant
This is a review of the original sustainable development strategy of 1999. It contains principles, priorities and indicators relating to sustainable development in the UK.
Key objectives and targets
The new objectives included within the strategy are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living within environmental limits; • Ensuring a strong healthy and just society; • Achieving a sustainable economy; • Promoting good governance; and • Using sound science responsibly.
Implications for <i>PLAN</i> Selby and SA
<i>PLAN</i> Selby should consider the first three objectives of the strategy. The objectives should form the basis for the SA objectives.
National Planning Policy Framework (2012 – Department for Communities and Local Government)
Why is it relevant?
The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the Government's strategy for economic, environmental and social planning policy with the aim of promoting sustainable development in England.
Key objectives and targets
The aim of the NPPF is to enable planning decisions to be made at a local level, with reference to local planning guidance, rather than nationally developed guidance documents. However, the NPPF does include a number of sustainability related objectives, notably: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presumption in favour of sustainable development, meaning that local planning authorities should positively seek opportunities to meet the development needs of their area; • Contribution to conserving and enhancing the natural environment and reducing pollution. Allocation of land for development should prefer land of lesser environmental value; • Encourage the effective use of land by reusing land that has been previously developed (brownfield land), provided that it is not of high environmental value; • Promote mixed use developments, and encourage multiple benefits from the use of land in urban and rural areas; • Actively manage patterns of growth to make the fullest possible use of public transport, walking and cycling, and focus significant development in locations which are or can be made sustainable; • Planning policies should aim for a balance of land uses within their area so that people can be encouraged to minimise journey lengths for employment, shopping, leisure, education and other activities; • Support the transition to a low carbon future in a changing climate, taking full account of flood risk and coastal change, and encourage the reuse of existing resources, including conversion of existing buildings, and encourage the use of renewable resources (for example, by the development of renewable energy); • To support the move to a low carbon future, local authorities should actively support energy efficiency improvements to existing buildings; • Contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by minimising impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains in biodiversity where possible, contributing to the Government's commitment to halt the overall decline in biodiversity; • To help increase the use and supply of renewable and low carbon energy, local planning authorities should recognise the responsibility on all communities to contribute to energy generation from renewable or low carbon sources; and • Plans should protect and exploit opportunities for the use of sustainable transport modes for the movement of goods or people.

<p>Implications for <i>PLAN</i> Selby and SA</p> <p><i>PLAN</i> Selby should consider the three dimensions to sustainable development by including relevant sustainability. The three dimensions to sustainable development are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An economic role – contributing to building a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring that sufficient land of the right type is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth and innovation; and by identifying and coordinating development requirements, including the provision of infrastructure; • A social role – supporting strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by providing the supply of housing required to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by creating a high quality built environment, with accessible local services that reflect the community’s needs and support its health, social and cultural well-being; and • An environmental role – contributing to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment; and, as part of this, helping to improve biodiversity, use natural resources prudently, minimise waste and pollution, and mitigate and adapt to climate change including moving to a low carbon economy.
<p>National Planning Practice Guidance (2014 – DCLG)</p>
<p>Why is it relevant?</p> <p>The National Planning Practice Guidance (‘PPG’) was launched by the Government on the 6th March 2014 and provides a web-based resource in support of the National Planning Policy Framework. Following its launch, a number of previously published planning guidance documents have been cancelled. However, the PPG draws upon a number of the previously published guidance documents and does not seek to alter national policy, only to supplement it and provide further guidance.</p>
<p>Key Objectives and Targets</p> <p>None – the PPG does not seek to alter national policy as laid down by the NPPF.</p>
<p>Implications for <i>PLAN</i> Selby and SA</p> <p>The SA should consider the guidance provided by the PPG in the assessment.</p>
<p>Good Practice Guide on Planning for Tourism (2006 – Department for Communities and Local Government)</p>
<p>Why it is relevant</p> <p>This guidance recognises the importance of tourism for the economy and how tourism can be key to maintaining and enhancing the environment. It also addresses the need to consider tourism during development planning, thereby maximising the economic, social and environmental benefits that tourism has the potential to provide.</p>
<p>Key objectives and targets</p> <p>Ensure land-use is distributed and managed in such a way that it supports the qualities that underpin the tourism industry.</p>
<p>Implications for <i>PLAN</i> Selby and SA</p> <p>Promoting tourism would increase prosperity and employment, however, it is important to recognise the potential conflicts between tourist developments and other environmental objectives.</p>
<p>PPS 10 – Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (2011 – Department for Communities and Local Government)</p>
<p>Why it is relevant</p> <p>PPS 10 sets out Government policy on the role of regional planning bodies and all planning authorities in relation to waste management and sustainability</p>
<p>Key objectives and targets</p> <p>The preparation and deliverance of planning strategies to ensure sustainable development through addressing waste resources with disposal as a last option, providing opportunities for community responsibilities for waste management and securing the implementation of national waste strategies and targets.</p>
<p>Implications for <i>PLAN</i> Selby and SA</p>

Ensure policy proposals take account of the impact of developments on waste resources.
Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (2012 – Department for Communities and Local Government)
Why it is relevant
Sets out the Government’s policy for traveller sites, ensuring fair and equal treatment for travellers, in a way that facilitates the traditional and nomadic way of life of travellers while respecting the interests of the settled community.
Key objectives and targets
To ensure fair and effective strategies are developed by LPAs, ensuring sites are developed within a reasonable time scale, whilst protecting Green Belt from inappropriate development. Promoting more private traveller site provision and understanding travellers cannot always provide their own sites. Reducing the number of unauthorized developments and increasing the number of sites in appropriate locations with planning permission. Reducing tensions between traveller and non-traveller communities and enabling provision of suitable access to services,
Implications for PLAN Selby and SA
Ensure policy proposals take account of the unique requirements and provisions where traveller sites are proposed.
UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework (2012 - JNCC and DEFRA)
Why it is relevant
The Biodiversity Framework is the Government’s continued response to the Convention on Biodiversity. It is the primary framework for wildlife conservation in the UK.
Key objectives and targets
The UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework was published in continued response to the requirements of the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992). It highlights a number of strategic goals to address the causes of biodiversity loss, reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use, to improve the statuses of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity, enhancing benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystems and enhancing implementation.
Implications for PLAN Selby and SA
PLAN Selby should take account of priority for biodiversity, and integrate their plan objectives within it, whenever possible.
Environmental Quality in Spatial Planning (2005 - The Countryside Agency, English Heritage, English Nature, Environment Agency)
Why it is relevant
The guidance has been produced to help planning authorities prepare plans and strategies which will achieve high standards of environmental quality in spatial planning. The Supplementary Files include a checklist for scoping LDF documents.
Key objectives and targets
The document has been produced in order to assist planning authorities to ensure development: is more sustainable, both in built form and location; respects the ability of the environment to accommodate change (including climate change); avoids damage to and increases or enhances the environmental resource; reduces risks to, and potentially arising from, the environment; respects local distinctiveness and sense of place and is of high design quality, so that it is valued by communities; and reflects local needs and provides local benefits.
Implications for PLAN Selby and SA
PLAN Selby should incorporate the principles of Environmental Quality in Spatial Planning.
Rural Statement (2012 – DEFRA)
Why it is relevant
The Rural Statement sets out the Government’s support for rural areas and a positive new agenda to grow the rural economy and support thriving rural economies.
Key objectives and targets

Economic Growth: rural businesses to make a sustainable contribution to national growth, Rural Engagement: engage directly with rural communities so that they can see that Government is on their side; and Quality of Life: rural people to have fair access to public services and active engagement in shaping the places in which they live.
Implications for <i>PLAN</i> Selby and SA
<i>PLAN</i> Selby, in conjunction with the Core Strategy should provide for growth, engagement, access and facilities within rural areas.
'Working with the Grain of Nature': A Biodiversity Strategy for England (2011 – DEFRA)
Why it is relevant
The Biodiversity Strategy for England sets this fundamental shift in train by ensuring that biodiversity considerations become embedded in all the main sectors of economic activity, public and private. The Strategy also sets out a programme for the next five years for the other main policy sectors, to make the changes necessary to conserve, enhance and work with the grain of nature and ecosystems rather than against them. It takes account of climate change as one of the most important factors affecting biodiversity and influencing our policies.
Key objectives and targets
Ensures biodiversity considerations are embedded in all main sectors of economic activity.
Implications for <i>PLAN</i> Selby and SA
The SA and Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) aim to integrate biodiversity into the Local Plan by highlighting the interaction between land-use and wildlife.
A Strategy for England's, Trees, Woods and Forests (2007 - DEFRA)
Why it is relevant
The Strategy sets out strategic priorities and programmes for forestry and woodland in England.
Key objectives and targets
Continued steady expansion of woodland area to provide more benefit for society and the environment.
Implications for <i>PLAN</i> Selby and SA
<i>PLAN</i> Selby should consider opportunities to expand existing woodland or create new woodland areas.
Planning our Electric Future: A white paper for secure, affordable and low-carbon electricity (2011 – Central Government)
Why it is relevant
The White Paper sets out key measures to attract investment, reduce the impact on consumer bills and create a secure mix of electricity sources including gas, new nuclear, renewables, and carbon capture and storage.
Key objectives and targets
To achieve a flexible, smart and responsive electricity system, powered by a diverse and secure range of low-carbon sources of electricity, with a full part played by demand management, storage and interconnection, competition between low-carbon technologies which will help to keep costs down, a network that will be able to meet the increasing demand that will result from the electrification of our transport and heating systems and this all made the least cost to the consumer.
Implications for <i>PLAN</i> Selby and SA
<i>PLAN</i> Selby should encourage development of renewable energy facilities in line with the Core Strategy.
Climate Change: The UK Programme (2006 – Central Government)
Why it is relevant
The programme sets out how the UK plans to achieve its domestic goal to cut carbon dioxide emissions by 20% below 1990 levels by 2010.
Key objectives and targets

<p>This programme projects an overall greenhouse gas emission reduction of between 23-25% below 1990 levels, almost double the initial Kyoto target of 12.5%.</p> <p>To meet the long-term domestic goal of cutting UK carbon dioxide emissions by around 60% by 2050.</p>
<p>Implications for <i>PLAN</i> Selby and SA</p>
<p>The SA should contain objectives for reducing Carbon Dioxide emissions. <i>PLAN</i> Selby should consider how it can contribute to a reduction in Carbon Dioxide emissions.</p>
<p>The Future of Transport: a network for 2030 (2004 – Department for Transport)</p>
<p>Why it is relevant</p>
<p>The White Paper sets out a long term strategy for a modern, efficient and sustainable transport system.</p>
<p>Key objectives and targets</p>
<p>We need a transport network that can meet the challenges of a growing economy and the increasing demand for travel, but can also achieve our environmental objectives. This means coherent transport networks with: the road network providing a more reliable and freer-flowing service for both personal travel and freight, with people able to make informed choices about how and when they travel; the rail network providing a fast, reliable and efficient service, particularly for interurban journeys and commuting into large urban areas; bus services that are reliable, flexible, convenient and tailored to local needs; making walking and cycling a real alternative for local trips; and ports and airports providing improved international and domestic links.</p>
<p>Implications for <i>PLAN</i> Selby and SA</p>
<p>The SA should include an objective on transport and accessibility. <i>PLAN</i> Selby should consider transport in Site Allocations.</p>
<p>Air Quality Strategy: Working Together for Clean Air (2000, updated 2007 – Central Government)</p>
<p>Why it is relevant</p>
<p>The Strategy describes the current and likely future air quality of the UK. It provides a framework for action which includes objectives to improve and protect the UK's air quality in the long-term.</p>
<p>Key objectives and targets</p>
<p>Sets objectives for eight main air pollutants, to protect health.</p>
<p>Implications for <i>PLAN</i> Selby and SA</p>
<p><i>PLAN</i> Selby should consider the objectives for the eight main air pollutants (there are no Air Quality Management Areas in Selby District).</p>
<p>Government Vision Statement on the Historic Environment (2010 – Central Government)</p>
<p>Why it is relevant</p>
<p>The statement recognises the value of the historic environment and the need for it to be managed intelligently in a way which fully realises its contribution to the economic, social and cultural value of the nation.</p>
<p>Key objectives and targets</p>
<p>The historic environment should be protected and sustained for the benefit of our own and future generations.</p>
<p>Implications for <i>PLAN</i> Selby and SA</p>
<p><i>PLAN</i> Selby should consider the historic environment. The SA should contain objectives on management of historic assets.</p>
<p>A New Commitment to Neighbourhood Renewal, National Strategy Action Plan (2001 – Central Government)</p>
<p>Why it is relevant</p>
<p>The Strategy outlines the Government's vision that no person should be seriously disadvantaged by where they live. It includes two long-term goals; lower worklessness and crime, and improved health, skills, housing and environment, in order to reduce the gap between deprived neighbourhoods and the rest of the country.</p>
<p>Key objectives and targets</p>

The national vision for neighbourhood renewal, the plan aims:

- To have lower worklessness; less crime; better health; better skills; and better housing and physical environment in all the poorest neighbourhoods;
- To narrow the gap on these measures between the most deprived neighbourhoods and the rest of the country.

There are no specific targets.

Implications for *PLAN* Selby and SA

These objectives are essential in reducing social exclusion and should be considered broadly within *PLAN* Selby and SA.

