

Selby District Submission Draft Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal Report

December 2010



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Selby District Submission Draft Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal Report

Client Name: Selby District Council
Reference: E5072-100.R-3.4.1-KA
Issue: Final Issue
Date: December 2010



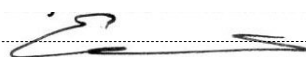
Quality Assurance – Approval Status

This document has been Prepared and Checked in accordance with Waterman EED's IMS (BS EN ISO 9001: 2008 and BS EN ISO 14001: 2004)

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CONTENTS

Non Technical Summary

1. Introduction	1
1.1 Background	1
1.2 The Local Development Framework	2
1.2.1 What is the LDF?	2
1.2.2 The Core Strategy DPD	4
1.3 The Purpose and Structure of this Report	4
1.4 Requirements of the SEA Directive	5
2. Sustainability Appraisal Methodology	6
2.1 Overview	6
2.2 Consultation	8
2.2.1 Scoping Report	8
2.2.2 Changes Made to the Scope of the SA following Consultation	10
2.2.3 Consultation Draft Core Strategy SA Report	12
2.2.4 Submission Draft Core Strategy SA Report	12
3. Planning Policy Context, Baseline Characterisation and Sustainability Objectives	13
3.1 Review of Relevant Strategies, Plans and Programmes	13
3.2 Baseline Characterisation	13
3.2.1 Limitations and Outstanding Data	13
3.3 Key Sustainability Issues	14
3.3.1 Economic	14
3.3.2 Social	14
3.3.3 Environmental	15
3.4 The Sustainability Appraisal Framework	17
4. Testing the Core Strategy Objectives	24
4.1 Commentary on the Assessment where Compatibility is Unclear	27
5. Core Strategy DPD Options	30
5.1 Appraising the Effects of Alternatives	30
5.2 Spatial Options	40
5.2.1 Residential Sites	42
5.2.2 Employment Sites	42
6. Sustainability Appraisal of the Core Strategy Polices	44
6.1 Introduction	44
6.2 Methodology	44
6.2.1 Cumulative Effects	44
6.2.2 Mitigation	44
6.3 Appraisal of the Draft Core Strategy Polices	44
6.3.1 Appraisal of the Strategic Sites	76
6.3.2 Summary	83
6.3.3 Cumulative Impacts	85
6.3.4 Uncertainties	85
7. Implementation and Proposals for Monitoring	86
7.1 Adoption Process and Next Steps in the SA	86
7.2 Monitoring Proposals	86
8. Summary and Conclusions	90
Glossary and Abbreviations	93

Tables

Table 1:	Sustainability Appraisal Framework.....	18
Table 2:	Appraisal of the Core Strategy Objectives.....	26
Table 3:	How Initial Options Relate to the 2007 Unpublished Preferred Options.....	33
Table 4:	How 2007 Unpublished Preferred Options Relate to Submission Draft Core Strategy Options.....	37
Table 5:	Policy CP1 Sustainability Appraisal	46
Table 6:	Policy CP1A: Sustainability Appraisal.....	48
Table 7:	Policy CP2 Sustainability Appraisal	49
Table 8:	Policy CP3 Sustainability Appraisal	51
Table 9:	Policy CP4 Sustainability Appraisal	52
Table 10:	Policy CP5 Sustainability Appraisal	53
Table 11:	Policy CP6 Sustainability Appraisal	55
Table 12:	Policy CP7 Sustainability Appraisal	57
Table 13:	Policy CP8 Sustainability Appraisal	59
Table 14:	Policy CP9 Sustainability Appraisal	60
Table 15:	Policy CP10 Sustainability Appraisal	63
Table 16:	Policy CP11 Sustainability Appraisal	65
Table 17:	Policy CP12 Sustainability Appraisal	67
Table 18:	Policy CP13 Sustainability Appraisal	69
Table 19:	Policy CP14 Sustainability Appraisal	71
Table 20:	Policy CP15 Sustainability Appraisal	72
Table 21:	Policy CP16 Sustainability Appraisal	74
Table 22:	Policy CP2A: Olympia Park Strategic Allocation -Strategic Site D Sustainability Appraisal... ..	77
Table 23:	Policy CP2A: Olympia Park Strategic Allocation -Strategic Site G Sustainability Appraisal ..	80
Table 24:	Predicted Significant Effects	84
Table 25:	Monitoring Proposals to Assess Significant Adverse Effects and Uncertainties	87

NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

A Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the Selby District Submission Draft Core Strategy has been undertaken by Waterman Energy, Environment & Design on behalf of Selby District Council (SDC).

The Submission Draft Core Strategy Development Plan Document (DPD) sets out the long-term spatial vision, and provides a framework for delivering development in the District for the period up to 2026. The objectives of the Core Strategy include reference to supporting rural regeneration, assisting the provision of a suitable mix of housing, and protecting against the loss of countryside and local heritage. All other DPDs and SPDs within the LDF will conform to the Core Strategy. The SA assesses the potential economic, social and environmental effects of the Core Strategy DPD policies against a specific SA Framework, in accordance with the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.

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

Economic

- Jobs in the District have traditionally been based around agriculture and associated industry and power generation, which are all declining in employment terms.
- A very high proportion of residents, approximately 58% in 2008, now work outside the District.
- Land currently allocated for developing employment uses in the District is generally constrained and so hard to develop successfully.
- 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, it is important to protect the countryside from new development, and a balance between the economy and the environment is required.
- Tourism is seen as a small but important 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.

Social

- Selby has significantly more 40-64 year olds and significantly fewer 15-39 year olds than the national average. The population of the District is due to increase by 20% up to 2026 from 2008 levels. Overall, white people make up 97.7% of the population in the area with a Black, Minority and Ethnic (BME) population of approximately 2.4%, a rate lower than the sub-regional (3.4%), regional (8.9%) and national (11.3%) levels.
- Overall quality of life in Selby had improved since 2004.
- In 2007/08, there were 58 criminal offences per 1,000 population across the District. This is a 28% decrease since 2002/03 when offences numbered 80 per 1,000 population.
- 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. Accordingly, there is a need to maintain the delivery of a variety of dwelling types and sizes to reflect the range of demand for open market dwellings.
- House prices are generally only three quarters of the national average; however they are relatively high when compared to the rest of the Yorkshire and Humber region.
- The lack of affordable private housing in the District, particularly for first-time buyers, is a significant problem.

- A variety of bus companies operate within the District, providing access to market towns, and to larger settlements beyond the District boundary. The level of service available varies considerably throughout the District with many rural parts experiencing poor public transport provision.
- School rolls indicate that many schools within Selby District are operating near to or above their capacity.
- The general level of provision of recreational open space falls below the standard recommended by the National Playing Fields Association. There are also considerable variations in the amount and distribution of recreational open space across the District.

Environment

- Flood meadows, pastures and wet woodlands in the lower Derwent Valley are acknowledged for their international nature conservation importance as wetland and waterfowl habitats. The River Derwent, Derwent Valley and Skipwith Common have international status.
- There are 13 nationally designated sites of nature conservation importance (SSSIs) in the District. Statutory Local Nature Reserves are also found at Barlow Common and Fairburn Ings.
- The majority of the District is rural in nature.
- 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.
- The River Ouse is a major corridor and migration route linking the Humber with the rivers higher up the catchment.
- The Level 1 and Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessments for the District have been completed, which have 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.
- 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.
- Recycling rates in Selby for 2009 stood at 35.7%, showing an improvement of 2.9% from the previous year.
- 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.

The SA framework was drawn up based upon local, regional, national and international policies, objectives and targets together with the existing baseline data for the District. Two additional SA objectives were added to the SA Framework following consultation undertaken in November 2005. These related to the preservation and enhancement of the historic built environment (SA12) and to reducing the risk of flooding (SA16). The SA Framework for the Core Strategy DPD is presented below.

The SA Framework for the Core Strategy DPD

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

SDC’s Issues and Options paper was published in May 2006 and set out the issues facing the District and a variety of policy options for the Core Strategy DPD. These were assessed against the SA Framework to assist SDC in determining which options to take forward as preferred options. In November 2008 SDC identified a number of further options for the Core Strategy and these were also assessed against the SA Framework.

Based on the consultation on the Issues and Options and Further Options papers and findings of the supporting SA work, SDC determined which options to take forward as preferred options. Some of the options considered were identified as being unsustainable when assessed against certain sustainability objectives. However, these unsustainable effects have been removed from the preferred options stage through more specific policy wording, or through other policies. Therefore, none of the unsustainable effects identified in the SA of the Issues and Options and the Further Options have been retained in the preferred options policies.

Some of the options that were considered sustainable were not taken forward. This was mainly as a result of an equally sustainable alternative being available, although in some cases the option was rejected as it was not seen as a realistic option to address the particular needs of the District.

The Core Strategy policies and strategic sites were appraised against the SA Framework. The appraisal focussed on identifying the significant economic, social and environmental effects which are likely to result from the implementation of the policies. The results of this appraisal are shown in the table below.

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

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

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

The appraisal found that the majority of the draft Core Strategy policies were sustainable, particularly in the short and medium term. Significantly positive sustainable effects identified included:

- Providing employment opportunities to meet the needs of the local workforce and support revitalisation of the local economy through modernising and intensifying existing employment;

- Supporting development proposals which entail recreation and tourism activity, whilst preserving local culture and heritage;
- Development of town centre uses to meet local needs of communities;
- Promoting the safeguarding and enhancement of the historic environment and committing to provide effective stewardship of the District's wildlife;
- Protecting the quality of air and water resources from pollution and, wherever possible, ensuring improvement;
- Providing the development of quality affordable housing available to all;
- Providing new development of high quality design, adopting sustainable construction techniques;
- Ensuring new development increases energy, water and raw material efficiency, whilst minimising and/or recycling waste;
- Reducing greenhouse gas emissions from domestic and commercial sources through utilising decentralised, renewable and low carbon supplies;
- Ensuring adequate infrastructure and community facilities are provided in tandem with new development, thus reducing the need to travel by private car; and
- Directing development to ensure no net loss of flood storage capacity and mitigating the potential impact of flooding where development in higher flood risk areas is unavoidable.

The identified potentially adverse effects relating to the sustainability of the Submission Draft Core Strategy policies were predominantly associated with new development. Both housing and employment land development will increase the use of natural resources and are likely to produce an increase in greenhouse gas emissions. The operation of the new development and associated traffic flow increases will most likely contribute to an increase in greenhouse gas emissions. However, other policies are in place to minimise these unavoidable impacts of new development.

Due to the high level, strategic nature of many of the draft policies, the appraisal has identified a relatively high level of uncertainty when predicting the effects. This is often down to the necessary lack of detail provided in the options with regard to the locations for future development, but is also due to uncertainties of the mix of options that will be carried forward into other adopted LDDs.

Mitigation measures and identification of issues requiring further consideration during the consultation stage of the adoption process have been identified. Where uncertain and/or negative effects have been identified, appropriate mitigation measures have been recommended, where possible. Proposed mitigation measures include:

- Ensuring housing developments are directed away from flood risk areas or within areas where flood defences are in place or suitable mitigation can be implemented (as informed by SDC's Stage 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment for the District);
- Ensuring equitable access to health services, particularly where housing development is proposed in areas less well served;
- Implementing Policies CP12, CP13 and CP16 of the Core Strategy alongside the Developer Contributions SPD with the aim of mitigating the increase in resource use/greenhouse gas emissions from development through utilising energy/water/waste efficient measures; and
- Providing a public transport network to satisfy the requirements of new housing developments in rural communities (in line with Policy CP8 of the Core Strategy and the Developer Contributions SPD).

In order to determine the effects of the plans into the long term and ensure that the effects can be monitored to reduce and/or offset significant adverse effects, monitoring proposals have been put forward for those effects considered to be significant. Monitoring proposals include:

- Accessibility to GP surgeries and hospitals;
- Affordable housing provision;

- Employment levels;
- Community wellbeing;
- Index of local deprivation;
- Road traffic growth levels;
- Areas at highest risk of flooding;
- Air and water quality;
- Domestic waste; and
- Water and energy use.

The SA has resulted in changes to the Core Strategy to enhance beneficial effects and minimise the adverse effects and uncertainties. The main changes have been:

- Revisions to the Core Strategy objectives as a result of the SA;
- Revisions to the draft Core Strategy policies; and
- Recommending mitigation and monitoring measures to include into the draft policies and planning documents.

When the Core Strategy is adopted, it will be accompanied by an Adoption Statement which will explain how the sustainability appraisal and consultation have influenced the final document.

Prior to submitting the Submission Draft Core Strategy to the Secretary of State for independent Examination the Council is 'Publishing' the Core Strategy and the accompanying evidence base, including the Sustainability Report, on Monday 10 January 2011 for a period of six weeks to enable representations to be made as to the 'soundness' of the document.

Representations as to the 'soundness' of the Core Strategy should be submitted no later than 5.00pm on Monday 21 February 2011. Representation forms may be downloaded from the Core Strategy pages of Selby District Council's website at www.selby.gov.uk and e-mailed to ldf@selby.gov.uk or posted to the LDF Team, Development Policy, Selby District Council, Portholme Road, Selby YO8 4SB.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

This report summarises the sustainability appraisal of the Selby District Submission Draft Core Strategy. It has been undertaken by Waterman Energy, Environment & Design Ltd (hereafter referred to as Waterman) on behalf of Selby District Council (SDC). The Core Strategy Development Plan Document (DPD) comprises part of SDCs emerging Local Development Framework (LDF).

LDFs are the new form of spatial development plan introduced by the Government's planning reforms in the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004). The LDF, once adopted, will replace the adopted Selby District Local Plan (2005). The LDF will set out the spatial strategy for the way in which land in the District is used and guide new development for the period up to 2026.

LDFs comprise a portfolio of Local Development Documents (LDDs). Unlike the previous development plan system, the preparation of the LDF will be a continual process, with new LDDs adopted and included at different stages. The LDF will consist of two types of LDDs: Development Plan Documents (DPDs),, which currently, together with the Regional Spatial Strategy¹ (RSS) comprise the statutory development plan; and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs), which supplement DPD policies and proposals and provide detailed guidance.

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

Planning Policy Statement PPS 1: Creating Sustainable Communities² states that:

'A Sustainability Appraisal is intended to assess the impact of plan policies from an environmental, economic and social perspective. It is first and foremost a process. It is intended to test the performance of a plan against the objectives of sustainable development and thereby provide the basis for its improvement'.

The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations (2004) which implement European Directive 2001/42/EC, known as the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive, requires the SEA of a wide range of plans and programmes, including LDDs, if they are likely to give rise to significant environmental effects. 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.

The objective of the SEA Directive is:

'...to provide for a high level of protection of the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans, with a view to promoting sustainable development'³.

¹ The coalition Government has published proposals in the Localism Bill to revoke RSS. At the time of preparing the Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal it remains a material consideration.

² Planning Policy Statement 1: Creating Sustainable Communities, ODPM, 2004.

³ EC Directive 2001/42/EC

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; the approach advocated by the former Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) (now Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG)). From here on, the term 'SA' is used to represent the integrated SA / SEA process.

In order to fully comply with both sets of legislation outlined above, this report adheres to the guidance contained within the DCLG's 'Plan Making Manual', which supersedes the DPD section of the document 'Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents,' produced by the ODPM in November 2005.

1.2 The Local Development Framework

1.2.1 What is the LDF?

Under the current planning system set out in the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, the development plan consists of RSSs prepared by the regional planning body and LDFs prepared by Local Authorities (LAs) such as SDC. LDFs form part of a structured hierarchy of land use development plans in England. The overarching guidance for these is provided by a series of National Planning Policy Statements (PPS). These PPSs are replacing the old Planning Policy Guidance Notes (PPGs) (1-25). Using the policies and principles set out in PPSs and PPGs, RSSs set the strategic policy framework for new development in each region. Although the Government has published proposals in the Localism Bill to revoke RSS, at the time of preparing the Sustainability Appraisal it remains a material consideration.

The relevant RSS for Selby is the Yorkshire and Humber Plan, which was published in its final form by the Yorkshire and Humber Assembly in May 2008. It sets out the scale, priorities and broad locations for change and development in the region over the period to 2026. It includes a regional transport strategy, and links all this with broader issues such as the environment, sustainable development and quality of life. Informed by the Yorkshire and Humber Plan, the Selby District LDF will provide detailed objectives and policies to guide development at a district-level.

Although the planning process is currently subject to a period of change by the coalition government, and while waiting for primary legislation after publication of the Governments Decentralisation and Localism Bill, continued preparation of the Core Strategy and other DPD documents remains a priority in order to provide clarity to developers and investors and to promote rapid recovery from the effects of the Economic Recession. Once details of the new planning system are available, the Council will, if necessary, undertake a partial review of the Core Strategy in order to respond to the new planning context and to ensure consistency with national policy and procedures, either prior to Examination or post adoption, as appropriate. The strategic planning context for the Core Strategy is therefore provided by national planning policies and the RSS evidence base.

SDC has prepared a Local Development Scheme (LDS), which outlines the DPDs and SPDs to be included in the LDF and the timescale over which they are to be produced. The Councils fourth LDS for the period 2010 - 2013 came into effect on 20th October 2010 and may be accessed at: http://www.selby.gov.uk/service_main.asp?menuid=2&id=1162.

The following documents are included in the revised Local Development Scheme for 2010 - 2013

- Core Strategy DPD;
- Site Allocations DPD; and

- Development Management DPD.

A 'Developer Contributions' Supplementary Planning Document (DCSPD) was adopted by the Council in March 2007, and a Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) was adopted in December 2007.

1.2.2 The Core Strategy DPD

The Core Strategy DPD sets out the long-term spatial vision, objectives and strategy for the District and provides a framework for delivering development for the period up to 2026. It will translate and conform to national PPGs and PPSs and has been informed by the RSS evidence base. Many of the strategic policies in the Core Strategy will be spatial and all other DPDs and SPDs within the Selby District LDF will conform to the Core Strategy.

Following public consultation on the Consultation Draft Core Strategy during February and March 2010 SDC has prepared a revised version of the Core Strategy for Submission to the Secretary of State for independent Examination. The Core Strategy is being 'Published' for six weeks prior to formal submission to the Secretary of State to enable stakeholders and interested parties to comment on the 'soundness' of the document.

This SA, undertaken by Waterman on behalf of SDC, has been ongoing throughout the development of the Core Strategy and has informed the Council of the economic, social and environmental effects of the emerging Core Strategy throughout its preparation.

1.3 The Purpose and Structure of this Report

Stage B What the SEA Directive requires:

"...an environmental report shall be prepared in which the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme, and reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and the geographical scope of the plan or programme, are identified, described and evaluated" (Article 5.1). Information to be provided in the Environmental Report includes "an outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with" (Annex I (h))

This SA Report presents the findings of an SA carried out on the Selby District Submission Draft Core Strategy DPD. It documents the SA process; that is, to review previous work undertaken, assess the sustainability effects of the policy options in the Submission Draft Core Strategy Report and suggest methods of mitigating adverse effects, maximising beneficial effects and presenting proposals for monitoring. It also presents the consultation responses and shows how these have been addressed during the SA process.