REGIONAL AND SUB-COUNTY DOCUMENTS
Leeds City Region Interim Strategy Statement (2011 – Leeds City Region)
Why is it relevant?
Given the uncertainty surrounding the strategic policy framework for spatial planning in the Leeds City Region, an Interim Strategy Statement has been published to make clear the continuing support for the policy principles in the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS).
Key objectives and targets
The statement sets out that the ‘authorities in the partnership continue to support the broad policy thrust of the former RSS and the principles of urban transformation contained in the Plan. To ensure these principles are retained the authorities propose to include the policies from the approved RSS that address spatial principles in a City Region Interim Strategy Statement.’ The policies that would be followed are listed in the Interim Strategy Statement.
Implications for <i>PLAN</i> Selby and SA
<i>PLAN</i> Selby and SA should consider how it can help meet the objectives and targets of those policies taken forward in the ISS.
Leeds City Region Strategic Economic Plan (2014 – Leeds City Region)
Why it is relevant
The Leeds City Region Economic Plan sets out the aims and objectives to ‘develop an economic powerhouse that will create jobs and prosperity.’
Key objectives and targets
The plan is grounded on four strategic themes or ‘pillars’:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting growing businesses; • Developing a skilled and flexible workforce; • Building a resource smart City Region; • Delivering the infrastructure for growth.
Opportunities, synergies, constraints and challenges
In achieving the above pillars for growth, the economic plan sets out that additional housing, employment sites and infrastructure development will be required.
Implications for <i>PLAN</i> Selby and SA
The evidence base for the site allocations will consider the level of growth required within Selby District in the context of the Leeds City Region.
Leeds City Region Green Infrastructure Strategy (2010 – Leeds City Region)
Why it is relevant

<p>The goal of the strategy is to make the Leeds City Region vision for green infrastructure a reality by building and sustaining its contribution to the development of the city region in the coming years and by placing green infrastructure at the heart of spatial planning and economic development.</p>
<p>Key objectives and targets</p>
<p>To promote sustainable growth and economic development; To adapt to and mitigate climate change; To encourage health and wellbeing living; and To improve biodiversity.</p>
<p>Opportunities, synergies, constraints and challenges</p>
<p>The Green Infrastructure Strategy outlines research required to support green infrastructure investment. This will help SDC to identify opportunities for green infrastructure within their area.</p>
<p>Implications for <i>PLAN</i> Selby and SA</p>
<p><i>PLAN</i> Selby will be able to contribute towards the green infrastructure of the Leeds City Region through policy development.</p>
<p>Leeds City Region Transport Strategy (2009 – Leeds City Region)</p>
<p>Why it is relevant</p>
<p>The Leeds City Region identifies key issues arising in the region and prioritises areas requiring sources of funding.</p>
<p>Key objectives and targets</p>
<p>Priority themes are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. reducing carbon emissions and improving energy resilience; 2. strengthening the contribution of the bus; 3. improving strategic connectivity to tackle congestion; 4. developing a strategic framework for demand management; and 5. more effective land use policy / transportation integration.
<p>Opportunities, synergies, constraints and challenges</p>
<p>Although Selby is not identified in the document as a priority for funding within the City Region, the priority themes are relevant to Selby.</p>
<p>Implications for <i>PLAN</i> Selby and SA</p>
<p>Land use policy/transportation integration is an important issue that will need to be considered as part of the land use allocation.</p>
<p>North Yorkshire Local Transport Plan 2011 – 2016 (2011- North Yorkshire County Council)</p>
<p>Why it is relevant</p>
<p>The North Yorkshire Local Transport Plan 2011-2016 sets out the aims and objectives for transport in North Yorkshire and the strategies and policies to deliver them over the five year period 2011-2016.</p>
<p>Key objectives and targets</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To contribute towards the County Council’s Sustainable Community Strategy vision of North Yorkshire; • Supporting flourishing local economies by delivering reliable and efficient transport networks and services; • Reducing the impact of transport on the natural and built environment and tackling climate change; • Improving transport safety and security and promoting healthier travel; • Promoting greater equality of opportunity for all by improving people’s access to all necessary services; and • Ensuring transport helps improve quality of life for all.
<p>Opportunities, synergies, constraints and challenges</p>
<p>The Vision of the plan reflects the philosophy that transport is primarily a means of people accessing the services that they require and that most of those services can be provided in local communities.</p>

Implications for <i>PLAN</i> Selby and SA
<i>PLAN</i> Selby should consider the need for policies that reduce the use of private car and which provide services in local communities.
Cycle Yorkshire - Realising the legacy of Le Grand Départ – a strategy for cycling in Yorkshire and the Humber (2014 -In partnership with Yorkshire and the Humber Local Authorities and Partners)
Why it is relevant
This document presents a strategy to improve health, the environment and the economy in Yorkshire and the Humber through the promotion and increased use of cycling, as a transport mode, as a pastime and for sport, in urban and rural areas.
Key objectives and targets
<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cycling to be widely perceived as a safe, effective, cheap, healthy and enjoyable activity for commuting and leisure; • Yorkshire and the Humber to be recognised as a great region for cycle sport, cycle tourism and events; • A broad range of community, public and private sector partners to be effectively working together to promote cycling; • Everyone in the region to be able to access appropriate equipment to enable them to cycle; • Everyone in the region to have access to training to give them the skills and confidence to be able to cycle regularly; • Safe, high quality infrastructure and facilities to enable cycling, appropriate to local circumstances and need, to be provided throughout each local authority area, linking main residential areas and ingress points to key destinations; • Local authorities and partners to effectively encourage and facilitate everyone in the region to cycle more often as a mode of transport, for recreation and for sport. <p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For the proportion of adults residing in each local authority area cycling at least monthly for recreation to be at least five percentage points higher in 2023 than the 2011 baseline, with an interim target of at least three percentage points by 2018; • For the number of trips made by bicycle in each local authority area to be at least 20% greater in 2023 than a 2012 baseline, with an interim target of at least 12% greater by 2018; • For at least one-third of all cycling activity (for utility, leisure and for sport) to be by women by 2023; • For cycle sport to achieve at least the following increases in numbers in the region by 2018 compared to the 2012 baseline: of competitive events, 3% increase from a baseline of 232 events; of non-competitive events, 10% increase from a baseline of 9 events; • For the annual rate of cyclist casualties in the Yorkshire and Humber region to be below the national rate for England for the next 10 years.
Opportunities, synergies, constraints and challenges
The Strategy aims to increase cycling which would contribute to a reduction in car trips.
Implications for <i>PLAN</i> Selby and SA
<i>PLAN</i> Selby should consider the provision of cycle ways and safe cycle access to new site allocations.
North Yorkshire Community Plan, 2014-2017 (2014 – North Yorkshire County Council)
Why it is relevant
The Yorkshire Community Plan is a refresh of the 2011 to 2014 Community Plan and sets out the key community issues that need to be tackled between 2014 to 2017.
Key objectives and targets
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • facilitate the development of key housing and employment sites across North Yorkshire by delivering necessary infrastructure investments through partnership; • support and enable North Yorkshire communities to have greater capacity to shape and deliver the services they need and to enhance their resilience in a changing world; and • reduce health inequalities across North Yorkshire.

<p>Opportunities, synergies, constraints and challenges</p> <p>A key tenet of the Community Plan is partnership working with a wide variety of bodies including local authorities, County Council's, Local Enterprise Partnerships, volunteer groups and community groups.</p> <p>With regard to the first of the priorities, one of the actions is to jointly develop Infrastructure Delivery Plans (as prepared by SDC) to show what is required and funding options for the infrastructure shortfalls. The Plan also aims to develop a programme of support for local communities to enable them to provide facilities for their needs, health and well being.</p>
<p>Implications for <i>PLAN</i> Selby and SA</p> <p>There are a number of overlaps between the Community Plan and the objectives of the SA such as the Infrastructure Delivery Plans and provision of support to create vibrant communities. Although <i>PLAN</i> Selby may not address all the issues identified in the SA, the Community Plan (amongst others) will consider other Sustainability Appraisal Objectives. Reference to such Plans will be made in the SA of <i>PLAN</i> Selby, where appropriate.</p>
<p>North Yorkshire Sustainable Community Strategy 2008/18 (2008 - North Yorkshire Strategic Partnership)</p>
<p>Why it is relevant</p> <p>The purpose of the North Yorkshire Community Strategy is to set out ways of making a real difference to the social, economic and environmental well-being of the people and places of North Yorkshire.</p>
<p>Key objectives and targets</p> <p>To achieve this vision, ten high level issues have been identified as the priority areas we will need to develop. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to services and public transport; • Affordable housing; • Alcohol; • Children and young people; • Community cohesion; • Community safety; • Economy and enterprise; • Environment; • Health and wellbeing; • Older people.
<p>Opportunities, synergies, constraints and challenges</p> <p>The Community Strategy's key issues broadly correspond with the key issues identified in national, regional and local policy documents aiming to improve the standard of living of the population.</p>
<p>Implications for <i>PLAN</i> Selby and SA</p> <p><i>PLAN</i> Selby in conjunction with the Core Strategy will need to include policies that consider the above challenges, and the objectives in the SA Framework will need to consider these issues.</p>
<p>North Yorkshire Sub-Regional Housing and Homelessness Action Plan (2012 – North Yorkshire County Council)</p>
<p>Why it is relevant</p> <p>The Housing and Homelessness Action Plan sets out the key issues facing York and North Yorkshire in terms of housing and homelessness. It sets out the strategy for improving housing delivery and reducing homelessness.</p>
<p>Key objectives and targets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enabling the provision of more affordable homes; • Maintaining and improving the existing housing stock; • Delivering community renaissance; • Improving access to housing services;

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reducing homelessness.
Opportunities, synergies, constraints and challenges
<p>The provision of affordable housing is a key priority theme of the strategy and <i>PLAN</i> Selby can help to deliver more affordable housing through the policies and allocations.</p>
Implications for <i>PLAN</i> Selby and SA
<p><i>PLAN</i> Selby in conjunction with the Core Strategy will consider allocation of sites for affordable housing and thresholds for provision of affordable housing on other sites.</p>
Let's Talk Less Rubbish – A Municipal Waste Management Strategy for York and North Yorkshire 2006-2026 (2006 - North Yorkshire Waste Management Partnership)
Why it is relevant
<p>This Municipal Waste Management Strategy has been developed by the York & North Yorkshire Waste Partnership and provides the strategic vision for managing wastes and improving resource recovery in York and North Yorkshire. This Strategy document contains the policies, aims, objectives, and targets for the partnership area and relates to the period of 2006 – 2026.</p>
Key objectives and targets
<p>To reduce the amount of waste produced in York and North Yorkshire so as to make us one of the best performing areas in the country by 2013 (currently York and North Yorkshire residents produce more waste per person than in most other areas). By 2008, we aim to produce less per person than the average for England and Wales</p> <p>To promote the value of waste as a natural and viable resource, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-using, recycling and composting the maximum practicable amount of household waste; Maximising opportunities for re-use of unwanted items and waste by working closely with community and other groups; Maximising the recovery of materials and/or energy from waste that is not re-used, recycled or composted so as to further reduce the amount of waste sent to landfill.
Opportunities, constraints and challenges
<p>In line with the waste hierarchy the priorities, after reduction, should be to re-use, recycle and compost waste. Reducing the amount of waste produced in the County must be the priority. Less waste means fewer resources are used and less waste treatment is needed. To achieve the strategies objectives there will need to be more kerbside collection schemes to serve communities across all parts of the region and improved separation of recyclable and compostable materials at Household Waste Recycling Centres.</p>
Implications for <i>PLAN</i> Selby and SA
<p>Consider how the <i>PLAN</i> Selby could contribute to the objectives and achieving the targets for waste reduction and recycling. SA objectives should consider the promotion of recycling and methods for dealing with waste, other than landfill.</p>
The Emerging Minerals and Joint Waste Plan. (2013 - North Yorkshire County Council)
Why it is relevant
<p>The minerals and waste joint plan will, once finalised, set out new planning policies for minerals and waste developments across all three areas which will guide decisions on planning applications up to 2030.</p>
Key objectives and targets
<p>The minerals and waste joint plan is intended to deal with key questions about future development such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> where should future minerals and waste development be directed; when should future development take place; and what sort of development should take place and how should it be implemented.
Opportunities, constraints and challenges
<p>Not yet available.</p>
Implications for <i>PLAN</i> Selby and SA