This SA Report is structured as follows:

Section 2 outlines the SA methodology and details the consultation that has been undertaken and how members of the public and other interested parties can comment on the SA, and Submission Draft Core Strategy DPD;

Section 3 details other relevant plans, programmes and strategies that have been taken into consideration as part of the assessment process; contains a summary baseline characterisation of the social, economic, and environmental information for Selby District; provides a summary of the key sustainability issues based on the baseline research; and presents the SA Framework which provides the structure through which the appraisal takes place;

Section 4 assesses the compatibility of the Submission Draft Core Strategy DPD objectives against the SA Framework;

Section 5 summarises the SA of the DPD policy options that have been considered during the development of the Core Strategy, including the 'do nothing' approach;

Section 6 describes the SA of the Core Strategy Submission Draft, and recommends mitigation measures where necessary;

Section 7 describes the implementation of the LDF and suggests methods of monitoring the predicted significant effects and uncertainties; and

Section 8 presents a summary and the conclusions of the SA.

Appendices are contained within a separate document prepared by Waterman entitled 'Appendices to the Sustainability Appraisal Report, Submission Draft Core Strategy DPD' (December 2010).

A **Non Technical Summary (NTS)** has also been prepared to provide a summary, in non-technical language, of the principal findings of the SA.

Stage C What the SEA Directive requires:

"The environmental report shall include information that may reasonably be required taking into account current knowledge and methods of assessment, the contents and level of detail in the plan or programme, [and] its stage in the decision-making process" (Article 5.2).

Information to be provided in the Environmental Report includes:

"the likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors. These effects should include secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long-term, permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects" (Annex I (f) and footnote)

"an outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with" (Annex I (h))

"the measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme" (Annex I (g))

1.4 Requirements of the SEA Directive

The SEA Directive prescribes certain requirements which must be addressed through the assessment and reporting process. These are the same for all SEAs, irrespective of whether or not they are incorporated into SA, as they are in this case.

The requirements of the SEA Directive, including signposts indicating where these requirements are fulfilled within the SA Report are presented within Appendix A.

2. SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL METHODOLOGY

2.1 Overview

Globally, sustainability refers to the careful management of natural resources now to ensure they are maintained for future generations. Locally, sustainability is related to the quality of life in a community. Specifically, this refers to whether the economic, social and environmental systems in a community are providing opportunities for residents to live healthy, productive and meaningful lives, now and in the future. SA is the method by which the sustainability of land use development plans is assessed. The ODPM guidance (November 2005) provides detail on the process of implementing SA.

Stage A of the process draws on previous work undertaken by Waterman which is presented in the SA Scoping Report, published in November 2005. During this initial scoping stage, the SA Framework for the LDF was developed and key sustainability issues were highlighted following a review of relevant plans and policies and baseline data collection. Following consultation on the Scoping Report, additional plans, programmes and strategies were reviewed; supplementary information was included in the baseline and key sustainability issues sections; and additions and changes were made to the objectives, sub-objectives and indicators of the SA Framework.

In order to establish the baseline for the DPD, a number of information sources including plans, published reports and statistics were identified and reviewed and are summarised in Section 3 of this Report. The focus of this SA Report is on Stages B, C and D, as shown on Figure 1.

In the consideration of alternative options for the Core Strategy DPD, SDC initially identified 36 options in May 2006. These alternative options were all broadly appraised against the SA Framework (Section 5). In November 2008 SDC identified a number of further options for the Core Strategy, and these too were all broadly appraised against the SA Framework (Section 5). From these options, 'preferred options' were put forward and expanded into detailed policies contained within the Core Strategy Consultation Draft Report which was published in February 2010 for public consultation. These policies were appraised in more detail to determine the potential sustainability effects of each preferred option, together with proposals for mitigation and monitoring. The results of this appraisal were documented in an SA Report dated February 2010, which was published for consultation alongside the Core Strategy Consultation Draft Report.

Following consideration of the results of consultation on the draft Core Strategy, SDC has now prepared a revised version of the Core Strategy for Submission to the Secretary of State. Numerous changes have been made to the draft Core Strategy as a result of the consultation in order to improve the document. In summary these changes are:

- Removal of references to the Selby Area Action Plan and incorporation of disaggregated housing figures presented in Policy CP2;
- Amended Policy CP1 and inclusion of an additional policy (CP1A) providing clarification of the types of residential development considered acceptable in different settlement types;
- Removal of references to RSS;
- Additions and deletions to the list of designated service villages;
- Amplification of the principles which might influence the need for localised Green Belt review;
- Additional reference to the importance of strategic countryside gaps;
- Additional emphasis in the document on the 'place making' agenda and a spatially focussed approach;
- Deletion of the Cross Hills Lane strategic development site (Strategic Site A), owing to uncertainty regarding future viability;

- Updated housing trajectory and previously developed land target;
- Amended Policy CP3 including trigger points to indicate when the Council might take action to increase or restrict housing land supply;
- Introduction of a 10 dwelling threshold for on-site provision of affordable housing following further research, and inclusion of a commuted sum requirement;
- Updated requirements for the travelling community;
- Changes to the scale and distribution of employment land following completion of an Employment Land Refresh;
- Updated 'Promoting Economic Prosperity' section to take account of new PPS4 (Planning for Sustainable Economic Growth);
- Rationalisation of climate change, improving resource efficiency and low carbon and renewable energy sections, taking account of up dated information and better reflecting locally distinctive issues; and
- Details of the planning and other requirements with regard to the Olympia Park Strategic Development site (Policy CP2A).

Consequently the SA Report prepared in February 2010 has been updated in light of these amendments. This SA Report forms Stage D2 (i) of the SA process.

SA Stage	Purpose of the SA Stage
Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope	
A1: Identifying other relevant policies, plans and programmes and sustainability objectives.	To document how the plan is affected by outside factors and suggest ideas for how any constraints can be addressed.
A2: Collecting baseline information.	To provide an evidence base for sustainability issues, effects prediction and monitoring.
A3: Identifying sustainability issues and problems.	To help focus the SA and streamline the subsequent stages, including baseline information analysis, setting of the SA Framework, prediction of effects and monitoring.
A4: Developing the SA framework.	To provide a means by which the sustainability of the plan can be appraised.
A5: Producing scoping report and consulting on the scope of the SA.	To consult with statutory bodies with social, environmental, or economic responsibilities to ensure the appraisal covers the key sustainability issues.
Stage B: Developing and refining options and assessing effects	
B1: Testing the DPD objectives against the SA framework.	To ensure that the overall objectives of the DPD are in accordance with sustainability principles and provide a suitable framework for developing options.
B2: Developing the DPD options.	To assist in the development and refinement of the options, by identifying potential sustainability effects of options.
B3 and B4: Predicting and evaluating the effects of the DPD.	To predict the significant effects of the DPD and assist in the refinement of the DPD.
B5: Considering ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects.	To ensure that all potential mitigation measures and measures for maximising beneficial effects are considered and as a result residual effects are identified.
B6: Proposing measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the DPD.	To detail the means by which the sustainability performance of the DPD can be assessed.
Stage C: Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report	
C1: Preparing the SA report.	To provide a detailed account of the SA process (in a format suitable for public consultation and decision makers), including the findings of the appraisal and how it influenced the development of the DPD.
Stage D: Consulting on the draft Core Strategy and SA report	
D1: Public participation on the draft Core	To provide the public and statutory bodies with an effective opportunity to

Strategy DPD and the SA report.	express their opinion on the SA report and to use it as a reference point when commenting on the DPD.
D2 (i) Appraising significant changes.	To undertake further appraisal, if required, where significant changes have been made.
D2 (ii) Appraising significant changes resulting from representations.	To undertake any further appraisal on significant changes suggested by the Inspector following Examination.
D3: Making decisions and providing information.	The Local Planning Authority must produce an SA adoption statement to accompany the adopted DPD outlining how they have taken the findings of the full SA process into account.
Stage E: Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the Core Strategy	
E1: Finalising aims and methods for monitoring.	The measures envisaged for monitoring the DPD should be set out in the SA report and these should be finalised once the DPD is adopted.
E2: Responding to adverse effects.	The SEA Directive specifically requires monitoring to identify, amongst other things, unforeseen adverse effects arising from the plan to enable remedial action to be taken.

Figure 1: The SA Process

2.2 Consultation

Stage D What the SEA Directive requires:

“The authorities [with relevant environmental responsibilities] and the public... shall be given an early and effective opportunity within appropriate time frames to express their opinion on the draft plan or programme and the accompanying environmental report before the adoption of the plan or programme” (Article 6(2)).

“The environmental report, ... the opinions expressed [in responses to consultation] ... and the results of any transboundary consultations ... shall be taken into account during the preparation of the plan or programme and before its adoption...” (Article 8).

“...when a plan or programme is adopted, the [environmental] authorities [and] the public ... are informed and the following items [shall be] made available to those so informed: (a) the plan or programme as adopted, (b) a statement summarising how environmental considerations have been integrated into the plan or programme...[including] the reasons for choosing the plan or programme as adopted, in light of other reasonable alternatives dealt with, and (c) the measures decided concerning monitoring” (Article 9(1)).

This section outlines the consultation approach and bodies consulted as part of the SA Scoping (Stage B), and consultation on the SA Report that was prepared for the Consultation Draft Core Strategy (Stage D1). This report will be made available as part of the evidence base for the Publication Version of the Submission Draft Core Strategy.

2.2.1 Scoping Report

A copy of the SA Scoping Report was sent out for a five week consultation period ending on 23 January 2006. In accordance with the SEA Regulations the following four statutory bodies were consulted:

- Countryside Agency;
- English Nature;
- English Heritage; and
- Environment Agency

(Note that since the enactment of the SEA Regulations the Countryside Agency and English Nature have now combined to form Natural England).

In addition, and in accordance with PPS12 and ODPM guidance, the following bodies were also consulted:

- Government Office for Yorkshire and the Humber;
- York and North Yorkshire Chamber of Commerce;
- Yorkshire and Humber Assembly;
- Yorkshire Water Services;
- Yorkshire Forward;
- North Yorkshire Police;
- Regional Housing Board;
- Sport England;
- House Builders' Federation;
- Tees, East and North Yorkshire Ambulance Services;
- North Yorkshire County Council Departments:
 - Highways;
 - Education;
 - Planning;
 - Heritage;
 - Social Services.
- Internal Drainage Boards:
 - Ouse and Derwent;
 - Acaster;
 - North Wharfe;
 - South Wharfe;
 - Appleton;
 - Roebuck and Copmanthorpe;
 - Knottingley to Gowdhill;
 - Selby Area;
 - Went.
- Surrounding Local Authorities:
 - York;
 - East Riding of Yorkshire;
 - Doncaster;
 - Wakefield;
 - Leeds; and
 - Harrogate.

2.2.2 Changes Made to the Scope of the SA following Consultation

Comments on the SA Scoping Report were received from English Heritage, English Nature, the Environment Agency, the Countryside Agency, Yorkshire Water Services and the Environmental Services and Leisure Department at SDC.

Following consultation, a number of additional planning documents were reviewed. Additional data was also added to the baseline information and key sustainability issues.

No respondents suggested removing any of the Sustainability Objectives, however, some additions and changes were made to the SA Framework and are detailed below (in italics). The SA Framework in Section 3.4 of this SA Report has been revised in light of these changes.

Supplementary text and changes were recommended for the following existing sub-objectives as follows:

- Sub-objective 2.10 - 'Will it encourage the growth of the tourism sector, including green tourism businesses and initiatives?'
- Sub-objective 11.3 - 'Will it prevent inappropriate development in flood zones?' (and 'zone' included into corresponding indicator); and
- Sub-objective 14.1 – 'Will it clean up contaminated land to the appropriate standard?'

Two additional Sustainability Objectives were incorporated into the SA Framework. A new Objective 12 has been included with sub-objectives, as follows:

- 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?*
 - 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?*
 - 12.8 *Will it provide for increased access to, and understanding of the historic environment?*

Indicators: the number of Listed Buildings demolished; the number of Listed Buildings and the percentage at risk; the number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments; the number of Registered Historic Parks and Gardens; the number of Registered Historic Parks and Gardens at risk; the percentage area of the District covered by Conservation Areas; and loss or damage to character or setting of a Registered Battlefield.

A new Objective 16 has been included with sub-objectives:

- 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?*

Indicators: the number of developments approved / allocated in Flood Zone 3 and of these, the number with flood protection / drainage measures for the benefit of the wider community; the number of properties in Flood Zone 3 with warning procedures in place; and the number of approved developments which incorporate Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems for surface water disposal.

Additional sub-objectives have been included for Objectives 7 and 13, as follows:

Objective 7 – a new sub-objective 7.7 ‘Will it improve and extend the Public Rights of Way and green infrastructure corridors network by providing recreation facilities for walkers, cyclists and riders?’;

Objective 13 – a new sub-objective 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?’;

Additional indicators have also been included for Objectives 7, 13, 14 and 17:

Objective 7: ‘Improvements to Public Rights of Way’; ‘Lengths of new Public Rights of Way and cycleways’; and ‘Linking of green corridor networks’.

Objective 13: 'Amount (percentage) of greenfield and / or greenbelt areas used for development'; 'amount (percentage) of degraded or unmanaged urban fringe land that is brought back into productive or recreational use'.

Objective 14: 'Number / area of sites remediated following PPS23 and CLR11'; 'Number of sites/ area of land affected by contamination brought back into use'; and Ecological / chemical status of water'.

Objective 17: 'Number of new abstractions required'; and 'Number of developments using water-efficient technologies'.

2.2.3 Consultation Draft Core Strategy SA Report

Advice in PPS12 for Development Plan Documents indicates that the Sustainability Appraisal should form an integrated part of the plan process and inform the evaluation of alternatives. (PPS12, para 4.43). A full appraisal of the policies proposed in the Consultation Draft Core Strategy was contained in the February 2010 SA Report.

The Consultation Draft Core Strategy Report and the accompanying February 2010 SA Report was made available for comment during February and March 2010. Respondents were able to submit comments relating to the draft Core Strategy and/or SA Report. Comments on the February 2010 SA Report were received from Redrow Homes (Yorkshire) Ltd, English Heritage, Sport England and Natural England. These comments have been considered and amendments made to the SA Report where considered appropriate.

Comments received related to the strategic nature of the Core Strategy and the ability to accurately predict the impact of the policies particularly with regards to the allocation of land for housing and employment use. This was especially applicable to the issue of flood risk. In addition, further information regarding baseline conditions was provided, and suggestions made regarding additional policy documents that should be referred to.

2.2.4 Submission Draft Core Strategy SA Report

Prior to submitting the Submission Draft Core Strategy to the Secretary of State for independent Examination the Council is 'Publishing' the Core Strategy and the accompanying evidence base, including the Sustainability Report, on Monday 10 January 2011 for a period of six weeks to enable representations to be made as to the 'soundness' of the document.

Representations as to the 'soundness' of the Core Strategy should be submitted no later than 5.0pm on Monday 21 February 2011. Representation forms may be downloaded from the Core Strategy pages of Selby District Council's website at www.selby.gov.uk and e-mailed to ldf@selby.gov.uk or posted to the LDF Team, Development Policy, Selby District Council, Portholme Road, Selby YO8 4SB.

Written responses should be addressed to:

Principal Planner (LDF Team)
Selby District Council
Civic Centre
Portholme Road
Selby
North Yorkshire
YO8 4SB

Alternatively, consultation responses may be e-mailed to: ldf@selby.gov.uk and should be clearly marked 'Core Strategy DPD - Sustainability Appraisal'

3. PLANNING POLICY CONTEXT, BASELINE CHARACTERISATION AND SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES

3.1 Review of Relevant Strategies, Plans and Programmes

The DPD may be influenced in various ways by other plans and programmes and by external sustainability objectives, such as those laid down in policies or legislation. International, national, regional and local policies, plans, programmes, and strategy documents have been reviewed as part of the SA Scoping study to determine the objectives and targets relevant to the DPD, and to identify synergies or inconsistencies between these and the DPD objectives.

Indicators and targets that were identified during the review have influenced the SA indicators and targets established in the SA Framework (Section 3.4). It is relevant to note that most indicators and targets appear in regional and local plans, programmes and strategies - these are generally of most relevance to this SA as they are area specific.

The full review of relevant plans, programmes and strategy documents is attached as Appendix B. Key objectives, targets and indicators, taken from relevant plans, programmes and strategies have been summarised and are also included within Appendix B.

3.2 Baseline Characterisation

The SEA Directive requires a description of the baseline environment. An extensive search for baseline information has been undertaken using a range of sources, including web based databases and publications, personal communications, published reports and stored information. The baseline data presented is based on all available sources at the time of publication. Monitoring of the DPD, once it is adopted, will provide further more detailed baseline information for use in future SAs.

The full review of baseline data, including data sources, is provided in Appendix C. The information is representative of the current situation in the District, including, where possible, any trends, and identifies the 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 as detailed in ODPM guidance (November 2005).

3.2.1 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 LDDs 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.

Further baseline data gathered during the course of the consultation period has been considered, as appropriate.

3.3 Key Sustainability Issues

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

3.3.1 Economic

Agriculture, power generation and mining have featured strongly in the employment structure of the District in the recent past compared with proportions nationally. Employment in agriculture has been steadily declining and the closure of the Selby coalfield in 2004 significantly reduced mining employment opportunities.

The service industries have traditionally been under-represented within Selby District, although over the period 1994 –2004 there were encouraging increases in manufacturing and service employment bringing representation closer to national average levels. 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.

Over 20% of the total 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, there are no 'unconstrained' or 'low constrained' sites currently allocated within the District.

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.

3.3.2 Social

In terms of population, Selby has significantly more 40-64 year olds and significantly fewer 15-39 year olds than the national average. 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. Overall, White people make up 97.7% of the population in the area with a Black, Minority and Ethnic (BME) population of approximately 2.4%, a rate lower than the sub-regional (3.4%), regional (8.9%) and national (11.3%) levels. The average life expectancy in Selby is 78.2 for males and 82.5 for females.

The Quality of Life Index 2006 indicated that overall quality of life in Selby had improved since 2004. The Index score was slightly lower than that for the North Yorkshire sub-region but higher than the regional and national scores.

In 2007/08, there were 58 criminal offences per 1,000 population across the District. This is a 28% decrease since 2002/03 when offences numbered 80 per 1,000 population.

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. Accordingly, there is a need to maintain the delivery of a variety of dwelling types and sizes to reflect the range of demand for open market dwellings.

House prices are generally only three quarters of the national average. House prices in the District are lower than in the neighbouring North Yorkshire Districts of Harrogate, Ryedale and Hambleton. However, median house prices in Selby have consistently been higher than the regional median and analysis of 2008 house price to income ratios indicates that the median house price was 6.2 x higher than the median income, which is the 8th highest ratio in the Yorkshire and Humber region. The existing Local Plan has adequate short term land provision for housing, although any longer term provision will need to protect the District's large amount of green space. The emphasis is on directing new housing provision away from dispersed developments towards the market towns of Selby, Tadcaster and Sherburn-in-Elmet and to improve the quality of current housing stock. Future development will need to ensure an adequate quantity, range and mix of housing to meet the needs of the population of the District.

The lack of affordable private housing in the District, particularly for first-time buyers, is a significant problem. A recent study 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 housing needs assessment. A tenure split of affordable units in the range of 50 to 70% social rented and 30 to 50% intermediate tenure across the District is considered appropriate. Future development will need to increase the provision of affordable housing in the District.

Several factors have combined to exacerbate the problem, notably the influence of York and Leeds on the housing market, and the reduction in Council housing as tenants continue to exercise their right to buy. If additional low-cost housing is not made available in sufficient supply, households may leave the District or move to an area where housing at cheaper prices can be obtained. It may also increase pressure on the existing terraced stock, potentially inflating terraced house prices.

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

School rolls indicate that many schools within Selby District are operating near to or above their current capacity. Generally this will not be an insurmountable constraint but 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.

3.3.3 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 13 SSSIs in the District. Statutory Local Nature Reserves are also found at Barlow Common and Fairburn Ings. Future development should seek to maximise every opportunity to protect and enhance the biodiversity and landscape of the District.

The majority of the District is rural in nature. However, growing pressure from inward migration and the growth of towns and villages has been recognised as a major issue. There is also potential for conflict between preserving and enhancing the District's historic environmental assets, whilst accommodating its requirements for development. In terms of the issues facing the historic assets of the District, a large number of them are at risk in the 2009 Heritage at Risk Register. The Registered Battlefield at Towton has been identified as being at high risk and 22 of the District's 45 Scheduled Monuments have been identified as being at Risk. 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). Over-abstraction poses a threat to the sustainability of water-resources and can harm wetland habitats.

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.

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 LDF. Both the cause of climate change and the management of its effects will need consideration.

Recycling rates in Selby for 2009 stood at 35.7%, showing an improvement of 2.9% from the previous year. North Yorkshire County Council is working with the local District Councils to deliver a Joint Waste Strategy to deal with the area's waste for the next 25 years.

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

3.4 The Sustainability Appraisal Framework

The following section presents the SA Framework, against which the Core Strategy has been assessed. The SA objectives and indicators include the modifications made as a result of the consultation on the SA Scoping Report. It is important to note that the SA objectives listed below are different from the objectives of the Core Strategy which are set out in the Submission Draft Core Strategy.

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

The economic, social and environmental SA objectives and indicators are presented in Table 1, below. The following notes are applicable:

The source of the indicator is referenced by number (1-6) where the source is known, as follows:

- 1) Local Quality of Life Counts (DETR, July 2000);
- 2) Quality of Life Counts (DETR, December 1999, 2004);
- 3) Audit Commission, Voluntary Quality of Life Indicators (Definitions Handbook 2002-2003, 2005);
- 4) DTI Business Competitiveness Indicators (Unitary/ Local Authority/ Learning and Skills Council areas/ NUTS areas);
- 5) Indices of Deprivation, 2007; and
- 6) Official Labour Market Statistics (<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038432022/report.aspx?town=selby>).

In some cases, the dates of the references refer to the date of origin as opposed to the date the information was collected. For the majority of indicators, information is collected annually.

Where other indicators are required, which are not included in the documents above, sources have been stated next to these indicators.

Some themes have indicators which are potentially very accurate, such as unemployment figures. Other themes such as leisure and recreation may have considerably less quantitative indicators, due to their more subjective nature.

When establishing monitoring programmes in the future, it may not be applicable to use all of the indicators listed, but rather, select those which are of most relevance or accuracy.

Whilst the indicators provided will respond directly to the key objectives, they may not address all of the sub-objectives.

Table 1: Sustainability Appraisal Framework

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

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

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

Key Objective / Sub-Objective	Indicators and (source)
<p>9.6 Will it support and encourage sharing of information/resources and co-operative ways of working?</p>	
ENVIRONMENTAL	
<p>10. A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Density of development (SDC) ▪ Traffic congestion (2) ▪ Leisure trips by mode of transport (2) ▪ Percentage of children travelling to and from school by different modes (1) ▪ Passenger travel by mode (2) ▪ Average journey length by purpose (2) ▪ Traffic volumes or flows on different classes of road by vehicle type (1)
<p>10.1 Will it reduce the need to travel by increasing access to key resources and services by means other than the car (e.g. by improving public transport)?</p>	
<p>10.2 Will it provide/improve/promote information about alternatives to car-based transport?</p>	
<p>10.3 Will it support less use as well as more efficient use of cars (e.g. car sharing)?</p>	
<p>10.4 Will it improve access to opportunities and facilities for all groups?</p>	
<p>10.5 Will it make the transport/ environment attractive to non-car users (e.g. pedestrians and cyclists)?</p>	
<p>10.6 Will it encourage freight transfer from road to rail?</p>	
<p>10.7 Will it encourage employers to develop green travel plans for staff travel to/from work and at work?</p>	
<p>11. A quality built environment and efficient land use patterns that make good use of previously developed sites, minimise travel and promote balanced development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ New homes built on previously developed land (2) ▪ Vacant land and properties and derelict land (2) ▪ Percentage of development assessed under BREEAM (BRE) ▪ Number of people and properties affected by fluvial flood events (Environment Agency) ▪ New development in the flood zones (SDC) ▪ Number of developments incorporating Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems [SUDS] (SDC) ▪ Average journey length by purpose (2)
<p>11.1 Will it promote the development of communities with accessible services, employment, shops and leisure facilities?</p>	
<p>11.2 Will it improve the resource efficiency of buildings (water, waste, energy, density, use of existing buildings, designing for a longer lifespan)?</p>	
<p>11.3 Will it prevent inappropriate development in flood zones?</p>	
<p>11.4 Will it increase the use of sustainable urban drainage (which reduces run-off and improves water quality)?</p>	
<p>11.5 Will it ensure new developments provide essential services accessible without use of a car and are accessible by public transport?</p>	
<p>11.6 Will it ensure new development is well designed and appropriate to its setting?</p>	
<p>11.7 Will it support local distinctiveness?</p>	
<p>11.8 Will it encourage high quality design in new buildings?</p>	
<p>11.9 Will it encourage the development of Brownfield sites?</p>	
<p>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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of Listed Buildings demolished (SDC) ▪ Number of Listed Buildings and the percentage at risk (SDC) ▪ Number of Scheduled Monuments (SDC) ▪ Number of registered Historic Parks and Gardens (SDC) ▪ Number and % Historic Parks and Gardens at risk
<p>12.1 Will it preserve or enhance the character, appearance or setting of Conservation Areas?</p>	

Key Objective / Sub-Objective	Indicators and (source)
<p>12.2 Will it preserve or, where appropriate, enhance the special character or appearance of Listed Buildings and structures or their settings?</p> <p>12.3 Will it preserve or enhance the character, appearance or setting of Historic Parks and Gardens?</p> <p>12.4 Will it preserve or enhance archaeological sites and their settings?</p> <p>12.5 Will it protect and/ or enhance the character, appearance or setting of the Registered Battlefield or prejudice the potential for its interpretation?</p> <p>12.6 Will it conserve and manage locally important buildings and townscapes?</p> <p>12.7 Will it conserve and manage distinctive historic landscapes?</p> <p>12.8 Will it provide for increased access to, and understanding of, the historic environment?</p>	<p>(SDC)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Percentage area of the District covered by Conservation Areas (SDC) ▪ Loss or damage to character or setting of a Registered Battlefield (SDC)
<p>13. A bio-diverse and attractive natural environment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Extent and management of SSSIs (2) ▪ The percentage area of land designated as sites of special scientific interest (SSSI) within the District in favourable condition (3) ▪ Native species at risk (2) ▪ Biodiversity action plans (2) ▪ Net loss of soils to development (2) ▪ Landscape features - hedges, stone walls and ponds (2) ▪ Amount (percentage) of greenfield and/ or greenbelt areas used for development (SDC) ▪ Amount (percentage) of degraded or unmanaged urban fringe land that is brought back into productive or recreational use (SDC) ▪ Area of woodland in the District (North and East Yorkshire Ecological Data Centre/ North Yorkshire County Council/ Forestry Commission) ▪ Percentage of length of rivers and canals falling into the good or fair quality grades of the Environment Agency Chemical and Biological GQA (1), Nutrients in water (2) ▪ Access to the countryside (1), Access to local green space (2)
<p>14. Minimal pollution levels</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number/ area of sites remediated following PPS23 and CLR11 (SDC) ▪ Number of sites/ area of land affected by contamination brought back into use (SDC) ▪ Average number of days when air pollution is moderate or higher for NO₂, SO₂, O₃, CO or PM₁₀ (1) ▪ Concentrations of selected air pollutants (2) ▪ Emissions of selected air pollutants (2) ▪ Ecological/ chemical status of water (Environment Agency) ▪ Dangerous substances in water (2) ▪ Percentage of length of rivers and canals falling into the good or fair quality grades of the Environment Agency Chemical and Biological

Key Objective / Sub-Objective	Indicators and (source)
<p>14.8 Will it promote innovative and less harmful uses of potential pollutants?</p> <p>14.9 Will it include measures and research to identify and reduce pollution?</p> <p>14.10 Will it reduce the risk of pollution incidents and environmental accidents?</p>	<p>GQA (1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Noise levels (2) ▪ Concentrations of persistent organic pollutants (2) ▪ Number of pollution incidents in the District to water, air and land (Environment Agency)

<p>15. Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to the effects of climate change</p> <p>15.1 Will it reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transport?</p> <p>15.2 Will it reduce methane emissions from agriculture, landfills and past and present mining activities?</p> <p>15.3 Will it reduce greenhouse gas emissions from domestic, commercial and industrial sources?</p> <p>15.4 Will it increase energy efficiency in all sectors?</p> <p>15.5 Will it research and monitor the likely effects of climate change and provide evidence and advice on the predicted consequences for affected areas and sectors?</p> <p>15.6 Will it plan and implement adaptation measures for the likely effects of climate change?</p> <p>15.7 Will it increase the amount of energy from renewable sources that is generated and consumed in the District?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Emissions of greenhouse gases (2) ▪ Carbon dioxide emissions by end user (2) ▪ Electricity from renewable sources (2) ▪ Depletion of fossil fuels (2) ▪ Energy efficiency of the economy (2) ▪ Energy use per household (2) (3) ▪ Frequency of fluvial flood events (Environment Agency/ SDC)

<p>16. Reduce the risk of flooding to people and property</p> <p>16.1 Will it reduce risk from flooding?</p> <p>16.2 Will it direct development away from flood risk areas?</p> <p>16.3 Will it prevent inappropriate development in flood zones?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of developments approved/ allocated in Flood Zone 3 (Flood risk is >1:100 years) and of these, the number with flood protection/ drainage measures for the benefit of the wider community (SDC) ▪ The number of properties in Flood Zone 3 with warning procedures in place (SDC) ▪ The number of approved developments which incorporate Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems for surface water disposal (SDC)

<p>17. Prudent and efficient use of resources</p> <p>17.1 Will it increase efficiency in water, energy and raw material use?</p> <p>17.2 Will it develop renewable energy/ resources?</p> <p>17.3 Will it make efficient use of land (appropriate density, protect good agricultural land, use brownfield land in preference to greenfield sites)?</p> <p>17.4 Will it increase prevention, re-use, recovery and recycling of waste?</p> <p>17.5 Will it increase awareness and provide information on resource efficiency and waste?</p> <p>17.6 Will it reduce use of non-renewable resources?</p> <p>17.7 Will it ensure that new development exists within the constraints of the District's water resource?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Household water use and peak demand (2) ▪ Water leakage (2) ▪ Abstractions by purpose (2) ▪ Number of new abstractions required ▪ Number of developments using water-efficient technologies (SDC) ▪ Household energy use (gas and electricity) per household (1) ▪ Household waste collected per person (kilograms) (1) ▪ Recycled household waste (including composting) expressed as a percentage of total tonnage of household waste arisings (1)

4. TESTING THE CORE STRATEGY OBJECTIVES

The Core Strategy objectives provide the context for the policy options. They outline the purpose of the Core Strategy and its aims. It is important that the objectives of the Core Strategy are in line with sustainability principles and it is for this reason that they are tested against the SA Framework. The objectives for the Selby District Submission Draft Core Strategy DPD are:

1. *Enhancing the role of the three market towns as accessible service centres within the District and particularly Selby, as a Principal Town.*
2. *Supporting rural regeneration in ways which are compatible with environmental objectives, and which deliver increased prosperity for the whole community.*
3. *Concentrating new development in the most sustainable locations where reasonable public transport exists, and taking into full account of local needs and environmental, social and economic constraints.*
4. *Safeguarding the open character of the Green Belt and preventing coalescence of settlements.*
5. *Providing an appropriate and sustainable mix of market, affordable and special needs housing to meet the needs of District residents, particularly young people and older people.*
6. *Locating new development 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.*
7. *Promoting the efficient use of land including the re-use of previously developed land for appropriate uses in sustainable locations.*
8. *Minimising the need to travel and providing opportunities for trips to be made by public transport, cycling and walking.*
9. *Developing the economy of the District by capitalising on local strengths, nurturing existing business, supporting entrepreneurs and innovation, and promoting diversification into new growth sectors.*
10. *Protecting and enhancing the existing range of community facilities and infrastructure and ensuring additional provision is made to meet changing requirements and to support new development.*
11. *Protecting and enhancing the character of the historic environment, including buildings, open spaces and archaeology, and acknowledging the contribution of the District's heritage to economic prosperity, local distinctiveness and community well-being.*
12. *Promoting high quality design of new development which recognises and enhances the character and distinctiveness of the locality and which is well integrated with its surroundings both visually and physically.*
13. *Improving the range and quality of cultural and leisure opportunities across the District and improving tourism facilities.*
14. *Protecting, enhancing and extending green infrastructure, including natural habitats, urban greenspace, sports fields and recreation areas.*
15. *Making best use of natural resources by promoting energy efficiency, sustainable construction techniques and renewable energy operations.*
16. *Protecting against pollution, improving the quality of air, land and water resources, and avoiding over-exploitation of water resources.*
17. *Protecting and enhancing the wider countryside for its important landscape, amenity, biodiversity, flood management, recreation and natural resource value.*

The results of the appraisal are presented in Table 2, below.

Table 2: Appraisal of the Core Strategy Objectives

OBJ	DPD 1	DPD 2	DPD 3	DPD 4	DPD 5	DPD 6	DPD 7	DPD 8	DPD 9	DPD 10	DPD 11	DPD 12	DPD 13	DPD 14	DPD 15	DPD 16	DPD 17
SA1	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-
SA2	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	-	-	✓	✓	-	-	-
SA3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	?	-	✓	?	✓	-	-
SA4	✓	✓	?	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	-	-	✓	?	-	✓	?
SA5	-	✓	?	-	✓	-	-	-	-	✓	-	✓	✓	-	-	-	-
SA6	?	✓	✓	-	✓	-	-	-	✓	✓	?	-	✓	?	-	-	-
SA7	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	✓	-	✓	✓	-	-	✓
SA8	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-
SA9	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SA10	-	-	✓	-	-	-	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	-	-	✓	-	-	-
SA11	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
SA12	-	✓	-	✓	?	?	?	-	?	-	✓	✓	-	✓	-	-	-
SA13	-	✓	-	✓	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	✓	-	✓	✓
SA14	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	✓	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	✓	-
SA15	-	?	✓	-	-	✓	?	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	-
SA16	?	-	?	-	?	✓	✓	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SA17	-	?	✓	✓	?	-	✓	✓	-	-	-	?	-	✓	✓	✓	-

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

4.1 Commentary on the Assessment where Compatibility is Unclear

Core Strategy Objective 11 versus Sustainability Appraisal Objective 3 – the potential exists to promote voluntary work, in line with SA sub-objective 3.4, should implementation of the Core Strategy encourage voluntary initiatives to aid the protection and enhancement of the character of historic buildings and open spaces.

Core Strategy Objective 14 versus Sustainability Appraisal Objective 3 – the potential exists to promote voluntary work, in line with SA sub-objective 3.4, should implementation of the Core Strategy encourage voluntary initiatives to aid the protection and enhancement of sensitive natural habitats and the wider countryside.

Core Strategy Objective 3 versus Sustainability Appraisal Objective 4 – compatibility will be dependent upon whether the Core Strategy objective enhances equitable accessibility to health services, particularly to groups of people most excluded and in highest need, thus conforming to SA sub-objective 4.1.

Core Strategy Objective 14 versus Sustainability Appraisal Objective 4 – whether or not the Core Strategy objective will have a positive effect on promoting positive health will depend on how the objective is implemented. The Core Strategy objective may contribute to good health if it highlights the health benefits of outdoor recreation.

Core Strategy Objective 17 versus Sustainability Appraisal Objective 4 – whether or not the Core Strategy objective will have a positive effect on promoting positive health will depend on how the objective is implemented. The Core Strategy objective may contribute to good health if it results in increased outdoor recreation.

Core Strategy Objective 3 versus Sustainability Appraisal Objective 5 – the effects of the Core Strategy objective will be determined by the way the objective is implemented. Whether the Core Strategy objective has a positive or negative effect on the SA objective will be determined by the provision of facilities. If adequate facilities for safety, such as cycle lanes or safe crossing points, are provided for cyclists and pedestrians, the Core Strategy may have a positive effect on the SA objective. However, if walking and cycling are promoted without incorporating safety measures, the Core Strategy objective may have an adverse effect on the SA objective.

Core Strategy Objective 1 versus Sustainability Appraisal Objective 6 – enhancing the role of the three Renaissance market towns as accessible service centres will only contribute to the SA sub-objective 6.7 of improving and increasing community facilities if these are provided in the three towns.

Core Strategy Objective 11 versus Sustainability Appraisal Objective 6 – compatibility will be determined by the way the Core Strategy objective is implemented. The potential exists to promote voluntary work according to SA sub-objective 6.3, while also providing the opportunity to increase community participation in any initiatives to protect and enhance the character of the historic environment, which would conform to SA sub-objective 6.2.

Core Strategy Objective 14 versus Sustainability Appraisal Objective 6 – the Core Strategy objective will comply with the SA objective where communities are involved in the decision-making process of allocating wider areas of the countryside for its recreational viability. Compatibility will be strengthened through promoting volunteering under SA sub-objective 6.2 and thus increasing community participation in any countryside/natural habitat initiatives.

Core Strategy Objective 5 versus Sustainability Appraisal Objective 12 - the effects of the Core Strategy objective are uncertain as it depends where housing is provided, and whether it is in close proximity to features of heritage value.