<p><i>PLAN</i> Selby is not specifically covering waste policies, as these will be dealt with by the Minerals and Joint Waste Plan. However, opportunities to minimise waste through sustainable development should still be identified.</p>
<p>North Yorkshire’s Children and Young People’s Plan, 2011 to 2014 (2011 – North Yorkshire County Council)</p>
<p>Why is it relevant?</p>
<p>The plan sets out the priorities for improving well-being for children and young people in North Yorkshire.</p>
<p>Key objectives and targets</p>
<p>The Council Plan has six aims to improve the lives of North Yorkshire’s residents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enable school autonomy within North Yorkshire as a positive choice for effective schools; • Empower parents and young people through participation, information and advocacy; • Improve chances and outcomes for vulnerable groups by being proactive and joining up well; • Improve outcomes by joint work in localities most in need; • Support the economy through services, purchasing and influence; and • Maintain an effective workforce.
<p>Opportunities, constraints and challenges</p>
<p>The plan aims to ensure that children and young people have adequate provision for their needs.</p>
<p>Implications for <i>PLAN</i> Selby and SA</p>
<p>Provision of school places will be required as a result of growing populations in the areas of site allocations.</p>
<p>Countryside Character Volume 3: Yorkshire and the Humber (1998 - Countryside Commission)</p>
<p>Why it is relevant</p>
<p>The document describes the countryside character of the Yorkshire and Humber region.</p>
<p>Key objectives and targets</p>
<p>The LCA seeks to: raise awareness of the diversity of countryside character we enjoy; increase understanding of what contributes to that character and what may influence it in the future; and encourage everyone to respect the character of the countryside and take account of it in everything that they do.</p>
<p>Opportunities, synergies, constraints and challenges</p>
<p>For each area, the description seeks to evoke what sets it apart from any other. It aims to put our mental image of that area into words. Each description also provides an explanation of how that character has arisen and how it is changing, and gives some pointers to future management issues. The descriptions are not intended to prescribe any particular course of action as a response to that; only to inform the decision making process.</p>
<p>Implications for <i>PLAN</i> Selby and SA</p>
<p>Consider how <i>PLAN</i> Selby can contribute to the preservation of the countryside character of the District.</p>
<p>The Value of Trees in Our Changing Region - The Strategic Framework for Trees, Woods and Forests in Yorkshire and The Humber Region and Action Plan (2005 - Forestry Commission)</p>
<p>Why it is relevant</p>
<p>‘The Value of Trees in Our Changing Region’ provides a Strategic Framework for the future management of trees and woodlands in Yorkshire and The Humber region. It marries national priorities with local aspirations and identifies where a regional approach can add value.</p>
<p>Key objectives and targets</p>
<p>Strategic aims/ objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure the benefits provided by the region’s trees and woodlands are understood, recognised and valued; • A sustainably managed regional tree and woodland resource supporting the retention and development of a viable and vibrant forestry sector, and contributing to the overall sustainable development of the region; • To utilise the many environmental strengths of trees and woodlands to underpin the economic and social renaissance of the region;

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To achieve maximum biodiversity gain for the region through appropriate tree and woodland planting and management that takes account of the needs of all species and habitats; • To help the region address issues of ill-health by maximising the contribution of trees and woodlands, particularly in areas of greatest health inequalities; • To help the region combat climate change through maximising the contribution of trees and woodlands; and • To achieve effective and efficient implementation of the aims and objectives of the strategy. <p>There are no specific targets.</p>
<p>Opportunities, synergies, constraints and challenges</p> <p>The restoration of woodland Sites of Special Scientific Interest to a favourable condition, and the development of a better understanding of the current status of all priority woodland habitats and species in the region, should be prioritised. Only then will it be possible to meet international biodiversity obligations for woodland habitat restoration and expansion.</p> <p>A high priority is given to the management and protection of the region's existing trees and woodlands to increase progressively the overall tree and woodland cover in the region, but to prioritise new planting in areas where the maximum public benefit can be achieved.</p> <p>The restoration of Ancient Woodlands, particularly those planted with non-native species, offers a significant opportunity to deliver biodiversity gain.</p> <p>Fragmentation should be minimised, and connectivity maximised, both between individual woodlands and between woodlands and other semi-natural habitats, so as to create more functional habitat networks in the wider landscape.</p>
<p>Implications for <i>PLAN</i> Selby and SA</p> <p>The Framework should inform <i>PLAN</i> Selby.</p>
<p>The Wharfe and Lower Ouse Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (2005 - Environment Agency)</p>
<p>Why it is relevant</p> <p>The Wharfe and Lower Ouse CAMS sets out how much water is available in the catchment and the Environment Agency's strategy for managing this water now and in the future.</p>
<p>Key objectives and targets</p> <p>The CAMS seeks to ensure a sustainable level of water abstraction to meet the needs of the environment, economy, and water users, both now and for the future.</p>
<p>Opportunities, synergies, constraints and challenges</p> <p>To manage water resources in a catchment effectively and sustainably, it is important that as much information as possible is collated on water needs and uses.</p> <p>Tourism and recreation play a significant role in the economy and use of the water environment across much of the Wharfe and Lower Ouse CAMS area.</p> <p>The Wharfe and Lower Ouse CAMS area contains a wide diversity of habitats. The area is of high conservation value with a number of designated sites. The North and South Pennine Moors, and Craven Limestone Complex are examples of SPAs and SACs within the Wharfe and Lower Ouse CAMS area. There are Sites of Special Scientific Interest within the Wharfe and Lower Ouse CAMS area, which could be impacted by changes in water levels and flows.</p> <p>The Wharfe and Lower Ouse CAMS area is also rich in archaeological sites, such as Bolton Abbey and Barden Tower, burial mounds and henges in Upper Wharfedale and Iron Age settlements such as Close Farm Settlement on the moors north of Grassington.</p>
<p>Implications for <i>PLAN</i> Selby and SA</p> <p>The LDF should take the CAMS into account during the preparation of policies. SA objectives should consider water consumption and pressures on water resources from new development.</p>
<p>The Aire and Calder Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (2007 - Environment Agency)</p>
<p>Why it is relevant</p> <p>The strategy provides details of how the Environment Agency will manage water resources for these catchments which will include Selby District.</p>

Key objectives and targets
The main objective of the CAMS is to ensure a sustainable level of water abstraction to meet the needs of the environment, economy, and water users, both now and for the future.
Implications for <i>PLAN</i> Selby and SA
<i>PLAN</i> Selby should take the CAMS, when published, into account during the preparation of policies. SA objectives should consider water consumption and pressures on water resources from new development.
Ouse, Aire, and Derwent Catchment Flood Management Plans (2010 - Environment Agency)
Why it is relevant
CFMPs are the cornerstone of the Environment Agency's Flood Risk Management Strategy. They identify long term, sustainable policies for flood risk management throughout a river catchment.
Key objectives and targets
CFMPs assess the current flood risks across a river catchment, as well as how these risks are likely to be affected over the next 50-100 years by changes in physical characteristics, such as land use, development and climate change.
Opportunities, synergies, constraints and challenges
CFMPs identify long term, sustainable policies for flood risk management throughout a river catchment.
Implications for <i>PLAN</i> Selby and SA
The CFMPs should be taken into account during the preparation of <i>PLAN</i> Selby.
Ouse, Wharfe, Upper Aire and Lower Aire Flood Risk Management Strategies (2008 - Environment Agency)
Why it is relevant
FRMSs look at the risk of flooding to people, properties and land along specific stretches of river.
Key objectives and targets
FRMSs consider the existing methods of reducing flood risk.
Opportunities, synergies, constraints and challenges
FRMSs propose the most appropriate methods of continuing flood risk reduction into the future.
Implications for <i>PLAN</i> Selby and SA
The FRMSs should be taken into account during the preparation of <i>PLAN</i> Selby policies.

LOCAL DOCUMENTS
Selby District Core Strategy (2013 - Selby District Council)
Why it is relevant
The Core Strategy provides <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A spatial vision for Selby District and strategic objectives to achieve that vision; • The context for designating areas where specific policies will apply, either encouraging development to meet economic and/or social objectives or constraining development in the interests of environmental protection. • The identification of strategic development sites for housing and economic development to accommodate major growth in Selby and a District-wide framework for the subsequent allocation of sites for specific uses (including housing, retail, leisure and other activities). • The Policies setting out the context for more detailed policies and guidance to be included in other local plan documents.
Key objectives and targets
The Core Strategy pursues the following strategic aims to guide the location, type and design of new development and to manage changes to the environment:

- To establish a spatial context for meeting the housing, economic, recreational, infrastructure and social needs of Selby District, and fostering the development of inclusive Communities;
- To ensure that new development is sustainable and that it contributes to mitigating and adapting to the future impacts of climate change; and
- To ensure that new development and other actions protects and enhances the built and natural environment, reinforces the distinct identity of towns and villages, and supports community health and wellbeing, including new communities.

The Vision and Aims described above are to be implemented through the following objectives:

- Enhancing the role of the three market towns as accessible service centres within the District and particularly Selby, as a Principal Town;
- Supporting rural regeneration in ways which are compatible with environmental objectives, and which deliver increased prosperity for the whole community;
- Concentrating new development in the most sustainable locations, where reasonable public transport exists, and taking full account of local needs and environmental, social and economic constraints;
- Safeguarding the open character of the Green Belt and preventing coalescence of settlements;
- Providing an appropriate and sustainable mix of market, affordable and special needs housing to meet the needs of District residents, particularly young people and older people;
- Locating new development in areas of lowest flood risk, where development is proved to be important to the sustainability aims of the plan, and where flood risk can be reduced to acceptable levels by using mitigation measures;
- Promoting the efficient use of land including the re-use of existing buildings and previously developed land for appropriate uses in sustainable locations giving preference to land of lesser environmental value;
- Minimising the need to travel and providing opportunities for trips to be made by public transport, cycling and walking;
- Developing the economy of the District by capitalising on local strengths, nurturing existing business, supporting entrepreneurs and innovation, and promoting diversification into new growth Sectors;
- Protecting and enhancing the existing range of community facilities and infrastructure and ensuring additional provision is made to meet changing requirements and to support new Development;
- Protecting and enhancing the character of the historic environment, including buildings, open spaces and archaeology, economic prosperity, local distinctiveness and community wellbeing;
- Promoting high quality design of new development which recognises and enhances the character and distinctiveness of the locality and which is well integrated with its surroundings both visually and physically, and which achieves places that meet the needs of the members of the community including for health and wellbeing and facilitating social interaction;
- Improving the range and quality of cultural and leisure opportunities across the District and improving tourism facilities;
- Protecting, enhancing and extending green infrastructure, including natural habitats, urban greenspace, sports fields and recreation areas;
- Making best use of natural resources by promoting energy efficiency, sustainable construction techniques and low-carbon and/or renewable energy operations, and protecting natural resources including safeguarding known locations of minerals resources;
- Protecting against pollution, improving the quality of air, land and water resources, and avoiding over-exploitation of water resources, and preventing noise/light/soil pollution and protecting development from noise/light/soil pollution; and
- Protecting the best and most versatile agricultural land and enhancing the wider countryside for its important landscape, amenity, biodiversity, flood management, recreation and natural resource value.

Opportunities, constraints and challenges

The District contains a wealth of natural and historic resources, and provides a high quality environment for those living and working in the area and for visitors. It is also subject to increasing pressure for new housing, commercial activity and new infrastructure. Ensuring that the assessed development needs of the area are met in a way which safeguards those elements which contribute to the distinct character of the District will be an important challenge.

Implications for *PLAN* Selby and SA

<p><i>PLAN</i> Selby will set out the site specific policies and proposals and development management priorities to deliver the strategic priorities set out in the Core Strategy.</p>
<p>Selby District Local Plan Adoption Draft (2005 - Selby District Council, 2005)</p>
<p>Why it is relevant</p>
<p>The Plan sets out policies for the control of development in the District, makes proposals for development and the use of land to allocate land for specific purposes and highlights local planning issues. These will be reviewed as part of <i>PLAN</i> Selby.</p>
<p>Key objectives and targets</p>
<p>The primary aims and objectives of the Plan are concerned with:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) the promotion of sustainable development; 2) the protection and enhancement of environmental quality; and 3) planning for contemporary patterns of development. <p>Under each of these headings are a number of key objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To balance competing demands on a finite quantity of land and make the best use of resources; • To ensure an adequate supply of suitable land for employment, housing and other purposes whilst safeguarding environmental and natural resources from inappropriate development; • To facilitate economic recovery and diversification in a way which enhances environmental quality; • To ensure full and effective use of land and property within existing settlements and to maintain the quality of the countryside; • To assist in meeting the national goal of reducing harmful CO₂ emissions; • To encourage energy efficient forms of development and renewable forms of energy; • To protect and enhance the special character and wildlife habitats of the Selby District; • To protect the countryside for its open character and its landscape, wildlife, recreational and natural resource value; • To protect built heritage including important buildings, conservation areas, open spaces and historical sites; • To ensure control over the pollution of water, air, soil and other environmental assets; • To promote excellence in the quality of design of new development; • To safeguard the amenity of existing and proposed sensitive developments such as homes and schools; • To concentrate new development within or close to market towns and selected villages that are capable of accommodating additional growth; • To sustain rural communities and the growth of the rural economy in a way which respects the character and appearance of the countryside; • To strengthen town and local centres by encouraging community, shopping and employment opportunities; • To maintain and improve choice for people to cycle, walk or use public transport rather than drive between home, jobs and facilities they use regularly; • To maximise the use of existing facilities and investment in infrastructure including public transport.
<p>Implications for <i>PLAN</i> Selby and SA</p>
<p>The 2005 Local Plan has already been partially superseded by the Core Strategy. The remaining policies will either be replaced or incorporated into <i>PLAN</i> Selby. <i>PLAN</i> Selby should consider the relevance of saved policies and the need to replace, refine or incorporate them as necessary.</p>
<p>Sustainable Community Strategy 2010 – 2015 Selby District (2010 - Selby Strategy Forum)</p>
<p>Why it is relevant</p>
<p>The Plan seeks to provide a positive force for change to improve the quality of life for all who live, work and enjoy leisure time in the District.</p>
<p>Key objectives and targets</p>
<p>The main aim of the community strategy is to improve the quality of life for those who live and work in the District. There are five themes for the community strategy, under which are various objectives. These are:</p>