Core Strategy Objective 6 versus Sustainability Appraisal Objective 12 – the effects of the Core Strategy objective are uncertain. New development on sites of lowest flood risk, or where the risk is minimised, will have an adverse effect on the SA objective if it compromises the historic, archaeological and natural setting of the area.

Core Strategy Objective 7 versus Sustainability Appraisal Objective 12 – compatibility will be guaranteed by ensuring the re-use of previously developed land does not conflict with the preservation, management and setting of archaeological, historic, architectural and natural features.

Core Strategy Objective 9 versus Sustainability Appraisal Objective 12 - Compatibility will be dependent on the Core Strategy objective ensuring that any new development promotes the protection and enhancement of the historic environment.

Core Strategy Objective 6 versus Sustainability Appraisal Objective 13 – The effects of the Core Strategy objective are uncertain. New development located on a site of lowest or minimised flood risk may have an adverse effect on the SA objective if it fails to protect the natural environment.

Core Strategy Objective 12 versus Sustainability Appraisal Objective 13 – Compatibility will be dependent on the Core Strategy objective ensuring that any new development promotes the protection and enhancement of the natural environment.

Core Strategy Objective 9 versus Sustainability Appraisal Objective 14 – The Core Strategy objective encourages the re-use of previously developed land. The potential exists for previously developed land to be contaminated and thus re-use of contaminated land, without remediation, may conflict with the SA objective.

Core Strategy Objective 2 versus Sustainability Appraisal Objective 15 – The effects of the Core Strategy objective are uncertain. Rural regeneration may attract new residents to the area and increase commuting to nearby town centres, therefore conflicting with the SA objective. However, should rural regeneration result in improved local job opportunities, services and housing, this may lower the need for commuting and decrease greenhouse gas emissions.

Core Strategy Objective 7 versus Sustainability Appraisal Objective 15 – the Core Strategy objective may have a subsidiary effect of reducing the need to travel and thereby reducing greenhouse emissions from transport. However, the effect would be indirect and as such it is difficult to ascertain.

Core Strategy Objective 1 versus Sustainability Appraisal Objective 16 – the effects of the Core Strategy objective on SA sub-objective 16.2, directing development away from flood risk areas, are uncertain as the Level 2 SFRA has not yet been completed. The Core Strategy may have an adverse effect if it encourages expansion in flood risk areas.

Core Strategy Objective 3 versus Sustainability Appraisal Objective 16 – the Core Strategy objective may conflict with the SA objective if it results in new development being located in flood risk areas.

Core Strategy Objective 5 versus Sustainability Appraisal Objective 16 – the effects of the Core Strategy objective are uncertain. The objective may conflict with the SA objective as it could encourage new housing in flood risk areas/ flood zones.

Core Strategy Objective 10 versus Sustainability Appraisal Objective 16 – the Core Strategy objective may conflict with the SA objective if it results in facilities and services being located in flood risk areas.

Core Strategy Objective 2 versus Sustainability Appraisal Objective 17 – The Core Strategy objective may compromise SA sub-objective 17.3, making efficient use of land, should rural regeneration fail to protect good agricultural land and encroach on to undeveloped greenfield land.

Core Strategy Objective 5 versus Sustainability Appraisal Objective 17 – The effects of the Core Strategy objective on the SA objective are difficult to determine at this stage as they will depend on: whether new housing incorporates renewable energy/ water-efficient measures, such as flow regulators on taps; the type of materials used in construction; the type of land it is located on (brownfield/greenfield sites); and the density of the housing.

Core Strategy Objective 10 versus Sustainability Appraisal Objective 17 – The effects of the Core Strategy objective on the SA objective are difficult to determine at this stage as they will depend on: whether the design of new development incorporates renewable energy/ water-efficient measures, such as flow regulators on taps; the type of materials used in construction; the type of land it is located on (brownfield/ greenfield sites); and the density of development.

The Appraisal revealed the Core Strategy objectives to be broadly in line with the SA objectives, in so far as there were no direct conflicts with the SA objectives and all of the SA objectives have been met by at least one of the Core Strategy objectives.

5. CORE STRATEGY DPD OPTIONS

5.1 Appraising the Effects of Alternatives

The SEA requirements relevant to the consideration of alternatives are provided below. The ODPM guidance (2005) states that it is 'essential to set out to improve upon the situation which would exist if there were no DPD'. To test this, options considered included the 'no plan' or 'business as usual'. The consideration of 'alternatives' is synonymous with 'options', in this SA Report.

SEA Directive:

The Environmental Report should consider 'reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and the geographical scope of the plan or programme' and give 'an outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with' (Article 5.1 and Annex 1).

In order to integrate sustainability considerations into each level of the plan making process, the ODPM guidance identifies a 'hierarchy of options', with the purpose of ensuring a streamlined approach, and therefore preventing the need for unnecessary appraisal work. Figure 2 below, illustrates this process.

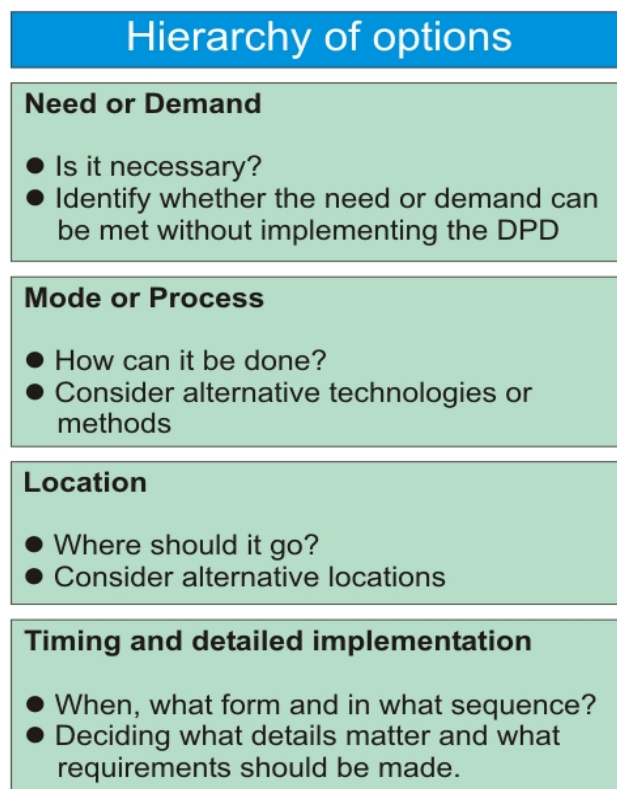


Figure 2: DPD Options Hierarchy

The Core Strategy will be a strategic document and will provide:

- A spatial vision for Selby District and strategic objectives to achieve that vision; and
- A development strategy to provide:

- 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 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); and
- Policies setting out the context for more detailed policies and guidance to be included in other LDF documents.

Figure 3 provides a timeline of the Core Strategy development and SA process to date and demonstrates that SA has been an iterative process throughout the Core Strategy preparation.

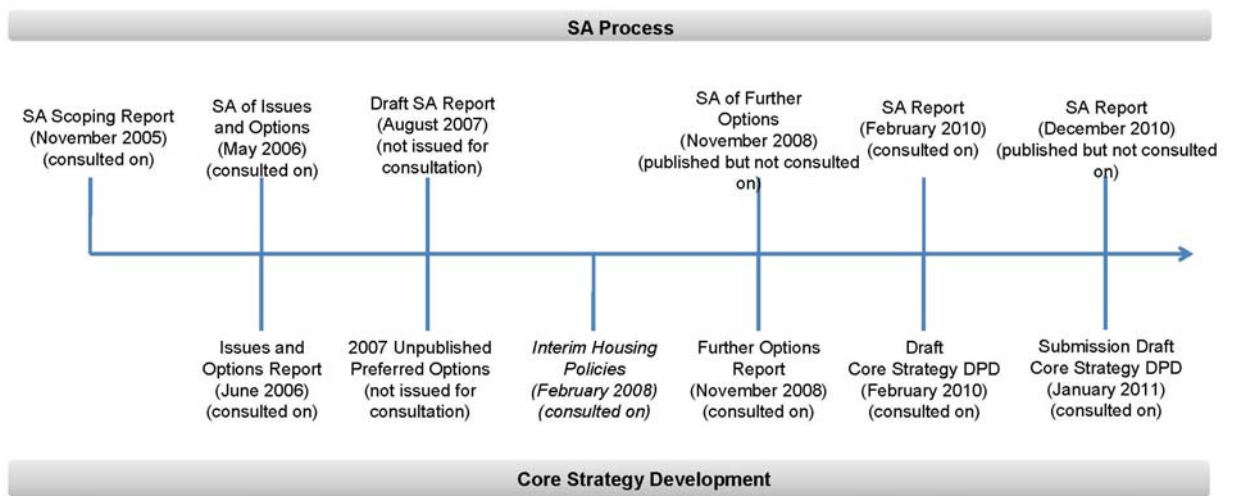


Figure 3: Timeline

The Issues and Options Report, which was consulted on in June 2006, contained four spatial policy options for the distribution of new development within the District, as well as a series of topic 'issues' which presented the key issues within the District and set out a number of consultation questions regarding the alternative ways that the policies within the Core Strategy could address these issues. From these topic 'issues' and consultation questions Waterman extracted reasonable policy options and liaised with SDC to agree the strategic development policy options to be assessed.

The options appraised therefore comprised the four spatial options, one of which it was intended would form the basis for the preferred spatial policy option, as well as a selection of more strategic development options, which would form the framework of more specific strategic policies.

These options were appraised using the SA Framework, and the results of this appraisal were presented in an Initial Sustainability Review (May 2006), which was provided to SDC and made publicly available on SDC's website to aid the development of the preferred options.

A Preferred Options report was reported to the Council's Policy and Resources Committee in December 2007 and Waterman prepared a draft SA Report based on this. This included a sustainability appraisal of the draft preferred policy options. In view of concerns about long term strategies being prejudiced by housing development, the Council decided to prepare some interim housing policies to control the supply of housing, and not publish the Preferred Options. At the same time it wished to increase the emphasis on the provision of affordable housing within the District.

After considering the results of the consultation on the Interim Policies and in the light of changing market circumstances, the Council decided not to proceed further with these but to continue preparation of the Core Strategy, taking account of changes in national guidance and other circumstances. These included the scope for identifying strategic development sites in order to demonstrate the deliverability of housing targets.

The preferred options reported to Policy and Resources Committee in December 2007 are referred to in this SA Report as the '2007 Unpublished Preferred Options'.

Given the time that had elapsed since the Issues and Options stage in 2006, the additional consultation undertaken since this time, the policy development from the internal draft Preferred Options report and the requirement for identification of Strategic Site Options, a Further Options Report was produced by SDC in November 2008 for consultation. Waterman undertook a brief SA Review of the Further Options Report and an initial assessment of the Strategic Site Options. This SA Review was used by SDC, together with the SA undertaken on the 2007 Unpublished Preferred Options and the Further Options consultation responses to develop the Core Strategy Draft Consultation Report. Waterman undertook SA of the draft policies contained within this document, and prepared an SA Report in February 2010.

Public consultation on the draft Core Strategy was carried out during February / March 2010 (ending on 1st April). Numerous changes have been made to the draft Core Strategy as a result of the consultation in order to improve the document. In addition, amendments have been necessary in the light of up-to-date information and revised national planning guidance. Consequently, the SA Report has been updated by Waterman to appraise the Submission Draft version of the Core Strategy.

It is important to note that the SEA Directive requires the assessment of 'reasonable alternatives'. For the purposes of this document and the appraisal, 'options' and 'alternatives' have the same meaning.

Table 3 below details how the options assessed in the 2006 Initial Sustainability Review relate to the policies included in the 2007 Unpublished Preferred Options.

Table 3: How Initial Options Relate to the 2007 Unpublished Preferred Options

Option	How Option Relates to 2007 Unpublished Preferred Option/ Why Option was not Included in 2007 Unpublished Preferred Options
SPATIAL ALTERNATIVES	
Option SALT0 – Housing Spatial Strategy which accounts for the extended Plan Period (2007-2026) and adopts a ‘balanced approach’ to housing distribution. Half of all new dwellings will be located within the Selby Area Action Plan between 2004 and 2026. Proportions of new development in Sherburn in Elmet and Tadcaster will reflect the affordable housing needs in those Local Service Centres. Development will be limited in the larger villages.	Option 0 was taken forward as the preferred Option (as per discussion in Preferred Options Report). Option 0 was considered to be the most sustainable of the four spatial options. Preferred Options Policies CP1, CP2, CP3, CP4, CP5 and CP6, are in accordance with Spatial Option SALT0.
Option SALT1 – Concentrate housing and employment growth in Selby Town and adjoining parishes, with more limited development in the Local Service Centres of Sherburn-in-Elmet and Tadcaster. Development in other settlements is to be strictly limited.	
Option SALT2 – Concentrate the highest proportion of growth in Selby, but with a larger proportion distributed between the Local Service Centres of Sherburn-in-Elmet and Tadcaster than in option SALT1. Development in other settlements to be strictly limited.	
Option SALT3 – Concentrate development in the three service centres of Selby, Sherburn-in-Elmet and Tadcaster, and in larger villages.	
Option SALT4 – Distribute new growth based on evidence of need as widely as possible throughout the District’s settlements, proportionately to size.	
STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT ALTERNATIVES	
<i>Commuting</i>	
Option C0 – No change in existing policy stance – do not implement any measures to reduce commuting outside the District.	It is considered important to minimise the future commuting to outside the District and therefore this option has been rejected.
Option C1 - Further growth in commuting from the District will be limited and if possible, reduced, by increasing the range and amount of employment opportunities available in the District, and limiting the amount of market housing developed in those areas most attractive to inter-District commuters.	This option has formed the basis of both employment and housing strategies.
<i>Windfall Sites</i>	
Option W0 – No change to existing policy stance – permit windfall development on brownfield sites only.	The continued high levels of windfall permissions under the existing policies means that it has been necessary to introduce a tighter policy on windfall developments.
Option W1 – Permit windfall development of greenfield sites as well as brownfield sites.	

Option	How Option Relates to 2007 Unpublished Preferred Option/ Why Option was not Included in 2007 Unpublished Preferred Options
<p>Option W2 – Restriction on development within residential curtilages.</p>	<p>The preferred option in Policy CP2 is similar to Option W0 but is more limited in smaller villages in response to the RSS and Spatial Option 1. Option W0 did not result in any adverse sustainability effect during the Initial Sustainability Review.</p> <p>Policy CP2 also includes Option W2, which was strongly favoured by consultees at the Issues and Options stage. The uncertain to minor adverse impact identified relating to SA objective 8 – Quality Housing Available to All has been mitigated by Policies CP5 and CP6.</p> <p>Option W1 was rejected entirely (except for 100% affordable housing schemes).</p>
<p><i>Housing Density</i></p>	
<p>Option HD1 – Encourage higher housing densities throughout the District to achieve more efficient use of land, in line with PPS 3.</p>	<p>At the Issues and Options stage there was considerable support for the view that development densities should reflect the circumstances of the site and its surroundings. It was therefore considered that national policy on densities provided sufficient basic guidance and that more detailed consideration of appropriate densities should be undertaken on a site by site basis in further DPDs and at planning application stages. Higher densities need to be located near to services and public transport, therefore there is a potential conflict with SA objectives.</p>
<p>Option HD2 – Apply higher housing density ranges in Selby, Sherburn-in-Elmet and Tadcaster, in line with PPS 3.</p>	
<p><i>Affordable Housing</i></p>	
<p>Option AH0 – No change to existing policy stance – Do not change affordable housing policy.</p>	<p>Recent monitoring indicates a substantial shortfall in affordable housing provision in the District, therefore Option AH0 was not taken forward. Option AH0 was also identified as being the least sustainable option.</p> <p>Reduced future house building rates will exacerbate this situation and therefore Option AH1 was favoured, with the further addition of lower thresholds in the larger settlements.</p> <p>Preferred Policy CP6 leaves the option open to identify and accommodate ‘exception’ sites for affordable housing, as per Option AH2.</p>
<p>Option AH1 – Adopt lower thresholds for affordable housing in smaller villages.</p>	
<p>Option AH2 – Identify ‘exception’ sites solely for affordable housing in smaller settlements.</p>	
<p><i>Lifetime Homes</i></p>	
<p>Option LH1 – Require the provision of Lifetime Homes within new developments.</p>	<p>There were varying views at the Issues and Options stage on the appropriateness of a policy specifying an overall percentage of Lifetime Homes within developments.</p> <p>Reference to Lifetime Homes is included in Policy CP14 with the aim of keeping the option open for future development through other LDF documents.</p>
<p><i>Local Facilities</i></p>	
<p>Option LF0 – No change to existing policy stance - Housing developers expected to provide for, or contribute to, the provision of infrastructure and community facility needs that are directly related to a development, including local recreation open space, education, health and other facilities.</p>	<p>The main purpose of Policy INFRA 1 is to provide the context in the Core Strategy for the Developer Contributions SPD. However, it also refers to ‘green infrastructure’ and the text refers to the potential to extend the range of matters which may be covered at a later date. Therefore there are elements of both</p>

Option	How Option Relates to 2007 Unpublished Preferred Option/ Why Option was not Included in 2007 Unpublished Preferred Options
Option LF1 – Expand the range of services and facilities that are provided by capturing a proportion of the increased land value arising from new development.	options within the policy. Neither Option was found to result in adverse effect during the Initial Sustainability Review.
<i>Rural Diversification</i>	
Option RD0 – No change to existing policy stance – Redundant agricultural buildings may be re-used as long as this does not significantly alter the character of the building or of the local area.	There were a variety of views expressed at the Issues and Options stage with the majority in favour of limited development subject to a number of conditions. Policy CP8 is basically similar to the existing policy, and therefore Option RD0.
Option RD1 – Increase levels of commercial activity in rural communities.	Although a majority of Issues and Options consultees favoured an increase in commercial activity, it was often hedged by recognition of potential problems. The Initial Sustainability Review identified an adverse effect due to this option not helping to reduce the need to travel. Consequently it was considered that it would be difficult to significantly widen the existing policy within the constraints which exist in rural locations. This Option was therefore rejected.
<i>Economic Growth</i>	
Option E1 – Capitalise on economic growth associated with the increase in knowledge-based and other service employment sectors which are currently centred on Leeds and York.	Policy CP7 places considerable emphasis on knowledge based and service employment. No adverse effect were identified for this Option during the Initial Sustainability Review.
<i>Land for Employment</i>	
Option EL1 – Provide a net addition of attractive and appropriate employment accommodation in accessible locations.	Policy CP7 includes additional employment land and the accompanying text refers to flexibility and therefore furthers Options EL1 and EL2.
Option EL2 – Adopt a flexible approach to employment land uses.	Due to the emphasis on flexibility, Policy CP7 is not prescriptive. However, in implementing CP7 and providing a choice of sites, the Council will encourage sites to have a distinctive function, as per Option EL3.
Option EL3 – Designate and safeguard specific sites for specific uses.	
<i>Design</i>	
Option D1 – All proposals for development to respect their surroundings and promote local distinctiveness.	Policies CP9 and CP10 accommodate this option, which was considered to result in several positive sustainability effect. Policy CP9 focuses on the importance of protecting the natural and cultural resources in the District, and CP10 focuses on the need for high quality design which is suitable to its surroundings.
<i>Resource/ Energy Efficiency</i>	
Option REF1 – Energy efficiency should form an integral part of design briefs and guides. Planning considerations include site layout, building design, use of materials, use of water and energy supply.	Climate Change Policy CP11 embraces the spirit of this option.
Option REF2 – 10% of the energy required by large new residential, commercial or industrial developments to be generated by on-site renewable sources.	Policy CP11 includes this requirement, and includes more stringent requirements in the future.
<i>Flooding</i>	
Option F1 – Development should be directed to areas with the lowest probability of flooding, regardless of other	The Council intends to follow national policy on developing in flood risk areas.

Option	How Option Relates to 2007 Unpublished Preferred Option/ Why Option was not Included in 2007 Unpublished Preferred Options
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sustainability criteria.

Option F2 – Other sustainability criteria to be given equal or greater weight than flooding, provided adequate mitigation measures are incorporated in the design and layout of new development to minimise the risk of flooding.

The text of the Core Strategy recognises the potential conflicts which may arise in the District between development/ regeneration needs and flood risk. The Council has commissioned a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) to help develop a better understanding of flood issues, although it is not considered appropriate to override national policy.

Rural Development

Option RDEV1 – Restrictive approach to development in the countryside.

At the Issues and Options stage a large majority of consultees were against a very restrictive approach in the countryside.

Option RDEV2 – Scope for small scale local needs housing and local employment/ services development in the countryside.

However, in general national policy (PPG7) and the Regional Spatial Strategy are not supportive of development in the open countryside.

This restrictive approach (RDEV1) has therefore been followed in the Core Strategy, subject to the comments below, which seek to remove the identified adverse sustainability effect relating to economic issues.

All housing proposals are restricted to villages with development limits. RDEV2 is not therefore being pursued in housing terms.

Policy CP8 does recognise some circumstances where appropriate employment uses will be permitted in the countryside (as per RDEV2), and this removes the potential adverse sustainability effect identified in the Initial Sustainability Review of Option RDEV1.

Green Belt

Option GB1 – Green belt boundaries will not be reviewed in the period covered by the Core Strategy unless exceptional local circumstances arise.

No evidence was uncovered at the Issues and Options stage to suggest that a review of Green Belt Boundaries was necessary.

Parking

Option P0 – No change to existing policy stance – long and short-stay parking provision to remain the same.

Responses at the Issues and Options stage indicated a general satisfaction with Option P0. No strategic policies over and above RSS Policy T2 are proposed.

Option P1 – Consistent approach to parking in town centres with implementation of the following:

Option P1 represents the RSS Policy which will be used by North Yorkshire County Council and SDC. It is considered that there is no value in repeating the strategic policy in RSS, or more detailed North Yorkshire County Council development control policies.

- Maximum parking standards in new developments;
- The use of Controlled Parking Zones;
- A reduction of on-street parking to maximise pedestrianisation with high quality walking and cycling networks and environmental improvements;
- Park and ride facilities coupled with increased use of public transport;
- Consideration of controlling private, non-residential parking by the introduction of parking levies;
- Parking charges that are related to demand and

Option	How Option Relates to 2007 Unpublished Preferred Option/ Why Option was not Included in 2007 Unpublished Preferred Options
to the strength of the local economy with differential pricing being used to discourage all day parking.	
Option P2 – Progressive change in the balance between long and short stay parking, with a review of the position in Tadcaster and Sherburn as to whether more emphasis needs to be applied to short-term parking.	Option P2 will be a matter carried forward through the Council's parking monitoring and any changes introduced through the Council's own parking policy. The Selby Area Action Plan will assess parking in Selby and include appropriate policies.
<i>Public Transport</i>	
Option PT0 – No change to existing policy stance – park and ride provision at rail stations to remain the same.	Following the Issues and Options consultation, it became clear that this was a complex topic which
Option PT1 – Provision of additional park and ride facilities at rail stations in line with schemes to promote public transport for commuters.	needs to be considered in the context of a wider infrastructure and demand management strategy at sub-regional level. It is therefore not proposed to include this topic within the Core Strategy.

Note: Policy numbering of the 2007 Unpublished Preferred Options is not the same as that used in the Draft Core Strategy report.

The Issues and Options Report, which put forward the initial options that were appraised in the Initial Sustainability Review, concentrated on presenting the issues facing the District. As a result of the ongoing development of the Core Strategy, and the consultation process that took place on the Issues and Options Report, a much more detailed series of policy options were developed for the 2007 Unpublished Preferred Options. The majority of these policies picked up on the themes that were presented in the Issues and Options Report, as detailed in Table 3 above. Two of the policies (CP12 and CP15) were completely new and do not relate to any of the options previously assessed. These new policies were appraised in the draft SA Report prepared in 2007.

Policy CP12 did not have strong links to the Issues and Options stage. It was considered at that stage that there were no particularly significant issues associated with the town and village centres and no significant alternative options. However, on reflection, vitality and viability was considered a sufficiently important part of the core planning strategy to warrant an explicit policy in the Core Strategy.

The Issues and Options Report indicated that Gypsies and Travellers would be the subject of a policy in the Core Strategy. However, at the time of preparing the 2007 Unpublished Preferred Options, the results of current research was not available. Consequently Policy CP15 of the 2007 Unpublished Preferred Options was a criteria based policy which represented a continuation of current policy.

SDC used the 2007 Unpublished Preferred Options, together with the SA undertaken on the 2007 Unpublished Preferred Options, the Further Options consultation responses, and the SA of the Further Options to develop the Core Strategy. As a result of the consultation process and in light of up to date information and revised national planning guidance, amendments were made to the Core Strategy, resulting in the preparation of the Submission Draft Core Strategy. Table 4 below shows how the 2007 Unpublished Preferred Options have evolved into the policies contained in the Submission Draft Core Strategy DPD.

Table 4: How 2007 Unpublished Preferred Options Relate to Submission Draft Core Strategy Options

2007 Unpublished Preferred Option Policy	How 2007 Unpublished Preferred Options Relate to Consultation Draft and Submission Draft Core Strategy Policies

2007 Unpublished Preferred Option Policy	How 2007 Unpublished Preferred Options Relate to Consultation Draft and Submission Draft Core Strategy Policies
<p>Policy CP1: Housing development (2007-2026) in accordance with the Regional Spatial Strategy requirement and accounting for the completions 2004-2007 and current commitments.</p>	<p>Although the detail of Unpublished Preferred Option Policy CP1 differs to draft Core Strategy Policy CP2, the spatial principle remains the same, and therefore there is no effect on the SA. The requirement to build on previously developed land has been transferred to draft Core Strategy Policy CP1.</p>
<p>Policy CP2: Limiting housing development through only permitting development on previously developed sites and allowing 100% affordable housing schemes in accordance with Policy CP5, in tandem with the District's Five Year Housing Land Supply.</p>	<p>No significant sustainability issues were identified relating to the unpublished preferred option policy. The former policy CP2 closely relates to Part A principle B of draft Core Strategy Policy CP1 and Policy CP1A.</p>
<p>Policy CP3: Outside Development Limits, residential development will only be permitted for rural affordable housing (in-line with Policy CP6), where an agricultural need is demonstrated, and for appropriate conversions, replacements and extensions of dwellings/livestock units.</p>	<p>A minor adverse effect was predicted with respect to the unpublished preferred option policy and SA objective SA10: Transport and Access. The policy permits development outside Development Limits, therefore decreasing the potential for access to local services by public transport.</p> <p>This policy has not been transferred to the draft Core Strategy. Policy CP6 of the draft Core Strategy is similar, however it only permits development within or adjacent to the Development Limits of a village.</p>
<p>Policy CP4: In the event of shortfall in the District's Five Year Land Supply, further sites will sourced from the Selby Area Action Plan and Allocations DPD. Alternatively, sites may be sourced from the Local Plan Policy H2A, which accord to the Core Strategy.</p>	<p>No significant sustainability issues were identified relating to the unpublished preferred option policy. The wording of this policy has been amended slightly to form draft Core Strategy Policy CP3.</p>
<p>Policy CP5: The Council will aim to secure affordable housing through market housing allocations by making provision for 50% affordable dwellings in new housing developments of over 10 dwellings/0.3 ha (Selby) or over 2 dwellings/0.1 ha (Sherburn in Elmet, Tadcaster and the 17 Service Villages).</p>	<p>No significant sustainability issues were identified relating to the unpublished preferred option policy. The policy has been amended to create draft Core Strategy Policy CP5. The options for the amendments were considered at the Further Options stage. In particular, the split of market and affordable housing has been amended, and the thresholds altered. However, this does not change the outcomes of the SA.</p>
<p>Policy CP6: 100% Affordable housing schemes will be supported within the Development Limits of Service Centres; within and, where a local need is identified, outside (but adjacent to) Development Limits of Service Villages; and within or outside (but adjacent to) Development Limits of non Service Villages, subject to meeting an identified local need.</p> <p>All housing developments outside Development Limits must be of a scale appropriate to the character of the area. Where appropriate, specific sites may be allocated in the Selby Action Plan or the Allocations DPD outside Development Limits (or inside for non-Service Villages) for 100% affordable housing.</p>	<p>No significant sustainability issues were identified relating to the unpublished preferred option policy. The wording of this policy has been amended slightly to form draft Core Strategy Policy CP6.</p>

2007 Unpublished Preferred Option Policy

How 2007 Unpublished Preferred Options Relate to Consultation Draft and Submission Draft Core Strategy Policies

Policy CP7: Support will be given to developing and revitalising the local economy through providing the release of 45 ha of land, promoting regeneration activity in the three service centres, encouraging rural diversification in line with Policy CP8, and promoting opportunities relating to tourism and leisure uses. Employment opportunities will be predominantly distributed in the three main service centres, with small scale employment development encouraged within the 17 Service Villages.

Although the detail of unpublished Preferred Option Policy CP7 differs to draft Core Strategy Policy CP9, the principles of the policy remain the same, and therefore there is no impact on the sustainability appraisal. The spatial elements of the policy have been transferred to Policy CP1 of the draft Core Strategy.

As an exception to the locational principles, the Council will support the proposal for the 'European Spallation Source'/research establishment at Burn airfield, support activities relating to the former Gascoigne Wood surface mine, including recycling and renewable energy, and support the re-use of former employment sites located outside Development Limits.

Policy CP8: Proposals that would contribute to the wider rural economy will be supported outside the three service centres and 17 Service Villages, provided they entail suitable characteristics that will respect and contribute positively to the amenity and character of the locality. Any development should be of a suitable scale to a rural location.

No significant negative sustainability issues were identified relating to the unpublished preferred option policy. This policy has been amended slightly to form draft Core Strategy Policy CP10.

Policy CP9: The Council will safeguard and, where possible, enhance the historic environment including the character and setting of local, national and international areas of acknowledged importance. The Council will also strive to promote effective stewardship of the District's wildlife through implementing a number of measures.

The wording of this policy has been strengthened in regards to enhancing the natural environment. This policy now forms Policy CP15 of the draft Core Strategy.

Policy CP10: New development should be of a high quality design and have regard to the character, identity and context of its surroundings. New developments should facilitate sustainable access modes and adopt sustainable construction principles. A safe, attractive environment should be sought from new development, positively contributing of the areas identity and encourage integrated living.

No specific uncertainties/negative effects were identified between the unpublished preferred option policy and the SA objectives. However, recommendations for improving the policy were made in the SA of the unpublished preferred options. These recommendations have been incorporated in draft Core Strategy Policy CP16. In particular: including public transport accessibility; stating that new developments should be '*accessible to all users and safe and easy to get to and move through...*'; and incorporating text within the policy to state the need for open space and recreational space to deal with any identified need. In addition, CP16 now includes the requirements for Lifetime Homes, Buildings for Life and Lifetime Neighbourhoods.

Policy CP11: The Council will address the causes and potential effect of climate change through managing the design and location of development to promote sustainable design and construction techniques, reduce the need to travel particularly by private car and ensure no net loss of flood storage capacity. The policy supports renewable energy projects and will ensure that major developments adhere to low carbon/renewable energy targets set up to 2021. The Council will prepare and maintain a climate change strategy.

The main body of this policy has been transferred to draft Core Strategy Policy CP12, however some elements of the unpublished Preferred Option policy have been removed and moved to other draft Core Strategy Policies, such as CP13. The policy has been strengthened with regards to flood risk issues.

2007 Unpublished Preferred Option Policy	How 2007 Unpublished Preferred Options Relate to Consultation Draft and Submission Draft Core Strategy Policies
<p>Policy CP12: The vitality and viability of the existing Principle Service Centre (Selby), the Local Service Centres and other villages in the district will be maintained and enhance in accordance with their identified role. This will be achieved through a combination of promotional or physical improvement measures and addressing retail and other town centre uses. Applicants for new retail and town centre uses will have to identify the need for such development; be of an appropriate scale; ensure the site is accessible; and, have no adverse effect on existing centres.</p>	<p>Draft Core Strategy Policy CP11 is relatively similar to this unpublished Preferred Options policy. It has been strengthened by encouraging leisure activities to Selby, Sherburn in Elmet and Tadcaster Town Centres. It has also been strengthened by requiring development in town centres to improve accessibility by public transport. Both of these issues were identified during the SA of the unpublished Preferred Options.</p>
<p>Policy CP13: Where new development is proposed, the necessary infrastructure and community facilities required must be in place or provided in phase with the development. Where possible, the concept will require the provision of green infrastructure and the incorporation of measures to mitigate or minimise the consequences of the development.</p>	<p>No significant negative sustainability issues were identified relating to the unpublished preferred option policy. This policy has been amended slightly to form draft Core Strategy Policy CP8.</p>
<p>Policy CP14: The Council will encourage developers to provide an appropriate mix of dwellings which meet the needs of the whole community, including family homes, homes for older people and homes constructed to Building for Life Standards.</p>	<p>No significant sustainability issues were identified relating to the unpublished preferred option policy. This policy has been amended slightly to form draft Core Strategy Policy CP4. The requirement for Building for Life Standards has been transferred to draft Core Strategy Policy CP16 'Design Quality'.</p>
<p>Policy CP15: Sites for gypsies and travellers will be allocated to meet any identified need. Any allocated site must not be situated within the Green Belt or where the historic built environment/locally important landscape area/acknowledged area of nature conservation may be adversely impacted upon. The site(s) must be accessible to schools, shops and local services, in addition to being well screened or having the ability to be screened. Safe and convenient access to the highway network must be provided by any chosen site.</p>	<p>The Further Options report identified three spatial alternatives for meeting any identified need for additional sites for gypsies and travellers. These were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) New sites should be spread across the District b) New sites should be located in or close to towns and primary villages c) Expand the existing sites. <p>The SA of these options found Options A and B to be the most sustainable. Option B has been selected and incorporated into Policy CP7 of the draft Core Strategy. The SA of the Core Strategy Consultation Draft recommended that Policy CP7 be strengthened to cover flood risk issues, and these recommendations have been incorporated into the Submission Draft version of the policy.</p>

The Consultation Draft and Submission Draft of the Core Strategy also contain further policy content with regards to climate change, resource efficiency and renewable energy. Policies CP13 and CP14 are new, and deal specifically with renewable energy and resource efficiency. These policies help to mitigate against some of the negative sustainability effect identified during the SA of the 2007 Unpublished Preferred Options.

5.2 Spatial Options

The Consultation Draft Core Strategy included details of Strategic Sites which comprise the principal areas allocated for future development to meet the requirements within Selby District. These Strategic Sites were not included in the 2007 Unpublished Preferred Options.

The Core Strategy seeks to concentrate future growth in Selby. This will require a significant amount of land to be identified for new housing in order to accommodate the additional units required in the period up to 2026, after allowing for completions since 2004 and the expected contribution from current commitments. The RSS indicates that in allocating sites first priority should be given to previously developed land, then suitable other infill opportunities and then extensions to towns. Work undertaken by SDC to date suggests that there is insufficient available previously developed land within Selby and that it will be necessary to plan for the release of a significant amount of greenfield land.

It was previously anticipated that the selection of sites for new housing would be facilitated through the preparation of a Selby Area Action Plan. However the revised PPS12 (Local Spatial Planning) suggests that it may be appropriate for local authorities to allocate strategic sites for development in their Core Strategies in order to demonstrate how the required scale of growth may be delivered. Accordingly, SDC identified six potential strategic housing allocations and two potential strategic employment allocations.

Six potential locations for strategic housing growth were identified by SDC in the Further Options Report, and two locations for strategic employment development, namely:-

Residential Urban extensions:

- Option A) Crosshills Lane
- Option B) Land West of Wistow Road
- Option C) Bondgate / Monk Lane
- Option D) Olympia Park (Olympia Mills)
- Option E) Baffam Lane
- Option F) Brackenhill Lane / Foxhill Lane

Strategic Employment Locations:

- Option G) Olympia Park (land adjacent to the bypass)
- Option H) Burn Airfield

The selected sites represent comprehensive coverage of the potential development areas adjacent to Selby. Waterman undertook an assessment of the Strategic Site Options against the SA Framework. This is detailed in the SA Review of the Selby District Core Strategy Further Options and Strategic Sites (February 2009). A summary of the conclusions of the SA of the Strategic Site options is provided below:

5.2.1 Residential Sites

In general, allocation of the sites for purely residential purposes is unlikely to have a significant effect on the economic objectives other than providing a local labour supply. In terms of the social objectives, allocation and subsequent development of Site D is likely to have a beneficial effect on SA objective 5 (Safety and Security for People and Property) as the site is currently a target for thieves and some of the buildings are in a dangerous condition. The impact of allocation of Site B, D and F on SA objective 7 (Culture, Leisure and Recreational Activities Available for All) is uncertain because the sites currently contain playing fields/sports grounds which may be lost as a result of development. The effect of all the allocations on SA objective 8 (Quality Housing) is significantly beneficial due to provision of housing, which, based on other Core Strategy Policies should be appropriate to local needs. All of the sites are located around Selby Town Centre but Sites C, D, E and F have slightly better access to the town centre, local shops, GPs and schools than Sites A and B. However, there are significant capacity issues in relation to both primary and secondary schools for Sites D, E and F that would require resolving if these sites were taken forward as the preferred option. Schools serving Sites A, B and C are likely to have sufficient capacity if each site were developed individually but if the Sites were developed in combination, significant capacity issues would arise.