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improve outcomes for people living in the most deprived communities in Selby; 2. Improve outcomes for groups of people most likely to experience poor health and/or struggle to access services; 3. Reduce alcohol-related harm; and 4. Increase access to sport, art and culture for all.
<p>Opportunities, synergies, constraints and challenges</p> <p>The voluntary and community sector needs to be strengthened so it can play an increased role in supporting the community and delivering local services.</p> <p>Education should meet the needs of the local business community, not only academically, but in terms of attitude and ambition and the ability to solve problems, communicate effectively and work as a team.</p> <p>A balance is required between providing more affordable housing, and increased income and salaries through the development of the local economy, to make sure more people can afford to rent or buy houses.</p>
<p>Implications for <i>PLAN</i> Selby and SA</p> <p><i>PLAN</i> Selby should be informed by the objectives of this strategy which reflect local concerns and issues.</p>
<p>Economic Development Strategy and Improvement Plan 2008 – 2013 (2008 - Selby District Council)</p>
<p>Why it is relevant</p> <p>The Strategy aims to facilitate and encourage a vibrant, dynamic and intelligent Selby District economy.</p>
<p>Key objectives and targets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage all to take an active part in the social, environmental and economic well-being of the community; • Help secure access to a full range of job opportunities; • To deal with all individuals, organisation equally irrespective of ethnic origin, political views or legal status; • Focus on issues that matter to the customer, which do not adversely affect others; • Encourage investment and spirit of entrepreneurship into the District; and • To achieve a balanced and sustainable economy.
<p>Opportunities, synergies, constraints and challenges</p> <p>Economic and commercial activities will be focused on the three townships of the District. The image of the area will be raised, developing an environment for business. Skills will be enhanced and access to employment activities improved.</p>
<p>Implications for <i>PLAN</i> Selby and SA</p> <p><i>PLAN</i> Selby will need to consider appropriate locations for employment allocation, and objectives will need to be included in the SA Framework to ensure that the most sustainable locations are selected.</p>
<p>A Sport and Cultural Strategy for Selby District 2006-2011 (2006 - Selby District Council)</p>
<p>Why it is relevant</p> <p>The Strategy promotes the cultural well-being of the District. The purpose of the document is to ensure that a strategic approach is adopted to culture.</p>
<p>Key objectives and targets</p> <p>The Cultural Strategy's vision is as follows:</p> <p>'By 2016 the District of Selby will be an area of high quality, accessible cultural activity. Everyone will be aware of their cultural opportunities and the diverse cultural provision available to the District and will be inspired to participate at all levels, leading to individual and community enrichment'.</p> <p>This is a vision that focuses on retaining and creating opportunities for people to experience and partake in cultural activities regardless of geography, education, background, physical abilities or income, and that reflects the diversity of the Selby District. It also focuses on maximising resources to ensure greater cultural provision within the area, but recognises that much needs to be done to support the agencies working towards this vision. This vision is supported by a series of broad aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing awareness of cultural provision and activity and promoting the notion that cultural activity and participation is enjoyable and available;

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removing the physical and psychological barriers to increased participation in cultural activity; • Providing cultural services activities and venues of the highest quality and opportunities for those at all levels of ability; • Strengthening the contribution of the cultural sector in Selby District to sustainable economic growth and the wider regional agenda; • Maximising internal and external investment into the cultural sector and providing a more effective and equitable distribution of resources; • Promoting a District that recognises its cultural diversity and excels in the harmony between preserving traditional culture and developing new and exciting opportunities for cultural growth; • Identification and agreement of common goals. Increased co-operation and sharing of information and resources between partners to avoid conflict; and • Developing and promoting the District, both within the UK and internationally, as a diverse and quality tourist and business destination.
<p>Opportunities, synergies, constraints and challenges</p> <p>The geographical size and sparsity of population in Selby leads to rural isolation. This issue influences a number of barriers to increased enjoyment of cultural activity in the District, including physical access, increased cost, poor awareness and quality of facilities.</p> <p>Accessibility constraints are primarily concerned with the limited transport infrastructure, large distance to travel, financial cost of getting to facilities and limited awareness of cultural activities and resources.</p> <p>Selby has a strong and distinct cultural identity that should be celebrated but equally there is a need to promote cultural growth and greater diversity whilst preserving local distinctiveness.</p> <p>Facilities, largely due to the rural nature of the District, tend to be of a lower quality or standard than in larger urban areas. There is a clear need to raise both the quantity and the quality of cultural provision in the District.</p> <p>There are a number of groups who are not actively engaged in cultural activity and it is important that greater opportunities are created to involve them in cultural activity.</p>
<p>Implications for <i>PLAN</i> Selby and SA</p> <p>Consider objectives within <i>PLAN</i> Selby where possible and appropriate.</p>
<p>Homelessness Strategy 2008 - 2012 (2008 - Selby District Council)</p>
<p>Why it is relevant</p> <p>This document sets out how Selby District Council plans to address homelessness in the District.</p>
<p>Key objectives and targets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing Homelessness through Prevention; • Reducing the use of and improving the standard of Temporary Accommodation; • Reducing the incidence of youth homelessness; • Access to Support Services to prevent homeless and increase sustainment; • Increasing the supply of Affordable Housing.
<p>Opportunities, synergies, constraints and challenges</p> <p>There is an estimated shortfall of affordable housing in the District of around 294 units per annum. The shortfall is most acute for smaller properties (one and two bedroom), and fall across most parts of the District.</p>
<p>Implications for <i>PLAN</i> Selby and SA</p> <p><i>PLAN</i> Selby and SA Framework should consider the provision of suitable housing for all.</p>
<p>Selby District Community Safety Partnership Plan 2011 – 2014 (2011 - Selby District Community Safety Partnership)</p>
<p>Why it is relevant</p> <p>The Strategy aims to deal with the community safety issues that affect the quality of life of people who live and work in the District.</p>
<p>Key objectives and targets</p>

<p>Reduce the harm caused by alcohol</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the Night Marshal Service and Night-Time Economy problem solving plan Support the Licensing Act reforms; and • Support the revised County alcohol harm reduction strategy. <p>Support the multi-agency delivery of the North Yorkshire Police Control Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to work together through the joint tactical tasking and coordinating group to tackle Serious Acquisitive Crime; Policing the Roads; and • Organised Crime Groups and dealing with Repeat Victimisation – Crime and ASB. <p>Anti-Social Behaviour</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop our structures around reducing anti-social behaviour; and • Implement new legislative changes likely to be rolled out across England and Wales to rationalize and improve the tools and powers available for tackling anti-social behaviour.
<p>Opportunities, constraints and challenges</p>
<p>Engaging with our local communities is one of the key functions of the CSP.</p> <p>In Selby District the key accident types to tackle are road collisions, fire-related accidents, accidents in the home and water-related accidents.</p>
<p>Implications for <i>PLAN</i> Selby and SA</p>
<p><i>PLAN</i> Selby should consider how it can contribute to reducing crime, and the SA Framework should include objectives to help meet these targets.</p>
<p>Development Strategy for increasing its supply of affordable housing stock (2013 - Selby District Council)</p>
<p>Why it is relevant</p>
<p>The Strategy sets out the vision for affordable housing.</p>
<p>Key objectives and targets</p>
<p>The objectives of the strategy are to:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enabling the provision of more affordable homes; • Maintaining and improving the existing housing stock; • Delivering community renaissance; • Improving access to housing services; • Reducing homelessness.
<p>Opportunities, constraints and challenges</p>
<p>Housing Need for the district was established through the Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2009 (SHMA), which advised that Selby District at that time had a population of around 81,200, and is a high demand area for housing.</p> <p>Selby North has the highest level of poor private housing in the District and is in the country's most deprived 25%. Most other wards are the country's least deprived 50%. Of the 28,387 private dwellings only 5% are flats. This figure sits uncomfortably against the general District desire for small accommodation units. This shortfall needs to be tackled through planning, private housing and Public Finance initiatives.</p> <p>There is not a significant overcrowding issue in the District – over 90% of all other England and Wales Authorities have a greater problem. The number of households without their own bath/shower and toilet is even lower – only 40 – placing Selby in the lowest 5% in England & Wales and the very lowest in Yorkshire and The Humber.</p> <p>The demand for affordable social rented homes continues to grow and homelessness presentations have increased over the past few years. Council housing stock is diminishing through right to buy sales and some rural villages have no remaining stock. The supply of new housing in the District continues to be low. All of these issues contribute to the lack of affordable housing in the District.</p>
<p>Implications for <i>PLAN</i> Selby and SA</p>
<p>Consider Strategy objectives in formulating <i>PLAN</i> Selby policies.</p>

Recreational Open Space Strategy (2006 - Selby District Council)
Why it is relevant
The Selby Recreational Open Space Strategy provides a comprehensive framework for the auditing, assessment and future provision of recreational open space, including children's play areas, outdoor sports and other community outdoor recreational facilities across the District.
Key objectives and targets
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To enhance the access and quality of recreation and open space; • To gain community involvement in the development and maintenance of their recreation spaces; • To ensure that recreation open space provision keeps pace with new housing development and seek in partnership with other organisations and bodies to rectify any identified shortages; • To make provision for the sport and recreation needs of the community, including the disabled.
Opportunities, synergies, constraints and challenges
Recreational open space should be protected through local planning policies and no losses should be approved unless an audit of provision and an assessment of needs have been undertaken.
Implications for <i>PLAN</i> Selby and SA
<i>PLAN</i> Selby should consider the need for increased recreational open space wherever possible, and should ensure that recreational open space is accessible to all.
Selby District Council Play Strategy 2007 to 2011, reviewed 2008 (2008 – Selby District Council)
Why it is relevant
Selby District Council has a shortfall of play space and recreational open space (ROS) and this strategy identifies priorities for action.
Key objectives and targets
To improve the amount of good-quality recreation and open spaces in the district and to improve access to them. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To get the community involved in developing and maintaining their recreation spaces, now and for future generations; • To improve the quality of recreation facilities for young people, particularly those identified by young people.
Opportunities, synergies, constraints and challenges
Recreational facilities should be protected through local planning policies and no losses should be approved. Opportunities to improve recreational open space should be identified.
Implications for <i>PLAN</i> Selby and SA
<i>PLAN</i> Selby should consider allocations of play space and recreational provision according to shortfalls identified within the Play Strategy and also encourage provision of play space/ROS within allocations for housing.
Selby District Council Countryside and Greenspace Strategy (2013 – Selby District Council)
Why it is relevant
This strategy sets out the Council's wider ambition toward the management of the countryside and green space throughout the district and how it can conserve and enhance the biodiversity by working with a range of partners and involving communities.
Key objectives and targets
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote a partnership approach with various agencies in implementing the Countryside and Green Space Strategy; • To work with developers to ensure biodiversity is enhanced and new green infrastructure is included as part of all new developments, helping to improve the environment; • To provide a net gain in biodiversity by creating new sites, enhancing and expanding existing sites and improving habitat connectivity; • To maintain and improve access to, and recreation opportunities in, the countryside and green space throughout the district, allowing people to experience and enjoy these areas;

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote awareness, education and training in environmental and countryside issues, allowing people to appreciate, respect and understand what's around them; • To empower and enhance community involvement in the countryside and green space, encouraging people to be active and live well, and realise the benefits on offer; • To promote the economic viability of countryside communities, encouraging new business opportunities and existing business growth.
Opportunities, synergies, constraints and challenges
<p>The Strategy aims to ensure biodiversity enhancements and green infrastructure are included as part of all new developments. Improving access to recreational opportunities is also identified as a key objective.</p>
Implications for <i>PLAN</i> Selby and SA
<p><i>PLAN</i> Selby should consider whether individual site allocations or development management policies should include reference to green infrastructure, biodiversity and recreational opportunities.</p>
Selby District Council Climate Change Strategy, 2008-2013 (2008 – Selby District Council)
Why it is relevant
<p>The Climate Change Strategy addresses how climate change will impact on Selby District Council and what they are able to do about it. The strategy includes a climate change action plan which forms the first of a series of five-year action plans.</p>
Key objectives and targets
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To integrate carbon management into corporate procurement; • To ensure that greenhouse gas emissions resulting from new development are minimised as far as possible; • To deliver long term cost savings from managing carbon emissions and water use; • To inspire staff and member participation in the implementation of the carbon management actions and initiatives; • To work with other organisations within the District to raise awareness of carbon management and to share experience; • Examines the evidence for climate change and how it may affect life in Selby District and the delivery of the Council's services; • Formulates policies in terms of the Council's role in addressing the causes of climate change and managing its impacts; • Considers what actions the Council and its partners may take to address and manage the causes and effects of climate change.
Opportunities, synergies, constraints and challenges
<p>Theme 1 of the plan sets out how reducing the need to travel will be a priority for the Council by enabling residents and visitors' access to the amenities they need with fewer and shorter car journeys. The strategy also encourages sustainable development.</p>
Implications for <i>PLAN</i> Selby and SA
<p><i>PLAN</i> Selby will need to consider access to facilities in the site allocations and/or provision of other local services as part of the allocations. Also, the need to additional policies (over the Core Strategy) in relation to sustainable development should be considered.</p>
Air Quality Progress Report & Air Quality Updating and Screening Assessment for Selby District Council (2013 - Air Quality Consultants)
Why it is relevant
<p>The updating and screening assessment details the quality of the District's air, in comparison to the national air quality objectives.</p>
Key objectives and targets
<p>To identify whether the air quality situation has changed since the first round of review and assessment, and if so, what impact this may have on predicted exceedences of the air quality objectives.</p>