With regard to the environmental objectives, Site D has the best access to public transport, both bus and rail services (SA10) and also scores the best in relation to SA11 and SA14 (Quality Built Environment and Minimal Pollution Levels) due to the fact that it is largely brownfield land that may need to be remediated whereas all the other sites are greenfield. With regard to SA12 (Historic Environment), all of the sites are located within or adjacent to a Conservation Area/Listed Buildings except Site C. The effect of development on these designations is therefore uncertain until further detail of the proposed development is known. Any development is likely to result in an increase of greenhouse gas emissions and resource use and therefore a negative effect has been given for all sites against objectives SA15 and SA17. With regard to SA16 (Flood Risk), Sites A, B, C and D all contain areas within Flood Zone 3 whilst Sites E and F have a slightly lower risk of flooding (Flood Zone 2).

Based on the assessment, Site D performs slightly better in terms of the environmental objectives due to the fact that it is a previously developed site with good access to existing public transport facilities. Site C or D perform slightly better in terms of the Social objectives for differing reasons. However, all of the sites have a number of issues that would require addressing prior to development.

5.2.2 Employment Sites

Allocation of land for employment would have a beneficial effect on SA objectives 1 and 2 (Employment Opportunities and Economic Growth). Site H could potentially create more employment as it is significantly larger than Site G although SDC anticipated that this site would be mixed use if taken forward as the Preferred Option.

Allocation for employment purposes only is likely to have a neutral effect on many of the social objectives although creation of more employment should enhance the overall feeling of wellbeing and have knock-on benefits in improving issues associated with deprivation, such as crime (SA4, SA5 & SA6). In addition, Site G is currently a police priority for regeneration as it is a target for thieves and many of the disused buildings are in a dangerous condition (SA5). The effect of redevelopment of Site H on SA objective 7 (CLR activities) is uncertain since the site is currently used by a gliding club and this use would be lost in the event of redevelopment.

With regard to the environmental objectives, Site G performs slightly better than Site H as it is more accessible to bus and rail services (SA10) and is less likely to affect the openness of the countryside around Selby (SA11). Any development is likely to result in an increase of greenhouse gas emissions and resource use and therefore a negative effect has been given for both sites against SA15 and SA17.

With regard to flood risk (SA16), both sites are within Flood Zone 3 although Site H lies partly within the functional floodplain where development is not normally permitted.

Overall, Site G performs slightly better in terms of the environmental and social objectives and slightly worse in terms of the economic objectives, due to the smaller site size. Both sites have a number of issues associated with them that would require addressing prior to development.

6. SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL OF THE CORE STRATEGY POLICES

6.1 Introduction

This stage of the SA involves predicting the environmental, social and economic effects that are likely to result from the implementation of the preferred policy options, and evaluating the significance of the predicted effects. The detailed SA considers the likelihood, scale, and permanence of effects, as well as any secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects. Mitigation measures have been put forward to address significant negative effects and to maximise beneficial effects. Proposals for monitoring have also been included.

6.2 Methodology

The assessment was carried out by appraising each Core Strategy policy against the SA objectives and sub objectives in turn. This approach also assists in the evaluation of the cumulative effects that may result from the implementation of the preferred options.

The assessment tables are presented in Section 6.3 below and provide commentary on the scale and timing of the effect with a brief justification for the assessment. The assessment was undertaken using professional judgement and by comparing the potential effects to the baseline situation present in the District.

6.2.1 Cumulative Effects

In accordance with the SEA Directive, secondary or indirect effects, cumulative and synergistic effects have been considered. These are collectively referred to as cumulative effects and the assessment is presented in Section 6.3.1. Secondary effects are indirect effects and cumulative effects are the combined effects of several policies, plans or schemes. Whilst the individual effects of each policy, plan or scheme may not be significant, when they are considered together, a significant effect can arise. Synergistic effects are additive effects where the total effect is greater than the sum of individual effects. For example, the combination of increased traffic and associated increases in air and noise quality may result in synergistic effects on the health of nearby residents.

6.2.2 Mitigation

The SEA Directive requires that measures should be considered to prevent, reduce or offset any significant adverse effects that have been identified during the assessment process. Guidance also recommends that consideration is given to enhancement of beneficial effects. With respect to the Core Strategy policies, mitigation measures have been identified after each individual policy has been appraised (Section 6.3).

6.3 Appraisal of the Draft Core Strategy Polices

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

Key to Abbreviations:

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

Definition of Timescales:

Short-term (0 - 10 years of plan);

Medium-term (10 – 19 years of plan); and

Long-term (after life of plan).

Table 5: Policy CP1 Sustainability Appraisal

Policy CP1: Spatial Development Strategy							
SA Objective (Abridged)	Assessment of Effect						Commentary
	Short Term	Med Term	Long Term	Likelihood	Scale	Permanence	
ECONOMIC							
Employment opportunities (SA1)	✓	✓	✓	H	L	P	The policy sets out the spatial principles for future development within the district and does not specifically focus on employment use. However, development opportunities will be focused on Selby and the Local Services Centres of Tadcaster and Sherburn in Elmet, as well as Service Villages. This will help to promote and support equal employment opportunities. By locating development in these areas, employment use is more likely to be accessible by public transport.
Conditions which enable economic growth (SA2)	✓	✓	✓	H	L	P	The policy sets out the spatial principles for future development within the District. The policy states that land will be allocated for development, and this will increase the amount of employment land in the District, in accordance with sub objective 2.1. The remaining sub objectives are not applicable.
SOCIAL							
Education and training opportunities (SA3)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy sets out the spatial principles for future development within the District. As such it is expected to have a neutral effect on education and training.
Conditions to engender good health (SA4)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy sets out the spatial principles for future development within the District. As such it is expected to have a neutral effect on health.
Safety & security - people & property (SA5)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy sets out the spatial principles for future development within the District. As such it is expected to have a neutral effect on safety.
Vibrant communities to participate in decision making (SA6)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy sets out the spatial principles for future development within the District. As such it is expected to have a neutral effect on community vibrancy.
Accessibility to culture leisure and recreation (CLR) activities (SA7)	✓	✓	✓	H	L	P	The policy sets out the spatial principles for future development within the District. The policy states that leisure development will be permitted in the Principal Town and Local Service Centres. This will help to increase the provision of leisure venues in line with sub objective 7.1. The remaining sub objectives are not applicable.
Quality housing available to all (SA8)	✓	✓	✓	H	L	P	The policy sets out the spatial principles for future development within the District. Housing will be provided in areas of identified need, and this is in accordance with sub objectives 8.1 and 8.2. The remaining sub objectives are not applicable.
Local needs met locally (SA9)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy relates to the spatial principles for future development within the District and is anticipated to have an overall neutral effect on local needs.
ENVIRONMENTAL							
Transport and access (SA10)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy relates to the spatial principles for future development within the District and is anticipated to have an overall neutral effect on local needs. However, locating the majority of development in the Principal Town and Service Centres will help to reduce the need to travel.
Built environment & land-use (SA11)	✓	✓	✓	H	L	P	The policy gives priority to the re-use and redevelopment of previously developed land, with a target of 4.0% set for the period 2004 – 2017. This is in accordance with sub objective

							11.9. A sequential approach will be adopted to direct development to areas with the lowest flood risk identified through the Selby Strategic Flood Risk Assessment. This is in accordance with sub objective 11.3. The remaining sub objectives are not applicable.
Historic built environment (SA12)	?	?	?	?	?	?	The policy relates to the spatial principles for future development within the District. Depending on the location of development there is an uncertain impact on the historic built environment. However it is anticipated that the impact of development on the historic environment will be mitigated by Policy CP15.
Biodiversity (SA13)	?	?	?	?	?	?	The policy relates to the spatial principles for future development within the District. Depending on the location of development there is an uncertain impact on biodiversity. However it is anticipated that the impact of development on biodiversity will be mitigated by Policy CP15.
Minimal pollution levels (SA14)	✓	✓	✓	M	L	P	The policy promotes development on previously developed land, which may be contaminated. Therefore, any contaminated land will require remediation prior to development occurring, which would accord to sub-objective 14.1.
Greenhouse gas & climate change (SA15)	x/?	x/?	x/?	?	N	P	The policy relates to the spatial principles for future development within the District. Increased development is likely to result in an increase in greenhouse gas emissions. This would be predominantly due to an increase in domestic energy use and increased emissions from transport. However, the effect of development could be reduced by controlling design (e.g. through the implementation of Policy CP13). Additionally, by locating development in urban areas, the need to travel by car will be reduced. This will reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
Reduce risk of flooding (SA16)	✓	✓	✓	H	L	P	The policy states that a sequential approach will be adopted to direct development to areas with the lowest flood risk identified through the Selby Strategic Flood Risk Assessment. This is in accordance with sub objectives 16.2 and 16.3.
Prudent use of resources (SA17)	?	?	?	?	?	?	The policy does strive to make efficient use of land, in agreement with sub-objective 17.3, through encouraging development on previously developed land in preference to greenfield sites. However it does acknowledge that due to the rural nature of the District, greenfield land will have to be utilised. Increasing the amount of development in the District will result in the use of more resources, thus yielding a detrimental effect on the efficient use of resources. Policy CP13 should mitigate this where possible.

Recommendations/Mitigation

Uncertainties have arisen predominantly due to the strategic nature of Policy CP1. While the policy dictates the general spatial principals for development it is not possible to assert the specific locations and specifications that developments should ideally adhere to. For instance, it is not possible for the policy to identify the effect development will have on the historic environment/biodiversity (SA12/SA13), as this is dependent upon the location of development. However such impacts are likely to be mitigated by Policy CP15.

A negative/uncertain effect is predicted with respect to the policy and SA objective SA15. The effect of new development on climate change will be mitigated through the implementation of Policies CP13 and CP14, by aiming to increase renewable energy and sustainable design and construction techniques. Thereby, ultimately aiming to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases. Policy CP13 will also aim to alleviate the use of resources (SA17) from new development under this policy, by minimising resource consumption and increasing recycling. Further support will be provided by the Developer Contributions SPD, which aims to improve waste and recycling facilities associated with new development.

Table 6: Policy CP1A: Sustainability Appraisal

Policy CP1A: Management of Residential Development in Settlements							
SA Objective (Abridged)	Assessment of Effect						Commentary
	Short Term	Med Term	Long Term	Likelihood	Scale	Permanence	
ECONOMIC							
Employment opportunities (SA1)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy relates to the type of housing development that will be permitted in settlements and is anticipated to have a neutral effect on employment opportunities.
Conditions which enable economic growth (SA2)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy relates to the type of housing development that will be permitted in settlements and is anticipated to have an overall neutral effect on economic growth.
SOCIAL							
Education and training opportunities (SA3)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy relates to the type of housing development that will be permitted in settlements and is anticipated to have an overall neutral effect on education and training.
Conditions to engender good health (SA4)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy relates to the type of housing development that will be permitted in settlements and is anticipated to have an overall neutral effect on health.
Safety & security - people & property (SA5)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy relates to the type of housing development that will be permitted in settlements and is anticipated to have an overall neutral effect on safety and security.
Vibrant communities to participate in decision making (SA6)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy relates to the type of housing development that will be permitted in settlements and is anticipated to have an overall neutral effect on the vibrancy of communities
Accessibility to culture leisure and recreation (CLR) activities (SA7)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy relates to the type of housing development that will be permitted in settlements and is anticipated to have an overall neutral effect on CLR activities.
Quality housing available to all (SA8)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy relates to the type of housing development that will be permitted in settlements, however it doesn't specifically address any of the sub objectives of SA8. It is consequently anticipated to have an overall neutral effect on the quality of housing for all.
Local needs met locally (SA9)	✓	✓	✓	H	L	P	The policy relates to providing suitable housing development in settlements and is anticipated to support the vibrancy of the town and village centres (sub-objective 9.4).
ENVIRONMENTAL							
Transport and access (SA10)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy relates to the type of development that will be allowed within settlements within the District and is anticipated to have an overall neutral effect on transport and access. However, locating the majority of development within Development Limits will help to reduce the need to travel.
Built environment & land-use (SA11)	✓	✓	✓	H	L	P	The policy expects proposals to make use of previously developed sites where available. It also requires development to preserve and enhance the character of its setting. This is in accordance with sub objectives 11.6 and 11.9.
Historic built environment (SA12)	?	?	?	?	?	?	The policy relates to the type of housing development that will be permitted in settlements. Depending on the location of development there is an uncertain impact on the historic environment, however the policy does require development to preserve and enhance the character of the local area. In addition it is anticipated that the impact of development on biodiversity will be mitigated by Policy CP15.

Biodiversity (SA13)	?	?	?	?	?	?	The policy relates to the type of housing development that will be permitted in settlements and states that development on Greenfield land will be permitted in certain circumstances. Depending on the location of development there is an uncertain impact on biodiversity. However it is anticipated that the impact of development on biodiversity will be mitigated by Policy CP15.
Minimal pollution levels (SA14)	✓	✓	✓	M	L	P	The policy promotes development on previously developed land, which may be contaminated. Therefore, any contaminated land will require remediation prior to development occurring, which would accord to sub-objective 14.1.
Greenhouse gas & climate change (SA15)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy relates to the type of housing development that will be permitted in settlements and is anticipated to have an overall neutral effect on climate change.
Reduce risk of flooding (SA16)	?	?	?	?	?	?	The policy relates to the type of housing development that will be permitted in settlements and does not specifically address flood risk issues. Depending on the location of the development types covered in this policy there is an uncertain effect on flood risk. However the issue of flooding is adequately covered in Policy CP1, to which this policy is linked. Policy CP12 also deals with flood risk.
Prudent use of resources (SA17)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy does strive to make efficient use of land, in agreement with sub-objective 17.3, through encouraging development on previously developed land in preference to greenfield sites. However it does acknowledge that due to the rural nature of the District, greenfield land will have to be utilised.
Recommendations/Mitigation							
<p>Uncertainties have arisen predominantly due to the strategic nature of Policy CP1A. While the policy dictates the type of development that will be permitted in settlements it is not possible to assert the specific locations and specifications that developments should ideally adhere to. For instance, it is not possible for the policy to identify the effect development will have on the historic environment, biodiversity or flood risk (SA12/SA13/SA16), as this is dependent upon the location of development. However such impacts are likely to be mitigated by other policies such as CP1, CP12 and CP15.</p>							

Table 7: Policy CP2 Sustainability Appraisal

Policy CP2: The Scale and Distribution of Future Housing							
SA Objective (Abridged)	Assessment of Effect						Commentary
	Short Term	Med Term	Long Term	Likelihood	Scale	Permanence	
ECONOMIC							
Employment opportunities (SA1)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy relates to providing additional housing in accordance with the evidence base of the Regional Spatial Strategy and is anticipated to have a neutral effect on employment opportunities.
Conditions which enable economic growth (SA2)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy relates to providing additional housing in accordance with the evidence base of the Regional Spatial Strategy and is anticipated to have an overall neutral effect on economic growth.
SOCIAL							
Education and training	?	?	?	?	?	?	The policy relates to providing additional housing in accordance

opportunities (SA3)							with the evidence base of the Regional Spatial Strategy. However, school places are at or nearing capacity and therefore increased housing could result in increased pressure on school places. The Developer Contributions SPD will ensure that primary and secondary education will not be adversely impacted upon by any new housing developments.
Conditions to engender good health (SA4)	?	?	?	?	?	?	The policy relates to providing additional housing in accordance with the evidence base of the Regional Spatial Strategy. However, additional population may put pressure on health facilities. The Developer Contributions SPD will ensure that health care provision will not be adversely impacted upon by any new housing developments.
Safety & security - people & property (SA5)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy relates to providing additional housing in accordance with the Regional Spatial Strategy and is anticipated to have a neutral effect on safety and security.
Vibrant communities to participate in decision making (SA6)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy relates to providing additional housing in accordance with the evidence base of the Regional Spatial Strategy and is anticipated to have an overall neutral effect on community involvement. However, additional community facilities may be required as part of new housing developments, which would adhere to SA6 sub-objective 6.7 – improving and increasing community facilities.
Accessibility to culture leisure and recreation (CLR) activities (SA7)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy relates to providing additional housing in accordance with the evidence base of the Regional Spatial Strategy and is anticipated to have an overall neutral effect on the accessibility to CLR activities. However, CLR facilities may be increased as part of developer contributions, which would lead to an indirect positive effect on sub-objective 7.1 – increasing the provision of CLR activities/venues.
Quality housing available to all (SA8)	✓	✓	✓	H	L	P	The policy provides an approximate annual average rate of additional housing over a 16-year period, which will aim to meet local housing needs. Provisions are made for increasing housing in and around Selby and the Local Service Centres, whilst meeting local housing need in the Designated Service Villages and Secondary Village.
Local needs met locally (SA9)	✓	✓	✓	H	L	P	The policy relates to providing additional housing within Selby, the local Service Centres and Service Villages and is anticipated to support the vibrancy of the town and village centres (sub-objective 9.4).
ENVIRONMENTAL							
Transport and access (SA10)	✓	✓	✓	M	L	P	The policy commits to providing housing throughout the District, but focussing on Selby, Local Service Centres and Service Villages. Consequently, this will increase the likelihood of improving access to facilities for all groups and potentially reduce the need to travel by car, thus conforming to sub-objectives 10.3 and 10.4. Through reducing the need to travel by car, the transport environment will become more attractive to pedestrians and cyclists, in line with sub-objective 10.5. The remaining SA sub-objectives do not relate to Policy CP1.
Built environment & land-use (SA11)	✓	✓	✓	M	L	P	Providing housing in Selby, Local Service Centres and Service Villages is likely to increase the accessibility of essential services. However, provision of some essential services may be dependent upon developer contributions, especially with respect to new development in Service Villages.
Historic built environment (SA12)	?	?	?	?	?	?	The policy does not account for the location of development in relation to a Conservation Areas, archaeological site or listed buildings. Therefore, an uncertain effect has been given.
Biodiversity (SA13)	?	?	?	?	?	?	The effects of the policy on biodiversity and the natural environment will be dependent upon habitats/species/natural features present on or within the vicinity of the proposed housing development.

Minimal pollution levels (SA14)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy relates to providing additional housing in accordance with the evidence base of the Regional Spatial Strategy and is anticipated to have a neutral effect on minimising pollution levels. However, the policy does promote development on previously developed land, which may be contaminated. Therefore, any contaminated land will require remediation prior to development occurring, which would accord to sub-objective 14.1.
Greenhouse gas & climate change (SA15)	x/?	x/?	x/?	?	N	P	The policy relates to providing additional housing in accordance with the evidence base of the Regional Spatial Strategy and is likely to result in an increase in greenhouse gas emissions. This would be predominantly due to an increase in domestic energy use and increased emissions from transport. However, the effect of development could be reduced by controlling design (e.g. through the implementation of Policy CP13). Additionally, by locating development in urban areas, the need to travel by car will be reduced. This will reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
Reduce risk of flooding (SA16)	?	?	?	?	?	?	The effects of the policy on reducing flood risk are uncertain. Compliance with SA sub-objective 16.2 – directing development away from flood risk areas – would require Policy CP2 to dictate that housing development cannot occur on such areas. Policy CP12 deals with flood risk. Subsequent DPDs and SPDs may provide further guidance with respect to flood risk on a site specific basis.
Prudent use of resources (SA17)	?	?	?	?	?	?	Increasing the amount of development in the District will result in the use of more resources, thus yielding a detrimental effect on the efficient use of resources. However, policy CP13 should mitigate this where possible.
<p>Recommendations/Mitigation</p> <p>Uncertainties have arisen predominantly due to the strategic nature of Policy CP2. While the policy dictates the annual rate of new housing to be developed in the District it is not possible to assert the specific locations and specifications that housing developments should ideally adhere to. For instance, it is not possible for the policy to identify the effect housing will have on the historic environment/biodiversity (SA12/SA13) and flood risk (SA16), as this is dependent upon the location of development.</p> <p>The uncertainty between the policy and SA objectives SA3 and SA4 may ultimately result in a positive effect should new housing development comply with the Developer Contributions SPD, which will aim to provide essential services parallel to new development. Combined with Policy CP13, the Developer Contributions SPD will deal with developing appropriate infrastructure associated with new housing to ensure essential services are accessible by means other than private car.</p> <p>The effect of the policy on SA objectives SA12 and SA13 is uncertain. However, Policy CP15 will ensure new housing development is not detrimental to the historic environment or biodiversity within the District, thus a neutral or better effect should be maintained.</p> <p>A negative/uncertain effect is predicted with respect to the policy and SA objective SA15. The effect of new development on climate change will be mitigated through the implementation of Policies CP13 and CP14, by aiming to increase renewable energy and sustainable design and construction techniques. Thereby, ultimately aiming to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases. Policy CP13 will also aim to alleviate the use of resources (SA17) from new housing development under this policy, by minimising resource consumption and increasing recycling. Further support will be provided by the Developer Contributions SPD, which aims to improve waste and recycling facilities associated with new development.</p> <p>The effect of the policy on SA objective SA16 is uncertain at this stage. The Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) for the District has recently been completed and it is recommended that the SFRA informs subsequent site allocation LDDs. A subsequent SA will be carried out on the Site Allocations DPD.</p>							

Table 8: Policy CP3 Sustainability Appraisal

Policy CP3: Managing Housing Land Supply
Recommendations/Mitigation
Due to the very strategic nature of Policy CP3 it is anticipated to have an overall neutral effect on all SA objectives. A subsequent SA will be carried out on the Site Allocations DPD.

Table 9: Policy CP4 Sustainability Appraisal

Policy CP4: Housing Mix							
SA Objective (Abridged)	Assessment of Effect						Commentary
	Short Term	Med Term	Long Term	Likelihood	Scale	Permanence	
ECONOMIC							
Employment opportunities (SA1)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy relates to providing an appropriate mix of types and sizes of dwellings and is anticipated to have an overall neutral effect on employment opportunities.
Conditions which enable economic growth (SA2)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy relates to providing an appropriate mix of types and sizes of dwellings and is anticipated to have an overall neutral effect on economic growth.
SOCIAL							
Education and training opportunities (SA3)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy relates to providing an appropriate mix of types and sizes of dwellings and is anticipated to have an overall neutral effect on education and training.
Conditions to engender good health (SA4)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy relates to providing an appropriate mix of types and sizes of dwellings and is anticipated to have an overall neutral effect on health.
Safety & security - people & property (SA5)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy relates to providing an appropriate mix of types and sizes of dwellings and is anticipated to have an overall neutral effect on safety and security.
Vibrant communities to participate in decision making (SA6)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy relates to providing an appropriate mix of types and sizes of dwellings and is anticipated to have an overall neutral effect on the vibrancy of communities.
Accessibility to culture leisure and recreation (CLR) activities (SA7)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy relates to providing an appropriate mix of types and sizes of dwellings and is anticipated to have an overall neutral effect on CLR activities.
Quality housing available to all (SA8)	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	H	L	P	The policy aims to provide dwellings that reflect the demand and profile of households in the District. This is based on evidence obtained from the recent Strategic Housing Market Assessment and Housing Needs Surveys. The policy will therefore provide appropriate housing for local needs, which is in accordance with sub objective 8.1. It will also make appropriate housing available to all, in particular the elderly and families. This is in accordance with sub objective 83. The remaining sub objectives are not relevant.
Local needs met locally (SA9)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy relates to providing an appropriate mix of types and sizes of dwellings and is anticipated to have an overall neutral effect on local needs.
ENVIRONMENTAL							
Transport and access (SA10)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy relates to providing an appropriate mix of types and sizes of dwellings and is anticipated to have an overall neutral effect on transport and access.
Built environment & land-use (SA11)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy relates to providing an appropriate mix of types and sizes of dwellings and is anticipated to have an overall neutral effect on built environment and land use.
Historic built environment (SA12)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy relates to providing an appropriate mix of types and sizes of dwellings and is anticipated to have an overall neutral effect on the historic built environment.
Biodiversity (SA13)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy relates to providing an appropriate mix of types and sizes of dwellings and is anticipated to have an overall neutral effect on biodiversity.
Minimal pollution levels	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy relates to providing an appropriate mix of types and

(SA14)							sizes of dwellings and is anticipated to have an overall neutral effect on pollution.
Greenhouse gas & climate change (SA15)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy relates to providing an appropriate mix of types and sizes of dwellings and is anticipated to have an overall neutral effect on climate change.
Reduce risk of flooding (SA16)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy relates to providing an appropriate mix of types and sizes of dwellings and is anticipated to have an overall neutral effect on flood risk.
Prudent use of resources (SA17)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy relates to providing an appropriate mix of types and sizes of dwellings and is anticipated to have an overall neutral effect on resources.
Recommendations/Mitigation							
None identified.							

Table 10: Policy CP5 Sustainability Appraisal

Policy CP5: Providing Affordable Housing							
SA Objective (Abridged)	Assessment of Effect						Commentary
	Short Term	Med Term	Long Term	Likelihood	Scale	Permanence	
ECONOMIC							
Employment opportunities (SA1)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy relates to securing an appropriate ratio of affordable and market housing and is anticipated to have an overall neutral effect on employment opportunities.
Conditions which enable economic growth (SA2)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy relates to securing an appropriate ratio of affordable and market housing and is expected to have a neutral effect on economic growth.
SOCIAL							
Education and training opportunities (SA3)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy relates to securing an appropriate ratio of affordable and market housing and is expected to have a neutral effect education and training opportunities. The Developer Contributions SPD will ensure that primary and secondary education will not be adversely impacted upon by any new housing developments.
Conditions to engender good health (SA4)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy relates to securing an appropriate ratio of affordable and market housing and is expected to have an overall neutral effect on conditions to engender good health.
Safety & security - people & property (SA5)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy relates to securing an appropriate ratio of affordable and market housing and is expected to have an overall neutral effect on safety and security. However, the effects noted for SA6 below would have some indirect positive effects, although this is uncertain.
Vibrant communities to participate in decision making (SA6)	✓	✓	?	M	L	T	Providing an appropriate mix of affordable and market housing throughout the District will increase social interaction within communities and build social and community confidence, in line with sub-objective 6.1. Accordingly, the policy will encourage supportive community networks, thereby satisfying sub-objective 6.6. Sub-objective 6.7 – improving and increasing community facilities – may be necessary to accommodate new housing developments. There is a potential that requiring such a high level of affordable housing, as this policy dictates, could reduce the number of other facilities developers will provide. As the need for further affordable housing development requires on-going review, the effect of the policy on the long-term future of maintaining vibrant communities is uncertain.

Accessibility to culture leisure and recreation (CLR) activities (SA7)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy relates to securing an appropriate mix of affordable and market housing and is expected to have an overall neutral effect on CLR facilities. There is a potential that requiring such a high level of affordable housing, as this policy dictates, could reduce the number of CLR facilities developers will provide.
Quality housing available to all (SA8)	✓✓	✓✓	?	H	L	T	The policy asserts that all market housing developments should, when exceeding the relevant threshold, provide affordable dwellings. The amount of affordable dwellings and the tenure split will be based on the Council's latest evidence on local need. This is in order to meet local needs within Selby, Sherburn in Elmet, Tadcaster and Service Villages. Thus agreeing with sub-objectives 8.1 (housing for local needs), 8.2 (increasing housing in the main District centres) and 8.3 (housing available to all). Through increasing the provision of affordable housing, people will be able to obtain and maintain tenancies, in accordance with sub-objective 8.4. However, the Council indicates that housing prices in the District are rising faster than the regional and national averages; therefore the need for affordable housing is unlikely to diminish in the medium-term. Policy CP13 and subsequent DPDs and SPDs will guide, on a site specific basis, the implementation of energy efficient measures and sustainable design and construction within new housing, which would satisfy sub-objectives 8.6 and 8.7, respectively. The long-term requirement for affordable housing is less certain and will be subject to review, which could affect the interaction between the policy and SA8.
Local needs met locally (SA9)	✓	✓	?	M	L	P	Providing a mix of affordable and market housing within areas of need in the District has the potential to support the vibrancy of the town and village centres, in line with sub-objective 9.4. The future development rate and location of affordable housing within the District is subject to review, therefore the impact of the policy on SA9 is uncertain in the long-term.
ENVIRONMENTAL							
Transport and access (SA10)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy relates to securing an appropriate mix of affordable and market housing and is expected to have an overall neutral effect on transport and access.
Built environment & land-use (SA11)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy relates to securing an appropriate mix of affordable and market housing and is expected to have an overall neutral effect on the built environment and land use.
Historic built environment (SA12)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy relates to securing an appropriate mix of affordable and market housing and is expected to have an overall neutral effect on the historic built environment.
Biodiversity (SA13)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy relates to securing an appropriate mix of affordable and market housing and is expected to have an overall neutral effect on biodiversity.
Minimal pollution levels (SA14)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy relates to securing an appropriate mix of affordable and market housing and is expected to have an overall neutral effect on minimising pollution.
Greenhouse gas & climate change (SA15)	x/?	x/?	x/?	?	N	P	The policy relates to securing an appropriate mix of affordable and market housing and is likely to result in an increase in greenhouse gas emissions. This would be predominantly due to an increase in domestic energy use and increased emissions from transport. However, the effect of development could be reduced by controlling design (e.g. through the implementation of Policy CP13). Additionally, by locating development in urban areas, the need to travel by car will be reduced. This will reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
Reduce risk of flooding	?	?	?	n/a	n/a	n/a	Sub-objective 16.2 relates to directing development away from flood risk areas. The policy will permit the development of

(SA16)							affordable housing throughout the District and thus the effect it will have on the SA objective is uncertain. Subsequent DPDs and SPDs may provide further guidance with respect to flood risk on a site specific basis.
Prudent use of resources (SA17)	?	?	?	?	?	?	Policy CP5 aims to secure a mix of affordable/market housing within new housing developments. However, increasing the amount of development in the District will result in the use of more resources, thus yielding a detrimental effect on the efficient use of resources.
Recommendations/Mitigation							
<p>The uncertainties relating to the sustainability of Policy CP5 and SA objectives SA6, 8 and 9, are due to the long-term requirements for affordable housing. Affordable housing needs can change over time, which may affect the thresholds for affordable housing development, thus resulting in differing interactions between the policy and SA objectives. Consequently, further Strategic Housing Market Assessments will be undertaken by the Council throughout the plan period. In addition, monitoring is required in relation to the provision of CLR, education, health care and other services in line with housing provision.</p> <p>The negative/uncertain effects identified with respect to the policy and SA objectives SA15 and SA17 will be mitigated, similar to Policy CP1 and CP2, through the implementation of Policy CP13 and subsequently, on a more specific basis, by the Developer Contributions SPD.</p>							

Table 11: Policy CP6 Sustainability Appraisal

Policy CP6: Rural Housing Exceptions Policy							
SA Objective (Abridged)	Assessment of Effect						Commentary
	Short Term	Med Term	Long Term	Likelihood	Scale	Permanence	
ECONOMIC							
Employment opportunities (SA1)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy relates to supporting 100% affordable housing schemes within/adjacent to the development limits of villages with less than 3,000 population. This is anticipated to have an overall neutral effect on employment opportunities.
Conditions which enable economic growth (SA2)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy relates to supporting 100% affordable housing schemes within/adjacent to the development limits of villages with less than 3,000 population. This is anticipated to have an overall neutral effect on economic growth.
SOCIAL							
Education and training opportunities (SA3)	?	?	?	?	?	?	The policy relates to supporting 100% affordable housing schemes within/adjacent to the development limits of villages with less than 3,000 population. There is a potential for such schemes to impact upon school places since Developer contributions may not be triggered.
Conditions to engender good health (SA4)	?	?	?	?	L	?	The policy relates to supporting 100% affordable housing schemes within/adjacent to the development limits of villages with less than 3,000 population. There is a potential for such schemes to impact upon health provision since Developer contributions may not be triggered.
Safety & security - people & property (SA5)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy relates to supporting 100% affordable housing schemes within/adjacent to the development limits of villages with less than 3,000 population. This is anticipated to have an overall neutral effect on safety and security.
Vibrant communities to participate in decision making (SA6)	✓	✓	?	M	L	T	Small scale, 100% affordable housing developments are supported by this policy, which may contribute to the development of supportive personal and community networks, in line with sub-objective 6.6. The settlements, to which housing development will be assigned, are relatively small and may require an improvement and/or increase in community facilities to meet local needs (sub-

							objective 6.7). The long-term effects of the policy are uncertain due to changes in affordable housing need, which may impact upon the vibrancy of communities.
Accessibility to culture leisure and recreation (CLR) activities (SA7)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy relates to supporting 100% affordable housing schemes within/adjacent to rural communities. This is anticipated to have an overall neutral effect on CLR accessibility. Subsequent DPDs and SPDs will direct the need for additional provision of CLR facilities on a site specific basis.
Quality housing available to all (SA8)	✓✓	✓✓	?	H	L	T	The policy stipulates that 100% affordable housing developments will be supported subject to meeting an identified local need, which directly accords with sub-objective 8.1. As 100% affordable housing will be prescribed under this policy, housing will be available to all, as directed by sub-objective 8.3 and allow people to obtain and maintain tenancies, in line with sub-objective 8.4. The policy is likely to improve the housing stock of the District, thus according with sub-objective 8.5. Subsequent DPDs and SPDs will guide, on a site specific basis, the implementation of energy efficient measures and sustainable design and construction within new housing, which would satisfy sub-objectives 8.6 and 8.7, respectively. The long-term requirement for affordable housing is less certain and will be subject to review, which could affect the interaction between the policy and SA8.
Local needs met locally (SA9)	✓	✓	?	M	L	T	The policy supports small scale development of 100% affordable housing schemes. Small scale development within areas of identified need will support the vibrancy of the villages within which development occurs, therefore complying with sub-objective 9.4. The future development rate and location of affordable housing within the District is subject to review, therefore the impact of the policy on SA9 is uncertain in the medium and long-term.
ENVIRONMENTAL							
Transport and access (SA10)	?	?	?	?	L	?	The effect of the policy on SA10 is uncertain. The policy asserts small scale housing development within/adjacent to Development Limits. It is unclear whether the policy will support less use as well as more efficient use of cars (sub-objective 10.3) and whether access to opportunities and facilities will be improved (sub-objective 10.4).
Built environment & land-use (SA11)	✓	✓	✓	H	L	P	The policy supports small scale, affordable housing development within and adjacent to Development Limits. This development must be sympathetic to the form and character and landscape setting of the village. This is accordance with sub objective 11.6. The design and location in relation to flooding and resource efficiency cannot be determined from this policy.
Historic built environment (SA12)	?	?	?	?	?	?	Depending on the location of development there is an uncertain impact on the historic environment, however the policy does require development to be sympathetic to the character and landscape setting of the village. In addition it is anticipated that the impact of development on built heritage will be mitigated by Policy CP15.
Biodiversity (SA13)	?	?	?	?	?	?	The policy relates to supporting small scale, 100% affordable housing schemes within or adjacent to Development Limits and does not restrict such development to sites of no ecological value. Depending on the location of development there is an uncertain impact on biodiversity. However, it is anticipated that the impact of development on biodiversity will be mitigated by Policy CP15.
Minimal pollution levels (SA14)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy relates to supporting small scale, 100% affordable housing schemes within/adjacent to Development Limits and is anticipated to have a neutral effect on minimising pollution levels.
Greenhouse gas &	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy relates to supporting small scale, 100% affordable

climate change (SA15)							housing schemes within/adjacent to Development Limits and is anticipated to have an overall neutral effect on greenhouse gas emissions and climate change. Policy CP13 and subsequent DPDs and SPDs will provide guidance to control the design of housing developments on a site specific basis, which may ultimately induce a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions on a regional scale (e.g. incorporating renewable energy sources).
Reduce risk of flooding (SA16)	?	?	?	?	?	?	As the locations of the housing are unknown, the effects of the policy on reducing flood risk are uncertain.
Prudent use of resources (SA17)	x	x	x	H	L-R	P	The policy relates to supporting small scale, 100% affordable housing schemes within/adjacent to Development Limits. New housing development will increase the use of resources, therefore reducing resource efficiency.

Recommendations/Mitigation

As with Policy CP5, a number of uncertainties between Policy CP6 and SA objectives SA6, 8 and 9, have arisen due to the long-term requirements for affordable housing. Affordable housing needs can change over time, which may affect the thresholds for affordable housing development, thus resulting in differing interactions between the policy and SA objectives. Consequently, further Strategic Housing Market Assessments will be undertaken by the Council.

The uncertain/negative effects identified between the policy and SA objectives SA10, SA12, SA13 and SA17 will be mitigated and/or improved through the implementation of other Core Strategy Policies.

Table 12: Policy CP7 Sustainability Appraisal

Policy CP7: The Travelling Community							
SA Objective (Abridged)	Assessment of Effect						Commentary
	Short Term	Med Term	Long Term	Likelihood	Scale	Permanence	
ECONOMIC							
Employment opportunities (SA1)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy relates to identifying the need for allocating additional sites for gypsies and travellers and is anticipated to have a neutral effect on employment opportunities.
Conditions which enable economic growth (SA2)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy relates to identifying the need for allocating sites for gypsies and travellers and is anticipated to have a neutral effect on economic growth.
SOCIAL							
Education and training opportunities (SA3)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy relates to identifying the need for allocating sites for gypsies and travellers and is anticipated to have a neutral effect on education and training.
Conditions to engender good health (SA4)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy relates to identifying the need for allocating sites for gypsies and travellers and is anticipated to have a neutral effect on health.
Safety & security - people & property (SA5)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy relates to identifying the need for allocating sites for gypsies and travellers and is anticipated to have a neutral effect on safety and security.
Vibrant communities to participate in decision making (SA6)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy relates to identifying the need for allocating sites for gypsies and travellers and is anticipated to have a neutral effect on community participation in decision making.
Accessibility to culture leisure and recreation (CLR) activities (SA7)	✓	✓	✓	H	L	P	The policy stipulates that any site selected for gypsies and travellers must not be located within a locally important landscape area, a historic park or garden or an area of archaeological importance. As such, this will help to preserve local culture and heritage, in line with sub-objective 7.5. The remaining sub-objectives of SA7 do not relate to this policy.