<p>Opportunities, constraints and challenges</p> <p>No exceedences of the air quality objectives are currently predicted. No local Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) are required within the District at present.</p>
<p>Implications for <i>PLAN</i> Selby and SA</p> <p>The objectives of the SA Framework should consider the need to maintain the good standard of air quality across the District and prevent any activities that would be likely to cause future exceedences of the air quality objectives.</p>
<p>Selby District Renaissance Charter (2005 - Urban and Economic Development Group)</p>
<p>Why it is relevant</p> <p>The Urban Renaissance programme takes a long-term view on revitalising the towns of the District, looking ahead over a 25-30 year period.</p>
<p>Key objectives and targets</p> <p>The Charter sets out a 25 year vision for the Selby District and in particular for the three towns. The vision is based on 6 themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing smart - the creative use of housing development to reinforce the towns; • Revitalising town centres; • Uncovering the District's hidden heritage; • Diversifying the economy; • Embracing new futures for the energy industry; and • Managing water so that it becomes an asset rather than a threat
<p>Opportunities, synergies, constraints and challenges</p> <p>There are two strands to urban renaissance - the 'stick' of planning policy to restrict out-of-town development and the 'carrot' of urban policy to make towns and cities more attractive so that they become places where people live and work out of choice rather than necessity.</p>
<p>Implications for <i>PLAN</i> Selby and SA</p> <p>The policies of <i>PLAN</i> Selby in conjunction with the Core Strategy must support the concept of urban renaissance by restricting out of town development and making the Districts town more attractive places to live.</p>
<p>The Selby Biodiversity Action Plan (2004 - North Yorkshire County Council, Selby District Council and the Selby BAP Partnership)</p>
<p>Why it is relevant</p> <p>The document identifies methods by which to conserve, enhance and restore biodiversity in Selby and contributes to the targets set out in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan.</p>
<p>Key objectives and targets</p> <p>The Selby Biodiversity Action Plan seeks to achieve the following:</p> <p>Ensure national targets for species and habitats (in the UK BAP) are translated into effective action at the local level.</p> <p>Identify targets for species and habitats of local value.</p> <p>Develop effective, long-term local partnerships.</p> <p>Raise awareness of the need for biodiversity conservation.</p> <p>Consider opportunities for conservation of the whole biodiversity resource.</p> <p>Set up a monitoring programme for local priorities.</p> <p>Set up a reporting programme.</p> <p>To conserve and restore all ancient semi-natural woodland and to increase the number of woods under unfavourable management. To increase the amount of new woodland from the current 1.7% of the Selby land area to the Yorkshire average of 6.7%.</p> <p>Ensure positive conservation management of all key lowland wood pasture and parkland sites. In the long term, double the area of wood pasture by reinstating the habitat on sites where it occurred historically. Retain veteran trees wherever they occur.</p>

<p>To retain and manage all Ancient and species-rich hedgerows, and to double the amount of species-rich hedgerow, using plants of local provenance.</p> <p>Increase the biodiversity potential of all arable farmland by appropriate cropping practices and conservation management, thereby helping to restore recent losses of farmland wildlife.</p> <p>Maintain the extent and quality of remaining remnants of Floodplain grazing marsh. Double the existing resource, which will benefit birds in particular.</p> <p>To conserve and enhance all remaining areas of species-rich, unimproved grassland. Doubling of the resource through restoration and re-creation.</p> <p>Double the Lowland heathland resource, through re-creation, restoration and management, and manage it for priority Selby species.</p> <p>To increase understanding of the extent, quality, ownership and current management of Fen habitat in the District, and to conserve and enhance all fen communities. To investigate techniques for fen creation and increase the resource by one site.</p> <p>To establish the number of reedbeds in the District and to double the resource.</p> <p>Carefully target the creation of hundreds of water bodies for wildlife and bring all existing water bodies into favourable conservation management.</p> <p>To improve the biodiversity of the canal and navigable river corridors.</p> <p>To ensure an integrated and sustainable approach to river management with the key aims being environmental improvements and increased biodiversity.</p> <p>To maximise the wildlife value of Selby District's greenspace, through education and encouraging management practices sympathetic to wildlife.</p> <p>A stable, resident, breeding otter populations to be present at carrying capacity throughout all rivers and tributaries in Selby District by 2014.</p> <p>To identify remaining water vole populations in Selby District and to increase the number of water voles through habitat expansion, creation and management, to the 1997 level.</p> <p>Expand the great crested newt population by working with planners, developers and land managers to protect existing and create new breeding ponds and foraging habitat.</p> <p>To maintain all existing populations of tansy beetle in the Selby District and to increase its distribution, along both banks of the River Ouse.</p> <p>To establish the butterfly's distribution and increase its distribution.</p> <p>To maintain a population of pillwort on at least one site in Selby District.</p> <p>Greatly increase the number of suitable pools for colonisation by aquatic beetle, and maintain one or more populations of this species in the District.</p> <p>To increase the population and geographical ranges of all eight species of bats.</p>
<p>Opportunities, synergies, constraints and challenges</p>
<p>There are 13 habitats, and 12 species that require priority action in the District.</p>
<p>Implications for PLAN Selby and SA</p>
<p>Protect and enhance Selby's Biodiversity through the Site Allocations and DMPs.</p>
<p>Selby District Council Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2008 & 2010 - Selby District Council)</p>
<p>Why it is relevant</p>
<p>Significant areas of the District lie within the high risk flood zone, placing significant constraints on planning and development in the area.</p>
<p>Key objectives and targets</p>
<p>To ensure that future planning and development is progressed with due consideration paid to flood risk issues and to promote the use of suitable mitigation measures such as sustainable drainage.</p>
<p>Opportunities, synergies, constraints and challenges</p>
<p>The findings of the SFRA provide significant development constraints for the District, having identified that large areas of land earmarked for development is constrained by flooding. The allocation of land for future development must pay regard to the recommendations of the SFRA.</p>
<p>Implications for PLAN Selby and SA</p>

<p><i>PLAN</i> Selby, in conjunction with the Core Strategy, should ensure that flood risk management is central to the planning and development of the area going forward.</p>
<p>Selby District Council Employment Land Study (2007) and Employment Land Refresh (2010)</p>
<p>Why it is relevant</p>
<p>There appears to remain a strong stock of indigenous employment activity – linked to manufacturing and distribution/warehousing specifically. In this headline shift away from traditional (and nationally declining sectors) lies the key challenge for the economic development of the District: its current dormitory role, providing a highly qualified workforce to adjacent centres including York and Leeds primarily, can only be reversed through the delivery of a higher value service sector (specifically BPFS sector) employment.</p> <p>Overall the economy within the District has experienced high levels of economic growth and the workforce is highly skilled and have above average earnings. Levels of enterprise are established through the number of new businesses, which has increased by 8 per cent since 2005.</p>
<p>Key objectives and targets</p>
<p>The Study is intended to provide a detailed assessment of future employment land and supply. It takes into account econometric forecasts and business surveys, take-up rates and market conditions, and reflects the wider role of Selby in the Leeds City Region and Yorkshire and Humber regional context. The Employment Land Refresh provides an update to the study to take account of changes in the economy and up to date guidance.</p> <p>The aims of the study are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide a detailed evidence base for the new Local Plan; Recommend how the Council can plan for future economic development activity; Assist work on the City Regional Development Plan economic growth objectives; and Support the Selby Renaissance Programme. <p>Specifically the studies provide a detailed evidence base relating to employment land demand and supply. The employment land refresh found that most of the available employment land was around the main town of Selby and most sites are medium constrained. Existing stock is old and not necessarily suitable for modern businesses. New employment land requirements were identified up to 2026.</p>
<p>Opportunities, synergies, constraints and challenges</p>
<p>There is an existing threat to the Selby District economy linked to out commuting – specifically the extent to which a workforce has been imported without the accompanying jobs. In the context of the Regional Spatial Strategy this is an important consideration, and indicative of the need for a focus on economic development. By bringing forward an appropriate range of employment land (scale and location) there is a real opportunity to ensure a portfolio of sites for business and sustainable growth across the District, assisting in the delivery of sub-regional and regional priorities.</p>
<p>Implications for <i>PLAN</i> Selby and SA</p>
<p>A series of recommendations are provided in this document relating to the need to allocate additional land, protect existing employment locations, and support rural diversification specifically. The SA will need to consider the effects of these recommendations to ensure that the local economy is strengthened in the most sustainable way.</p>
<p>Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (2012 - Selby District Council)</p>
<p>Why it is relevant</p>
<p>The SHLAA sets out land available for housing in the District.</p>
<p>Key objectives and targets</p>
<p>The primary role of the SHLAA is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify sites with potential for housing; • Assess their housing potential; and • Assess when they are likely to be developed. <p>The Assessment provides evidence to demonstrate whether or not there is a five year supply of deliverable land for housing by identifying as many potential housing sites as possible and assessing their deliverability over a 15 year time horizon (from the predicted date of Core Strategy adoption), in partnership with housebuilders and land agents. It will help in assessing whether there are sufficient developable sites to deliver the Core Strategy housing requirements.</p>

Opportunities, synergies, constraints and challenges
One of the main issues is to have regard to the existing settlement structure and the local housing needs which it generates, whilst at the same time changing the emphasis of future development to focus more strongly on Selby.
Implications for <i>PLAN</i> Selby and SA
<i>PLAN</i> Selby will need to allocate sufficient deliverable land to provide the required amount of housing, of an appropriate mix.

Appendix B Updated Baseline Data

Detailed Baseline Data for the District

Subject	Baseline Information
ECONOMIC	
Economic Performance	<p>Selby District Core Strategy Local Plan 2013</p> <p>Based on 2012 data published by the office for national statistics, public admin, education and health now represents the largest industry sector with 21.1% of employee jobs, followed by manufacturing (20.3%), financial and other business services (14.3%) and wholesale and retail services (12.1). This represents a change from 2009 when Financial and other business services represented the largest sector (26.5%) followed by wholesale//retail, construction and hotel/restaurants.</p> <p>Traditionally the economy of the District has been based on industrialised forms of employment, including coal mining and power generation. Agriculture has also traditionally been important to the local economy. Whilst employment in agriculture is declining, agriculture remains an important use of land and source of opportunities for rural diversification. Other employment in the District is concentrated in service villages in the form of shops and other local services although since 2005, there has been an increasing decline in those rural services particularly with the closure of more than 20 post offices in 2008.</p>
Employment	<p>Selby District Core Strategy Local Plan 2013/ National Statistics/ 2011 Census:</p> <p>Selby is the main employment centre but there is also significant employment at Sherburn-in-Elmet and, to a lesser degree, Tadcaster. Unemployment is generally lower than regional and national averages with 5.5% unemployment compared with 9.3% regionally and 7.8% nationally.</p> <p>In 2012, 39,000 jobs were supported by the District. Employment is primarily concentrated in Selby and adjacent Parishes, Tadcaster, Eggborough/ Whitley Bridge and Sherburn-in-Elmet, with additional pockets at more rural locations.</p> <p>Between April 2013 to March 2014, the employment rate for those of working age (16-64) residing in the District was 76.3%. The average for Yorkshire and the Humber was 70.1% and Great Britain was 71.7% for the same period.</p> <p>In May 2013, the number of people claiming Job Seekers Allowance was 1.6%, compared with Great Britain as a whole which stood at 2.4% and Yorkshire and Humber which stood at 3.1%.</p> <p>Considerable out-commuting to Leeds, York and other employment centres, takes place from the District. In 2004 49% of commuting journeys originating within the District terminated outside the District. 16% of commuting journeys terminated in Leeds, 12% in York and 8% in Wakefield. This level of out-commuting is the highest in the Region. Almost no commuting journeys are made into the District.</p>
SOCIAL	
Demographics	<p>Selby District Core Strategy Local Plan 2013/ National Statistics/ 2011 Census:</p> <p>The three market towns of Selby, Tadcaster and Sherburn-in-Elmet, and a number of service villages, are the main population centres within the District.</p> <p>The Selby District resident population, according to the 2011 Census population estimates, stood at 83,449; of which 49% were male and 51% were female.</p> <p>The population of the District has risen by 9% since 2001, when Census data for this year revealed the population of Selby to be 76,468 and 16% since 1991, when the population was 71,801.</p> <p>In 2011, children under five accounted for approximately 5.8% of Selby's resident population, compared to approximately 5.2% for Yorkshire and the Humber and just under 6.2% for England and Wales. In 2011 16.8% of the District's population were of retirement age (65 and over), compared with just under 21.6% for North Yorkshire and 16.6% in England and Wales.</p>

Subject	Baseline Information
Housing	<p>2011 Census/ National Statistics</p> <p>Selby is a fairly affluent area with median property asking prices of £154,950 in Selby, £191,036 in Sherburn and £198,725 in Tadcaster. These represent between a 3% and 10% reduction compared to September 2006.</p> <p>In 2011, there were 34,559 households in the District. 40% of these are detached houses and 35% semi-detached houses, and 17% were terraced houses (including end-terrace properties).</p> <p>The average household size in the District in 2011 was 2.4 people. This was equal to the average household size for England and Wales.</p> <p>75% of households are currently owner-occupiers.</p> <p>In 2013, 735 households accessed the Housing Options service, compared to 349 in 2012, demonstrating a 110% increase in demand on the service. Of these, 197 households were classed as homeless preventions, the highest figure ever reported in Selby (40% higher than the reported figure in 2012), and 30 were found to be statutorily homeless.</p>
Education and skills	<p>Selby District Core Strategy Local Plan 2013/ National Statistics/ 2011 Census/Department for Education:</p> <p>There are 56 primary schools, 11 secondary schools and 7 16-18 colleges within the Selby and Ainsty Parliamentary Constituency. Of these 40 primary schools and 6 Secondary schools are within Selby District. Most recent data (for the academic year 2012-2013) shows a total number of 6,995 primary school places in the District, with a total of 6,176 pupils on the school roll and a total of 6,446 secondary school places in the district, with a total of 4,967 pupils on the school roll. However, there are localised capacity issues as identified in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan.</p> <p>Office for national statistics data shows the District has higher levels of educational attainment compared with the region and England as a whole, with 39.9% of the resident population having the highest level of educational qualifications (Level 4 and above, representing those educated to degree / higher degree level, NVQ 4-5, Higher Level BTEC and other professional qualifications). This compares with equivalent figures of 30% for Yorkshire and Humber and 35.2% for Great Britain. The District has a lower proportion of residents with no qualifications (8.3%) compared with 10.4% for Yorkshire and the Humber and 9.3% for Great Britain.</p> <p>62.5% of pupils in Selby and Ainsty Parliamentary Constituency gained 5 or more GCSEs of Grades A*-C including Maths and English which is improving year on year. The level is above the national average (59.4%) but below the average in North Yorkshire (65.6%)</p> <p>Standard Assessment Test (SATs) results for North Yorkshire show that the number of students achieving at least level 4 at Key Stage 2 (the level expected of pupils aged 11 years and in their final year of primary school) was 73%. This is a reduction from earlier years with a 79% pass rate identified in 2003/4.</p> <p>The 2011 Census shows that 2.5% of the resident population of the District was in full-time education. This figure comprised school pupils and residents aged 16-74 years. In England, the figure stood at 3.4% during the same period.</p>

Subject	Baseline Information																				
Deprivation	<p>2010 English Indices of Multiple Deprivation</p> <p>The Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) are the Government's official measure of economic and social deprivation in England. The IMD comprise a group of statistical indicators (38 in total) which are used to rank the 32,482 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs, often also referred to as 'neighbourhoods') in England in terms of their deprivation.</p> <p>The District is ranked 236th least-deprived out of 354 local authorities, according to the 2010 English Indices of Multiple Deprivation. Selby District is ranked 287st on the income measure and 268th on the employment measure.</p> <p>According to the 2011 Census, 1.9% of houses in the District were without central heating.</p> <p>The LSOA with the highest level of deprivation in Selby District is located in the Ward of Selby North, it stands in the country's most deprived 10%. The Wards of Brayton, Cawood with Wistow, Riccall with Escrick, Sherburn-in-Elmet and Monk Fryston all contain the least deprived LSOAs in Selby District containing LSOAs that stand in the country's 10% least deprived.</p> <p>22 per cent of households have incomes below £10000 which is well below the national average and 47 per cent have incomes over £20000 which is above the national average.</p>																				
Crime	<p>For the year ending April 2011, the crime rate recorded per 1000 population in Selby District was the third highest in North Yorkshire at 38.10, below York and Scarborough. However, the rate is below average for similar districts in the country (41.69)</p>																				
Health	<p>Selby District local Plan/ 2011 Census/ONS/NHS Direct</p> <p>Health services in the Plan area are mainly provided by the Primary Care Trust. Principal facilities include the Selby War Memorial Hospital that provides inpatient, outpatient and minor injuries facilities, a community unit for the elderly and mentally ill, clinics in Selby and Tadcaster, and an ambulance station in Selby.</p> <p>In 2011 4.6% of the District's population considered their health to be 'bad' or very bad. This is in comparison to 6% in England. 16.4% of the District's population has a limiting long-term illness, which is below the national average of 17.6%.</p> <p>In May 2013, 2,100 people in Selby received Incapacity Benefits. This represents 3.9% all people under the age of 65 living in the area, compared with 5.6 % of the population in Great Britain.</p>																				
ENVIRONMENTAL																					
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	<p>The District has a rich and diverse rural habitat. Selby contains notable 'Natural Areas', namely the Humberhead Levels, the Southern Magnesian Limestone Area and the Vale of York and Mowbray Natural Area. These contain a particular geology, wildlife, land use or cultural heritage distinguishing them from other natural areas in the UK.</p> <p>The District contains 13 SSSIs including the River Derwent and Derwent Ings which fall within both Selby and a number of adjoining Districts. Fairburn/Newton Ings SSSI which was originally included within Selby District is now located wholly within Leeds, West Yorkshire. The SSSIs represent a total area of approximately 1,000 hectares within Selby district. Of this, over 99% is in a favourable or recovering position, which is above the Government's target for 95% of SSSIs to be in a favourable or recovering position by 2010. The condition of the SSSIs remains similar to previous SA work of 2005 except Skipworth Common where 91 hectares of the SSSI has changed from unfavourable recovering to favourable and Derwent Ings where an additional 17 hectares are now in a favourable condition.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="459 1742 1410 1980"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Favourable (ha)</th> <th>Unfavourable Recovering (ha)</th> <th>Unfavourable No change (ha)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Breighton Meadows</td> <td>35.41</td> <td>2.66</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Brockadale</td> <td>48.27</td> <td>9.68</td> <td>1.41</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Burr Closes</td> <td>1.28</td> <td>0.00</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Derwent Ings*</td> <td>299.05</td> <td>368.68</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Favourable (ha)	Unfavourable Recovering (ha)	Unfavourable No change (ha)	Breighton Meadows	35.41	2.66	0	Brockadale	48.27	9.68	1.41	Burr Closes	1.28	0.00	0	Derwent Ings*	299.05	368.68	0
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Burr Closes	1.28	0.00	0																		
Derwent Ings*	299.05	368.68	0																		

Subject	Baseline Information			
	Eskamhorn Meadows	13.68	0.00	0
	Forlorn Hope Meadow	0.00	1.70	0
	Sherburn Willows	2.83	1.89	0
	Skipworth Common	141.60	153.71	0
	River Derwent*	26.11	380.46	1.69
	Stutton Ings	5.40	0.00	0
	Bolton Percy Ings	6.97	0.00	0
	Tadcaster Mere	8.71	0.00	0
	Kirkby Wharfe	4.43	17.53	0
	Total	593.74	936.31	3.1
	<p>* Only a section of the SSSI located within Selby District (348.28 of Derwent Ings and 184.54 of River Derwent is in Selby District).</p> <p>Other designations in the District include the Derwent Valley Special Protection Area, National Nature Reserve (NNR) and Ramsar Site. Skipworth Common is designated a NNR. There are over 100 Sites of Importance for nature conservation (SINCs) comprising 1,973 ha of land.</p> <p>There are 3 Regional Character Areas which affect the District: The Vale of York; Southern Magnesian Limestone and The Humberhead Levels. Selby is also defined by 10 Local Landscape Character Areas.</p> <p>Recent surveys carried out on behalf of Selby District Council reveal a continuing loss of wildlife habitats and only 3.7% of the Plan area is now covered by natural or semi-natural habitats. The percentage land area of semi-natural habitat types comprises: Woodland 1.7%; Scrub 0.7; Neutral grassland 0.8%; Calcareous grassland 0.05%; Acidic grassland 0.2%; Marsh 0.3%; Swamp 0.2%; and Heathland 0.05%</p> <p>In April 1997 there were 237 confirmed Tree Preservation Orders in the District.</p>			
Recreation Open Space	<p>The District Council's 2001 survey of recreation open space revealed that the general level of provision of the Plan area falls well below the standard recommended by the National Playing Fields Association (NPFA) of 2.4 hectares (6 acres) per 1,000 population.</p>			

Subject	Baseline Information
Transport	<p>The District benefits from well-developed transportation links. It is crossed by a number of railway lines and major roads, including the M62, A1, A19, A63 and A64. There are six railway stations which, whilst primarily catering for commuter traffic, also provide access to other main line stations.</p> <p>The A1 in North Yorkshire forms part of the principal route from London to Edinburgh, east of the Pennines. The road has considerable strategic importance and a number of sections presently carry traffic far in excess of capacity. The A63 east of Selby and the A19 north of Selby form part of an increasingly busy designated route between York and the M62 motorway junctions near Goole. The A64 forms an important route between Leeds, York and Scarborough.</p> <p>Public transport connections to Leeds and York are good but public transport between the three towns and connections to surrounding villages could be improved. The remoteness of some areas and variable bus services has led to more people depending on cars. As a result Selby District has the highest percentage of people who travel to work in a car or van in North Yorkshire. The 2011 Census indicates that a high proportion of people travel to work by car (63%). A high percentage of households have two cars (34.5%).</p> <p>Many residents, particularly those in rural areas, rely on public transport to travel to work, school, shops and other facilities. However, because of transport issues from rural areas, 39% said they had difficulty using cultural and recreational facilities and 31% had difficulty getting to hospital. These affect vulnerable groups including the elderly, those with disabilities and those with young children in particular.</p> <p>As the area is relatively flat cycling is a convenient form of transport and there are a number of cycleways, including the Selby-York Spur of the Trans-Pennine Trail, and the cycleway alongside the Drax/Airmyn Link Road.</p>
Built/ Cultural Heritage	<p>Within the District, there are 47 Scheduled Monuments, 619 Listed Buildings and 23 Conservation Areas (which cover a total of approximately 449 hectares -0.75% of the plan area).</p> <p>In 1991, 3% of the Listed Buildings in Selby District were reported as in need of urgent repair, with a further 7% likely to be in need of attention in the longer term.</p> <p>There are 10 Historic Parks and Gardens in the District (which are important at the national and local levels): Byram Hall; Carlton Towers; Grimston Hall; Hazleton Castle; Monk Fryston Hall; Moreby Hall; Newton Kyme Hall; Nun Appleton Hall; Queen Margaret's School, Escrick; and Scarthingwell Park. Moreby Hall and Nun Appleton Hall are included in English Heritage's national register.</p> <p>The District is also rich in archaeological remains and contains 47 scheduled sites of archaeological importance which includes upstanding monuments such as Cawood Castle and ruins such as Kyme Castle.</p>
Land and Soil	<p>The District is characterised by open sparsely wooded arable landscapes, consisting of generally high quality farmland. A large proportion of the District lies within the Vale of York which is a fertile and predominantly flat area centred upon the Ouse Valley, where farming practice is mainly devoted to the cultivation of cereals and root crops. Substantial areas are classed by DEFRA as Grade 1, 2 and 3a quality.</p> <p>In addition, the A1 corridor within Selby District has Green Belt status.</p>
Ground Contamination	<p>1140 potential sites have been identified within Selby with contaminated land. In 2001 it was estimated that around 200-250 potential sites would be identified. This represents a 360% increase in sites (Contaminated Land Strategy Review, Selby District Council, 2004).</p>
Water Resources	<p>The District contains several major watercourses including the rivers Ouse, Wharfe, Aire and Derwent. The Aire and Calder Navigation and the Selby Canal also pass through the District.</p>

Subject	Baseline Information
Flooding	<p>The flood plain that covers most of the District is 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. Almost a quarter of the District falls within the 100yr flood level.</p> <p>The urban area of Selby situated in the flood plain benefits from existing flood defences. Areas to the north-west and south-east outside the existing urban area of Selby are susceptible to flooding and are without flood defences. Management options are currently being explored by the Environment Agency.</p>
Waste	<p>Waste Date Flow Data for Local Authority Collected Waste 2012/2013 indicates that during the local authority collected 38 tonnes of household waste and non household waste, of which 15.9 tonnes (41%) was recycled, reused or composted. The household waste recycling rate reached 43.2% in England in 2012/13.</p>

APPENDIX C SA FRAMEWORK USED IN ASSESSMENT

The following section presents the SA Framework, against which *PLAN* Selby will be assessed. The SA objectives and indicators include the modifications made as a result of the consultation on the 2005 Core Strategy SA Scoping Report. *PLAN* Selby will not be tested against all of the SA Framework either because the sub-objectives are considered to have already been addressed as part of the Core Strategy and these issues will not be reconsidered as part of *PLAN* Selby or because the sub-objectives are not relevant to *PLAN* Selby. Instead only a tailored selection of SA Framework sub-objectives have been selected.

In addition, some of the sub-objectives will only be relevant to the Land Allocations (including Housing Allocations, Employment Land Allocations, Green Belt Review, Strategic Countryside Gap review and/or Development Limits review) whilst others will only be relevant to the DMP. Table C1 provides further information on the process for refining the SA Objectives and Sub-Objectives and which Sub-Objectives are currently considered likely to be relevant to the Land Allocations and which are likely to be relevant to the DMP. Given that, at this stage, the DMP and details of the Site Allocations are not known, the relevance of the Sub-Objectives will need to be reviewed as *PLAN* Selby develops.

Table C1: Justification for the Refinement of Sub Objectives and Relevance to the Elements of *PLAN* Selby

Key Objectives/Sub-Objectives	Relevant to the Land Allocations?	Relevant to the DMP?	Justification	
ECONOMIC				
1 Good quality employment opportunities available to all				
1.1	Will it provide employment opportunities that match and enhance the needs and skills of the local workforce?	✓	?	Employment land will be allocated within <i>PLAN</i> Selby. Dependent upon whether it is decided to provide details on specific employment types within each allocation, this sub-objective may be able to be assessed.
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?	✓	×	The location of employment land would be first selected on the basis of the Settlement Hierarchy laid out by the Core Strategy and other key land constraints such as flood risk or ecological designations. The accessibility of the sites (refer to SA Objective 10) will have a bearing on this sub-objective by encouraging sites which are accessible by public transport, walking and cycling to a wide area including those areas experiencing higher levels of deprivation and unemployment.
1.3	Will it promote or support equal employment opportunities?			This information is neither readily available nor reasonable to assess as part of a spatial plan. Health and safety at work and equal opportunities policies are company specific and developed in line with legislation and national guidance.
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)?			
1.5	Will it offer employment opportunities to disadvantaged			

	Key Objectives/Sub-Objectives	Relevant to the Land Allocations?	Relevant to the DMP?	Justification
	groups (including people with mental health problems, disabilities and people from ethnic minority groups)?			
1.6	Will it ensure employment opportunities are accessible by public transport?			This is considered as part of SA Objective 10.
2	Conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment			
2.1	Will it increase the amount of employment land in the District?			The level of employment land is already set as part of the Core Strategy and <i>PLAN</i> Selby will only consider allocation of specific sites.
2.2	Will it encourage rural diversification?	✓	✓	Rural diversification has already been dealt with as part of the Core Strategy (Policy SP2 and SP13). Further supplementary policies could be provided as part of the DMP or Site Allocations provided for employment in rural areas.
2.3	Will it encourage diversification of traditional industries?			Policy SP13 of the Core Strategy already encourages diversification. It is considered that no further information is required in this regard.
2.4	Will it maximise local skills?			This is considered outside of the scope of <i>PLAN</i> Selby.
2.5	Will it enable investment and business development?			Allocation of sites for both housing and employment land would enable investment and business development. It is therefore considered that this does not enable a useful comparison of sites or development management policies.
2.6	Will it enhance competitiveness through advice, and/or support?			This is considered outside of the scope of <i>PLAN</i> Selby.
2.7	Will it set up and support local and regional supply chains?			These are considered outside of the scope of <i>PLAN</i> Selby.
2.8	Will it increase investment in plant, machinery and research and development (R&D)?			
2.9	Will it support community-based businesses and/or support local self-help schemes e.g. credit unions?			
2.10	Will it encourage the growth of the tourism sector, including green tourism businesses and initiatives?	✓	?	Tourism may be encouraged through site allocations for tourist activities and/or allocations incorporating hotel uses. Policies on tourism may be provided by the DMP.

SOCIAL

	Key Objectives/Sub-Objectives	Relevant to the Land Allocations?	Relevant to the DMP?	Justification
3 Education and training opportunities to build skills and capacities				
3.1	Will it ensure an adequate number of school places within the District?	?	?	The Infrastructure Development Plan (IDP) has identified that there will be a requirement for additional school places. However, this would be achieved through various infrastructure funding mechanisms and will not therefore specifically be considered as part of <i>PLAN</i> Selby. However, it is important to consider the location of the allocations in relation to existing education establishments.
3.2	Will it promote lifelong learning and widening participation in lifelong learning activities?			These are considered outside of the scope of <i>PLAN</i> Selby.
3.3	Will it provide appropriate on-the-job training?			
3.4	Will it improve levels of basic skills and/ or information/communication technology (ICT)?			
3.5	Will it support the voluntary sector and/ or promote volunteering?			
3.6	Will it ascertain skills/ skills training gaps and/ or promote specialised training for areas in transition?			
3.7	Will it build the confidence, self-esteem and capacity of individuals?			
3.8	Will it provide high quality vocational skills?			
4 Conditions and services to engender good health				
4.1	Will it improve equitable access to health services (especially to groups of people most excluded and in highest need)?	?	?	The IDP has identified that there may be a shortfall in primary care. However, additional provision would be achieved through various infrastructure funding mechanisms and will not therefore specifically be considered as part of <i>PLAN</i> Selby. However, it is important to consider the location of the allocations in relation to existing healthcare facilities.
4.2	Will it improve the quality and integration of health services?			These are considered outside of the scope of <i>PLAN</i> Selby.
4.3	Will it promote positive health and prevent ill-health?			

	Key Objectives/Sub-Objectives	Relevant to the Land Allocations?	Relevant to the DMP?	Justification
5	Safety and security for people and property			
5.1	Will it reduce crime through design measures?	x	✓	Policy SP19 of the Core Strategy requires developments to minimise the risk of crime or fear of crime, particularly through active frontages and natural surveillance. This policy could be supplemented by the DMP.
5.2	Will it address the causes of crime and/ or reduce crime through intervention?			These are considered outside of the scope of <i>PLAN</i> Selby.
5.3	Will it reduce fear of crime?			
5.4	Will it reduce causes of accidents (including measures to reduce road accidents such as speed restrictions and traffic calming)?	✓	✓	Additional infrastructure requirements will be addressed as part of the IDP. However, individual allocations may consider specific infrastructure needs, where relevant. The DMP may also include measures to require traffic management.
6	Vibrant communities to participate in decision-making			
6.1	Will it build social and community capital, capacity and confidence?			These are considered outside of the scope of <i>PLAN</i> Selby. The Council undertakes community engagement in accordance with their Statement of Community Involvement. The devolution of decision making to communities is a key component of the Localism Act 2011 and the Council is currently in the process of preparing the Appleton Roebuck and Acaster Selby Neighbourhood Plan.
6.2	Will it increase community participation in activities?			
6.3	Will it support the voluntary sector and/ or promote volunteering?			
6.4	Will it devolve decision-making to communities, where appropriate?			
6.5	Will it support civic engagement?			
6.6	Will it encourage supportive personal and community networks?			
6.7	Will it improve and increase community facilities?	✓	✓	The DMP may require or encourage improvement or increase in community facilities. Provision for community facilities may form part of the Site Allocations.
7	Culture, leisure and recreation activities available to all?			
7.1	Will it increase provision of culture, leisure and recreation (CLR) activities/venues?	✓	✓	<i>PLAN</i> Selby may allocate sites for CLR facilities and/or as requirement on development sites. DMP may require or encourage improvements or increases in CLR facilities.
7.2	Will it increase non-car-based access to CLR activities?			Access issues are dealt with under Sustainability Appraisal Objective SA10.

	Key Objectives/Sub-Objectives	Relevant to the Land Allocations?	Relevant to the DMP?	Justification
7.3	Will it increase participation in CLR activities by tourists and local people?			These are considered outside of the scope of <i>PLAN</i> Selby.
7.4	Will it provide support for CLR providers and/or creative industries?			
7.5	Will it preserve, promote and enhance local culture and heritage?	✓	✓	Policy SP18 of the Core Strategy requires development to safeguard and where possible, enhance the historic environment and historic assets. This policy could be supplemented by the DMP. Allocations may help to support local cultural facilities.
7.6	Will it improve access and affordability of CLR facilities which engender health, quality of life and learning?			These are considered outside of the scope of <i>PLAN</i> Selby.
7.7	Will it improve and extend the Public Rights of Way (PRoW) and green infrastructure corridors network by providing recreation facilities for walkers, cyclists and riders?	✓	✓	Policy SP12 of the Core Strategy states that in all circumstances opportunities to protect, enhance and better join up existing Green Infrastructure, as well as creating new Green Infrastructure will be strongly encouraged. DMP may also supplement this policy with regards to recreation facilities and PRoW. Site allocations may be required to incorporate Green Infrastructure.
7.8	Will it address the shortfall in recreational open space in the District?	✓	✓	Policy SP13 of the Core Strategy promotes opportunities relating to recreation and leisure. However, the DMP may also supplement this policy. The site allocations may include an element of open spaces/sport/leisure/recreation.
8	Quality housing available to everyone			
8.1	Will it provide appropriate housing for local needs?	✓	✓	The Site Allocations would specify the location of housing. The mix of housing appropriate to local needs has already been addressed by the Core Strategy (Policy SP9). However, the DMP may specify additional requirements in relation to for example, life time homes. The mix of housing will also be informed by the updated Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA).
8.2	Will it increase housing provision in the main District centres of Selby, Tadcaster and Sherburn-in-Elmet?			The Core Strategy has already dealt with the principals of the spatial strategy and this will not be reviewed as part of <i>PLAN</i> Selby. This is

	Key Objectives/Sub-Objectives	Relevant to the Land Allocations?	Relevant to the DMP?	Justification
				therefore outside the scope of <i>PLAN Selby</i> .
8.3	Will it make housing available to all, including people in need (taking into account requirements of location, size, type and affordability)?			Affordable housing requirements have already been addressed by the Core Strategy (Policy SP9). Other housing mix issues may be covered by the Development Management policies. However, this is considered to be addressed under sub-objective 8.1.
8.4	Will it enable people to obtain and maintain tenancies?			This is considered outside of the scope of <i>PLAN Selby</i> .
8.5	Will it improve the quality of housing stock (increase safety and security, reduce unfit housing, improve accessibility for people with disabilities)?			This is largely considered outside of the scope of <i>PLAN Selby</i> . Safety and security has been covered under sub-objective 5.1 whilst accessibility for people with additional needs is considered to be addressed by sub-objective 8.1.
8.6	Will it improve the energy efficiency and insulation in housing to reduce fuel poverty and ill-health?			This is addressed as part of SA Objective 15.
8.7	Will it increase use of sustainable design and sustainable building materials in construction?			This sub-objective has been moved to become part of SA Objective 11 so that it can address design of all buildings not just housing.
8.8	Will it reduce the number of empty and difficult to let properties?			This is considered outside of the scope of <i>PLAN Selby</i> . The conversion of dwellings is permitted in certain cases by the Core Strategy (Policies SP2 and SP4).
9	Local needs met locally			
9.1	Will it provide direct support for local traders and suppliers through advice, information and training?			This is considered outside of the scope of <i>PLAN Selby</i> .
9.2	Will it support the formation, maintenance and use of local and regional supply chains for goods and services?			
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?			Accessibility to key services is covered as part of SA Objective 10.
9.4	Will it support the vibrancy of town and village centres?	✓	✓	The Core Strategy has already provided the strategic basis for the location of sites. This encourages development in Selby, Tadcaster and Sherburn-in-Elmet followed by the

	Key Objectives/Sub-Objectives	Relevant to the Land Allocations?	Relevant to the DMP?	Justification
				Designated Service Villages (DSV). This is designed to support the vibrancy of town and village centres. Whilst <i>PLAN Selby</i> is not reviewing this spatial strategy the site allocations will need to conform to it and could have SA implications.
9.5	Will it investigate information/communication technology (ICT) links to connect geographically remote and disadvantaged groups to services and resources?			These are considered outside of the scope of <i>PLAN Selby</i> .
9.6	Will it support and encourage sharing of information/resources and co-operative ways of working?			
ENVIRONMENTAL				
10 A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts				
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 locating employment, amenities and residents in close proximity and improving public transport)?	✓	?	The allocation of sites in proximity to key resources and services should be considered.
10.2	Will it provide/improve/promote information about alternatives to car-based transport?			This is considered outside of the scope of <i>PLAN Selby</i> .
10.3	Will it support less use as well as more efficient use of cars (e.g. car sharing)?			Minimising the use of the car is considered as part of SA Sub-objective 10.1. More efficient use of cars is considered to be covered as part of Sub-objective 10.7.
10.4	Will it improve access to opportunities and facilities for all groups?			Accessibility is considered to be appropriately addressed by Sub-objective 10.1.
10.5	Will it make the transport/environment attractive to non-car users (e.g. pedestrians and cyclists)?	✓	✓	Policy SP15 of the Core Strategy makes provision for cycle lanes and cycling facilities, safe pedestrian routes and improved public transport facilities. However, development specific provision of pedestrian and cycle facilities could be covered by the DMPs and Allocations.
10.6	Will it encourage freight transfer from road to rail?			The Core Strategy supports the reuse of the former Gascoigne Wood mine, provided this is directly linked to the use of the existing rail infrastructure that exists at the site. Further promotion of the use of rail freight is

	Key Objectives/Sub-Objectives	Relevant to the Land Allocations?	Relevant to the DMP?	Justification
				considered outside of the scope of <i>PLAN</i> Selby.
10.7	Will it encourage employers to develop green travel plans for staff travel to/from work and at work?	x	✓	Travel plans are required where appropriate, through Core Strategy Policy SP15. This could be supplemented by the DMPs.
11	A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns that make good use of previously developed sites			
11.1	Will it promote the development of communities with accessible services, employment, shops and leisure facilities?			The provision of services, employment, and CLR facilities is addressed in other SA Objectives. Accessibility to them is addressed in SA Objective 10. Furthermore, the Core Strategy has determined the communities within which to focus development and this is therefore outside of the scope of <i>PLAN</i> Selby.
11.2	Will it improve the resource efficiency of buildings (water, waste, energy, density, use of existing buildings, designing for a longer lifespan)?			Resource efficiency is dealt with in SA Objective 17.
11.3	Will it prevent inappropriate development in flood zones?			This is addressed as part of SA Objective 16.
11.4	Will it increase the use of sustainable urban drainage (which reduces run-off and improves water quality)?			This has been moved to SA Objective 16 as it is more compatible with this Objective.
11.5	Will it ensure new developments provide essential services accessible without use of a car and are accessible by public transport?			This is considered to be covered as part of SA Objective 10.
11.6	Will it ensure new development is well designed and appropriate to its setting?	x	✓	Core Strategy policy SP19 promotes design quality stating that 'Proposals for all new development will be expected to contribute to enhancing community cohesion by achieving high quality design and have regard to the local character, identity and context of its surroundings including historic townscapes, settlement patterns and the open countryside. <i>PLAN</i> Selby Initial Consultation Document paper asks if a more detailed policy is required. Subject to the outcomes of consultation, a more detailed DMP may therefore be provided and would need to be considered in the SA.
11.7	Will it support local distinctiveness?			Local distinctiveness is considered to be addressed as far as possible

Key Objectives/Sub-Objectives	Relevant to the Land Allocations?	Relevant to the DMP?	Justification	
			given the available information as part of SA Objective 12.	
11.8	Will it encourage high quality design in new buildings?		This is considered to be addressed as part of Sub-objective 11.6.	
11.9	Will it encourage the development of Previously Developed Land?	✓	✓	Core Strategy Policy SP2 encourages use of Previously Developed Land and implementation of this should be assessed as part of the detailed site allocations.
11.10	Will it increase use of sustainable design and sustainable building materials in construction?	✘	✓	Policies SP15, SP16 and SP19 of the Core Strategy consider sustainable design and construction. However, these policies could be supplemented by the DMP.
12	Preserve, enhance and manage the character and appearance of archaeological sites, historic buildings, Conservation Areas, historic parks and gardens, battlefields and other architectural and historically important features and areas and their settings			
12.1	Will it preserve or enhance the character, appearance or setting of Conservation Areas?	✓	✓	Conserving historic assets is considered as part of Core Strategy Policy SP18. However, this could be supplemented by the DMP. Site allocations will also be required to respond to this requirement.
12.2	Will it preserve or, where appropriate, enhance the special character or appearance of Listed Buildings and structures or their settings?	✓	✓	Conserving historic assets is considered as part of Core Strategy Policy SP18. However, this could be supplemented by the DMP. The Site Allocations and amendments to Development Limits will need to consider this issue.
12.3	Will it preserve or enhance the character, appearance or setting of Historic Parks and Gardens?	✓	✓	Conserving historic assets is considered as part of Core Strategy Policy SP18. However, this could be supplemented by the DMP. The Site Allocations and amendments to Development Limits will need to consider this issue.
12.4	Will it preserve or enhance archaeological sites and their settings?	✓	✓	Conserving historic assets is considered as part of Core Strategy Policy SP18. However, this could be supplemented by the DMP. The Site Allocations and amendments to Development Limits will need to consider this issue.
12.5	Will it protect and/ or enhance the character, appearance or setting of the Registered Battlefield or prejudice the potential for its interpretation?	✓	✓	Conserving historic assets is considered as part of Core Strategy Policy SP18. However, this could be supplemented by the DMP. The Site Allocations and amendments to Development Limits will need to consider this issue.

	Key Objectives/Sub-Objectives	Relevant to the Land Allocations?	Relevant to the DMP?	Justification
12.6	Will it conserve and manage locally important buildings and townscapes?	✓	✓	Conserving historic assets is considered as part of Core Strategy Policy SP18. However, this could be supplemented by the DMP.
12.7	Will it conserve and manage distinctive historic landscapes?	✓	✓	Conserving historic assets and landscape character is considered as part of Core Strategy Policy SP18. However, this could be supplemented by the DMPs. The Site Allocations and amendments to Development Limits will need to consider this issue.
12.8	Will it provide for increased access to, and understanding of, the historic environment?			Access to and understanding of the historic environment is considered to be outside of the scope of <i>PLAN Selby</i> .
13 A bio-diverse and attractive natural environment				
13.1	Will it protect and enhance existing priority habitats and species and provide for appropriate long-term management of wildlife habitats?	✓	✓	Core Strategy policy SP18 promotes effective stewardship of the district's wildlife resource. However, the Site Allocations, amendments to the Development Limits, Strategic Gaps and Green Belt should consider sites designated for ecological importance.
13.2	Will it protect and enhance individual features such as hedgerows, drystone walls, ponds and trees?	x	✓	This could be covered by the DMP. These features are considered too small to be considered as part of the Site Allocations.
13.3	Will it ensure urban fringe and rural landscapes are protected and enhanced for the benefits of all residents and visitors and that significant loss of landscape character and quality is minimised?	✓	✓	Core Strategy policy SP18 aims to identify, protect and enhance locally distinctive landscapes, areas of tranquillity, public rights of way and access, open spaces and playing fields. Locally Important Landscape Areas will be reviewed as part of the evidence base for <i>PLAN Selby</i> . This will inform the review of Development Limits, Greenbelt boundaries and strategic countryside gaps.
13.4	Will it increase understanding of ways to create new environmental assets and restore wildlife habitats?			This is considered outside of the scope of <i>PLAN Selby</i> .
13.5	Will it make use of opportunities wherever possible to enhance the environment as part of other initiatives?			Environmental enhancements are considered to be adequately covered in Sub-objective 13.1.
13.6	Will it increase the quality and quantity of woodland cover in appropriate locations using native species?			Tree planting and provision of new woodlands is encouraged as part of Core Strategy Policy SP15.

	Key Objectives/Sub-Objectives	Relevant to the Land Allocations?	Relevant to the DMP?	Justification
13.7	Will it protect and enhance the District's rivers?			Water pollution is considered as part of Sub-objective 14.3. Further protection and enhancement of rivers is considered to be outside the scope of <i>PLAN</i> Selby.
13.8	Will it promote, educate and raise awareness of the enjoyment and benefits of the natural environment and biodiversity and promote access to wildlife on appropriate sites?			This is considered outside of the scope of <i>PLAN</i> Selby.
14	Minimal pollution levels			
14.1	Will it clean up contaminated land to the appropriate standard?	✓	✓	Preventing development from contributing to or being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by unacceptable levels of soil pollution is dealt with by Core Strategy Policy SP19. However, this could be supplemented by the DMPs. The allocation of sites may also encourage remediation of contaminated land through allocation on land requiring remediation.
14.2	Will it reduce air pollution from current activities and the potential for such pollution? Will it reduce the potential for air pollution or control the impact of existing air pollution on the occupiers of new developments?	✓	✓	Managing air pollution from existing sources is considered outside the scope of a spatial planning document. Protection of air quality by new developments is required by Core Strategy Policies SP18 and SP19. However, this could be supplemented by the DMPs. The allocation of sites away from existing sources of air pollution is also a possible consideration. The sub-objective has therefore been amended accordingly.
14.3	Will it reduce water pollution from current activities and the potential for such pollution? Will it reduce the potential for water pollution control the impact of existing water pollution on the occupiers of new developments?	✓	✓	Managing water pollution from existing sources is considered outside the scope of a spatial planning document. Protection of water quality by new developments is required by Core Strategy Policy SP18 and SP19. However, this could be supplemented by the DMPs. The management and where necessary, remediation of water pollution is also a potential consideration.
14.4	Will it reduce noise pollution from current activities and the potential for such pollution? Will it reduce the potential for noise pollution control the impact	✓	✓	Managing noise pollution from existing sources is considered outside the scope of a spatial planning document. Control of noise from new developments and the impact of existing noise on new developments is covered by Core

	Key Objectives/Sub-Objectives	Relevant to the Land Allocations?	Relevant to the DMP?	Justification
	of existing noise pollution on the occupiers of new developments?			Strategy Policy SP19. However, this could be supplemented by the DMPs. The allocation of sites away from existing sources of noise is also a possible consideration. The sub-objective has therefore been amended accordingly.
14.5	Will it reduce light pollution from current activities and the potential for such pollution? Will it reduce the potential for light pollution or control the impact of existing light pollution on the occupiers of new developments?	✓	✓	Managing light pollution from existing sources is considered outside the scope of a spatial planning document. Control of light from new developments and the impact of existing light pollution on new developments is covered by Core Strategy Policy SP19. However, this could be supplemented by the DMPs. The allocation of sites away from existing sources of light pollution is also a possible consideration. The sub-objective has therefore been amended accordingly.
14.6	Will it raise awareness about pollution and its effects?			These are considered outside the scope of <i>PLAN</i> Selby.
14.7	Will it provide support, advice and encouragement for the business sector to reduce pollution?			
14.8	Will it promote innovative and less harmful uses of potential pollutants?			
14.9	Will it include measures and research to identify and reduce pollution?			
14.10	Will it reduce the risk of pollution incidents and environmental accidents?			
15	Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to the effects of climate change			
15.1	Will it reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transport?			The spatial plan can help to achieve this through location of sites however, this is considered to be covered under SA Objective 10. Other methods to reduce greenhouse gases from transport are considered outside the scope of <i>PLAN</i> Selby.
15.2	Will it reduce methane emissions from agriculture, landfills and past and present mining activities?			This is considered outside the scope of <i>PLAN</i> Selby.
15.3	Will it reduce greenhouse gas emissions from domestic, commercial and industrial sources?			This is considered to be addressed as part of the energy efficiency targets under SA Objective 17.

	Key Objectives/Sub-Objectives	Relevant to the Land Allocations?	Relevant to the DMP?	Justification
15.4	Will it increase energy efficiency in all sectors?			This is considered to be addressed as part of the energy efficiency targets under SA Objective 17.
15.5	Will it research and monitor the likely effects of climate change and provide evidence and advice on the predicted consequences for affected areas and sectors?			This is considered to be outside the scope of <i>PLAN</i> Selby.
15.6	Will it plan and implement adaptation measures for the likely effects of climate change?	✓	✓	Adaptation to climate change, such as location of development in relation to flood risk, will be considered as part of <i>PLAN</i> Selby.
15.7	Will it increase the amount of energy from renewable sources that is generated and consumed in the District?	✓	✓	The Core Strategy encourages renewable energy generation through Policies SP16 and SP17. Sites may be allocated for development of renewable energy generation and “suitable areas” investigated (SP15). DMPs and Site Allocations may require certain renewable energy targets to be achieved.
16	Reduce the risk of flooding to people and property			
16.1	Will it reduce risk from flooding?	✓	?	Policy SP15 of the Core Strategy requires development in areas of flood risk to be avoided and for flood management measures to be incorporated. The Site Allocations will apply the sequential test and where appropriate, the exceptions test. Specific policies may also be required for the Site Allocations.
16.2	Will it direct development away from flood risk areas?	✓	?	The Site Allocations will apply the sequential test and where appropriate, the exceptions test. DMPs may also require developments to be directed away from flood risk areas.
16.3	Will it prevent inappropriate development in flood zones?	✓	?	This would be addressed by the Site Allocations. DMPs may also require developments to be directed away from flood risk areas.
16.4	Will it increase the use of sustainable urban drainage (which reduces run-off and improves water quality)?	×	✓	Flood Management measures are promoted in Core Strategy Policy SP15. However further details could be provided by the DMPs and on allocated sites as appropriate.
17	Prudent and efficient use of resources			
17.1	Will it increase efficiency in water, energy and raw material use?	✓	✓	This is promoted through Core Strategy Policy SP15. Further details could be provided by the DMPs. Site

	Key Objectives/Sub-Objectives	Relevant to the Land Allocations?	Relevant to the DMP?	Justification
				Allocations may include sites for renewables.
17.2	Will it develop renewable energy/resources?			This is already considered to be covered as part of Sub-objective 15.7.
17.3	Will it make efficient use of land (appropriate density, protect good agricultural land, use Brownfield land in preference to Greenfield sites)?	✓	✓	This would be addressed by the Site Allocations with density potentially addressed by the DMPs and on allocated sites as appropriate.
17.4	Will it increase prevention, reuse, recovery and recycling of waste?	x	✓	Policy SP18 of the Core Strategy requires developments to minimise waste generation. This could be supplemented by the DMPs.
17.5	Will it increase awareness and provide information on resource efficiency and waste?			This is considered to be outside the scope of <i>PLAN</i> Selby.
17.6	Will it reduce use of non-renewable resources?	x	✓	This is promoted through Core Strategy Policy SP18. However, further details could be provided by the DMPs.
17.7	Will it ensure that new development exists within the constraints of the District's water resource?	✓	✓	Yorkshire Water has raised no issues regarding the District's water resources in discussions to date. Their drainage capacity is limited in some places.