Quality housing available to all (SA8)	✓	✓	✓	H	L	P	The policy relates to identifying the need for allocating sites for gypsies and travellers. This policy is anticipated to meet the needs of gypsies and travellers by providing sites with safe and convenient access to the highway network, in addition to having good access to schools, shops and services.
Local needs met locally (SA9)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy relates to identifying the need for allocating sites for gypsies and travellers and is anticipated to have a neutral effect on local needs.
ENVIRONMENTAL							
Transport and access (SA10)	✓	✓	✓	M	L	P	The policy requires that any selected site for gypsies/travellers has access to schools, shops and local services. Therefore, this will contribute to improving access to opportunities and facilities for all groups. All selected sites must have safe and convenient access to the highway network. The remaining sub-objectives of SA10 do not relate to this policy.
Built environment & land-use (SA11)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy relates to identifying the need for allocating sites for gypsies and travellers and is anticipated to have an overall neutral effect on the built environment and land use.
Historic built environment (SA12)	✓	✓	✓	H	L	P	The policy stipulates that any site selected for gypsies and travellers must not be located within a locally important landscape area, a historic park or garden or an area of archaeological importance. Thus, the policy will conform to sub-objective 12.1 – preserving the character and appearance of Conservation Areas. Furthermore, the policy will accord with sub-objectives 12.3 (preserving Historic Park and Gardens), 12.4 (preserving archaeological sites), 12.6 (conserving locally important buildings and townscapes), and 12.7 (conserving historic landscapes).
Biodiversity (SA13)	✓	✓	✓	H	L	P	The policy ensures that any sites selected for gypsies and travellers will not harm a site of acknowledged nature conservation importance or important wildlife movement areas and will not be located within a locally important landscape area. In addition, selected sites should not have a significant adverse effect on the character and appearance of the surrounding area. The above contributes to satisfying sub-objective 13.1 – protecting existing priority habitats and species and provide for appropriate long-term management of wildlife habitats. The policy will comply with sub-objective 13.3 in ensuring urban fringe and rural landscapes are protected for the benefit of all residents and visitors and that significant loss of landscape character and quality is minimised.
Minimal pollution levels (SA14)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy relates to identifying the need for allocating sites for gypsies and travellers and is anticipated to have an overall neutral effect on minimising pollution levels.
Greenhouse gas & climate change (SA15)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy relates to identifying the need for allocating sites for gypsies and travellers and is anticipated to have an overall neutral effect on greenhouse gas emissions and climate change.
Reduce risk of flooding (SA16)	✓	✓	✓	H	L	P	The policy relates to identifying the need for allocating sites for gypsies and travellers and states that pitches must be located in areas of low flood risk. The policy acknowledges the high sensitivity of caravans and other similar structures to flooding.
Prudent use of resources (SA17)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy relates to identifying the need for allocating sites for gypsies and travellers and is anticipated to have an overall neutral effect on the prudent use of resources.
Recommendations/Mitigation							
None identified.							

Table 13: Policy CP8 Sustainability Appraisal

Policy CP8: Access to Services, Community Facilities and Infrastructure							
SA Objective (Abridged)	Assessment of Effect						Commentary
	Short Term	Med Term	Long Term	Likelihood	Scale	Permanence	
ECONOMIC							
Employment opportunities (SA1)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy requires the provision of suitable infrastructure and community facilities in connection with new development proposals and is anticipated to have a neutral effect on employment opportunities.
Conditions which enable economic growth (SA2)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy requires the provision of suitable infrastructure and community facilities in connection with new development proposals and is anticipated to have a neutral effect on providing conditions for economic growth.
SOCIAL							
Education and training opportunities (SA3)	✓	✓	✓	H	L	P	Sub-objective 3.1 of SA3 – ensuring an adequate number of school places within the District – may be adhered to by the policy. Where housing developments are proposed, the policy will ensure appropriate community infrastructure is available or provided by the development (e.g. ensuring local schools can manage an increase in pupil uptake).
Conditions to engender good health (SA4)	✓	✓	✓	H	L	P	The policy requires any new development in the district provide appropriate community facilities, where required. This may contribute to achieving equitable access to health services (sub-objective 4.1).
Safety & security - people & property (SA5)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy requires the provision of suitable infrastructure and community facilities in connection with new development proposals and is anticipated to have a neutral effect on safety and security.
Vibrant communities to participate in decision making (SA6)	✓	✓	✓	M	L	P	The policy ensures community facilities needed in connection with new development are provided in phase with the development. As a result, this should improve and increase community facilities in the District, thus conforming to sub-objective 6.7. The remaining sub-objectives under SA6 do not relate to the policy.
Accessibility to culture leisure and recreation (CLR) activities (SA7)	✓	✓	✓	H	L	P	The policy states that infrastructure and community facilities needed in connection with new development must be in place or provided in phase with development. Therefore, where appropriate, CLR facilities will be increased (sub-objective 7.1) and have improved non-car based access (sub-objective 7.2). Ultimately, this may increase participation in CLR activities by tourists and local people, in line with sub-objective 7.3. A key aim of the policy is to protect, enhance and better join up green infrastructure to mitigate the consequences of development. As such, this will improve and extend the green infrastructure corridors network by providing recreation facilities for walkers, cyclists and riders (sub-objective 7.7). Through increasing the green infrastructure of the District, the policy should address the shortfall in recreational open space in the District (sub-objective 7.8).
Quality housing available to all (SA8)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy requires the provision of suitable infrastructure and community facilities in connection with new development proposals and is anticipated to have a neutral effect on housing.
Local needs met locally (SA9)	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	H	L-R	P	The policy will ensure that new development will be accompanied with the appropriate infrastructure and community facilities. The policy aims to provide physical infrastructure in association

							with new development, and will facilitate ICT links, where possible, to connect geographically remote and disadvantaged groups to services and resources. This complies with sub-objective 9.5.
ENVIRONMENTAL							
Transport and access (SA10)	✓	✓	✓	H	L	P	In ensuring adequate infrastructure and community facilities in tandem with new development, the policy will help increase access to resources and services. New development providing opportunities and facilities will require good/improved access to all groups (sub-objective 10.4), which the policy will substantiate through providing the required infrastructure. The policy requires new development to incorporate green infrastructure, where possible, which will make the transport environment more attractive to non-car users (e.g. pedestrians and cyclists), in line with sub-objective 10.5.
Built environment & land-use (SA11)	✓	✓	✓	H	L	P	Under this policy, new development must incorporate suitable infrastructure and community facilities, where needed. As such, new developments will provide accessibility to essential services.
Historic built environment (SA12)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy requires the provision of suitable infrastructure and community facilities in connection with new development proposals and is anticipated to have a neutral effect on the historic built environment.
Biodiversity (SA13)	✓	✓	✓	H	L	P	The policy requires the provision of suitable infrastructure and community facilities in connection with new development proposals, including green infrastructure. This is likely to have a positive effect on this SA objective.
Minimal pollution levels (SA14)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy requires the provision of suitable infrastructure and community facilities in connection with new development proposals and is anticipated to have a neutral effect on pollution.
Greenhouse gas & climate change (SA15)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy requires the provision of suitable infrastructure and community facilities in connection with new development proposals and is anticipated to have a neutral effect on greenhouse gas emissions and climate change. However, if new community facilities are provided in proximity with new development, there is the potential to lower the amount of traffic on the roads, thus decreasing greenhouse gas emissions.
Reduce risk of flooding (SA16)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy requires the provision of suitable infrastructure and community facilities in connection with new development proposals and is anticipated to have a neutral effect on reducing flood risk.
Prudent use of resources (SA17)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy requires the provision of suitable infrastructure and community facilities in connection with new development proposals and is anticipated to have a neutral effect on the prudent use of resources.
Recommendations/Mitigation							
Future DPDs should provide more specific detail on the types of facilities required and any local issues such as a lack of school places, an ageing population and a lack of recreational space within the District. Key transport infrastructure to reduce congestion could also be identified.							

Table 14: Policy CP9 Sustainability Appraisal

Policy CP9: Economic Development		
	Assessment of Effect	Commentary

SA Objective (Abridged)	Short Term	Med Term	Long Term	Likelihood	Scale	Permanence	
ECONOMIC							
Employment opportunities (SA1)	✓✓	✓✓	?	H	L	P	<p>The policy will provide for an additional 37 - 52ha of employment land to allow a choice of sites to meet the range of needs of both incoming and existing employment, therefore complying with sub-objective 1.1.</p> <p>Employment opportunities will be focused on Selby and the Local Services Centres of Tadcaster and Sherburn in Elmet. This will minimise out commuting and maximising economic growth, concordant to sub-objective 1.2. In addition, 23ha of employment land will be provided as part of a mixed strategic housing/ employment expansion to the east of Selby.</p> <p>The policy does not relate to sub-objectives 1.3, 1.4 or 1.5.</p> <p>Sub-objective 1.6 'ensuring employment is accessible by public transport' is not directly met by the policy. However, as the policy commits to employment opportunities across the District, it is anticipated that public transport will be addressed in considering sites for employment development.</p> <p>The long-term employment need within the District is not covered by this policy.</p>
Conditions which enable economic growth (SA2)	✓✓	✓✓	?	H	L	P	<p>The policy supports the development and revitalisation of the local economy through providing the release of 37 - 52ha of employment land, which accords with sub-objective 2.1 – increasing employment land in the District. This will also enable investment and business development, in line with sub-objective 2.5.</p> <p>The policy states that rural diversification will be encouraged (in line with Policy CP10), which directly satisfies sub-objective 2.2. Support will be given to the modernisation, re-use and intensification of existing employment sites and premises. This meets sub-objective 2.3 – diversification of traditional industries.</p> <p>The policy also encourages the growth of higher value business, professional and financial services. As a result, sub-objective 2.4 – maximising local skills – will be met by the policy.</p> <p>The focussing of specific types of employments in different parts of the District will provide conditions to enhance competitiveness and set up/support local and regional supply chains. This agrees with both sub-objective 2.6 and 2.7.</p> <p>The policy aims to support the modernisation of existing employment, which may require further investment in plant and machinery, which would meet sub-objective 2.8.</p> <p>Sub-objective 2.10 – encouraging the growth of the tourism sector – will be satisfied by the policy, which promotes opportunities relating to recreation and leisure uses.</p>
Education and training opportunities (SA3)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy relates to supporting the development and revitalisation of the local economy through providing a range of employment opportunities across the district and is anticipated to have an overall neutral effect on education and training opportunities.
Conditions to engender good health (SA4)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy relates to supporting the development and revitalisation of the local economy through providing a range of employment opportunities across the district and is anticipated to have an overall neutral effect on health.
Safety & security - people & property (SA5)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy relates to supporting the development and revitalisation of the local economy through providing a range of employment opportunities across the district and is anticipated to have an overall neutral effect on safety and security.
Vibrant communities to participate in decision	✓	✓	?	M	L	P	The policy aims to release 37 - 52ha of employment land over the plan period and encourage the diversification and broad

making (SA6)							distribution of employment development across the District. Consequently, this will have a positive effect on building social and community capital, capacity and confidence (sub-objective 6.1) on a local level as the local economy develops. The remaining sub-objectives under SA6 do not relate to this policy.
Accessibility to culture leisure and recreation (CLR) activities (SA7)	✓	✓	✓	H	L	P	The policy relates to supporting the development and revitalisation of the local economy through providing a range of employment opportunities, including leisure and recreation, across the district. Consequently, a minor positive effect is envisaged under the policy as it will increase the provision of CLR facilities (sub-objective 7.1).
Quality housing available to all (SA8)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy relates to supporting the development and revitalisation of the local economy through providing a range of employment opportunities across the district and is anticipated to have an overall neutral effect on housing.
Local needs met locally (SA9)	✓	✓	?	M	L	P	The policy will distribute new employment opportunities across the District, including the three main service centres. The policy encourages rural diversification and the safeguarding of existing and allocated sites. This will support the formation, maintenance and use of local and regional supply chains for goods and services (sub-objective 9.2). Consequent to the broad distribution of employment opportunities, the local economy is predicted to grow, thus increasing local spending. This will support the vibrancy of the town and village centres, in line with sub-objective 9.4. The remaining SA sub-objectives do not relate to the policy.
Transport and access (SA10)	?	?	?	?	?	?	The policy relates to supporting the development and revitalisation of the local economy through providing a range of employment opportunities across the district. As such, this is likely to increase travelling across the district by private car. However, as the employment opportunities will be supplied within the District, commuting out of the area will be reduced. In addition, 23ha of employment land will be provided as part of a mixed strategic housing/ employment expansion to the east of Selby. Ensuring that housing is located close to employment opportunities would reduce the need to travel.
Built environment & land-use (SA11)	✓	✓	?	?	?	?	The policy aims to provide employment opportunities through regeneration of the three service centres and through exploiting the use of current and previously developed sites. The effect of the policy on this objective is generally uncertain, however, provision of services to meet local needs will aid the development of communities with accessible services, employment, shops and leisure facilities (sub-objective 11.1). As a result, the policy and SA objective interaction are predicted to yield a sustainable effect in the short and medium-term. Long-term sustainability is uncertain due to the policy releasing employment land over the plan period.
Historic built environment (SA12)	?	?	?	?	L	?	The policy allows the release of 37 - 52ha of employment land, which will comprise development on new and existing sites. The effect of the policy on the SA objective is uncertain.
Biodiversity (SA13)	?	?	?	?	L	?	The policy allows the release of 37 - 52ha of employment land, which will comprise development on new and existing sites. The effect of development on biodiversity and the natural environment will be dependent upon the presence of habitats and species on sites to be used for employment development.
Minimal pollution levels (SA14)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy relates to supporting the development and revitalisation of the local economy through providing a range of employment opportunities across the district and is anticipated to have an overall neutral effect on pollution levels.
Greenhouse gas & climate change (SA15)	✗	✗	✗	H	R/N	P	The policy relates to supporting the development and revitalisation of the local economy through providing a range of employment opportunities across the district.

								New employment development will inevitably lead to an increase in greenhouse gas emissions due to the operation of the development and the traffic generated.
Reduce risk of flooding (SA16)	?	?	?	?	?	?		Sub-objective 16.2 relates to directing development away from flood risk areas. The policy will permit the development of employment sites throughout the District and thus the effect it will have on the SA objective is uncertain. Subsequent DPDs and SPDs may provide further guidance with respect to flood risk on a site specific basis.
Prudent use of resources (SA17)	x	x	x	H	L-R	P		The policy relates to supporting the development and revitalisation of the local economy through providing a range of employment opportunities across the district and is anticipated to have an overall adverse effect on the use of resources. Through increasing the amount of new development in the District, an increase in the use of resources will occur. Consequently, this will be detrimental to efficient use of resources.
Recommendations/Mitigation								
<p>A short and medium-term major positive effect is anticipated as a result of the policy on SA objectives SA1 and SA2. However, the long-term sustainability of SA1, SA2, SA6 and SA9 cannot be predicted, as the release of employment land is prescribed up until 2026. Subsequent reviews of the regional and local economy and employment strategies may result in differing interactions between the policy and SA objectives.</p> <p>A negative/uncertain effect is predicted with respect to the policy and SA objective SA15. The effect of new development on climate change will be mitigated through the implementation of Policies CP13, CP14 and CP16 by aiming to increase renewable energy and sustainable design and construction techniques. Thereby, ultimately aiming to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases. Further support will be provided by the Developer Contributions SPD, which aims to improve waste and recycling facilities associated with new development.</p> <p>The effect of the policy on SA objective SA16 is uncertain at this stage. The SFRA must inform subsequent site allocation LDDs.</p>								

Table 15: Policy CP10 Sustainability Appraisal

Policy CP10: Rural Diversification							
SA Objective (Abridged)	Assessment of Effect						Commentary
	Short Term	Med Term	Long Term	Likelihood	Scale	Permanence	
ECONOMIC							
Employment opportunities (SA1)	✓	✓	?	H	L	P	The policy supports economic development outside Selby and the two local service centres, where it would entail extension/re-use of existing premises within the existing cartilage of the property, farm diversification enterprises for business purposes, or recreation and tourism activity. As such, this would provide employment opportunities that match and enhance the needs and skills of the local workforce (sub-objective 1.1). The need for employment land outside of the designated service areas may be subject to change in the long-term.
Conditions which enable economic growth (SA2)	✓✓	✓✓	?	H	L	P	The policy will increase the amount of employment land in the rural areas of the District, which accords with sub-objective 2.1. The policy provides suitable conditions for economic growth through encouraging rural diversification (e.g. farm diversification enterprises for business purposes), in line with sub-objectives 2.2. Simultaneously, this will agree with sub-objective 2.3 – encouraging diversification of traditional industries. Supporting the extension/re-use of existing premises and

							<p>supporting recreation and tourism activity will allow the policy to enable investment and business development in these areas. This will comply with sub-objective 2.5.</p> <p>Due to the rural base for this policy, community-based business and/or local self-help schemes are predicted to receive support from employment development of an appropriate scale. This will parallel sub-objective 2.9.</p> <p>The need for employment land outside of the designated service areas may be subject to change in the long-term.</p>
SOCIAL							
Education and training opportunities (SA3)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy relates to supporting proposals that will contribute to the wider rural economy and is anticipated to have an overall neutral effect on education and training opportunities.
Conditions to engender good health (SA4)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy relates to supporting proposals that will contribute to the wider rural economy and is anticipated to have an overall neutral effect on health.
Safety & security - people & property (SA5)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy relates to supporting proposals that will contribute to the wider rural economy and is anticipated to have an overall neutral effect on safety and security.
Vibrant communities to participate in decision making (SA6)	✓	✓	?	M	L	P	<p>The policy encourages growth of the wider rural economy through expansion and redevelopment of existing premises. Consequently, this will build social and community capital and confidence at a local scale, in line with sub-objective 6.1.</p> <p>The remaining sub-objectives under SA6 do not relate to this policy.</p>
Accessibility to culture leisure and recreation (CLR) activities (SA7)	✓✓	✓✓	✓	H	L	P	<p>The policy will support proposals which will entail recreation and tourism activity, thus permitting an increased provision of CLR activities/venues, which complies with sub-objective 7.1. The policy will therefore provide support for CLR providers on a local scale, which conforms to sub-objective 7.4.</p> <p>As the policy encourages proposals which include tourism activity, it is envisaged that participation in CLR activities by tourists and local people will increase, in line with sub-objective 7.3.</p> <p>The policy dictates that development should not harm the rural character of the area and positively contribute to the amenity of the locality. As a consequence, it is anticipated that the policy will agree with sub-objective 7.5 – preserving the local culture and heritage.</p>
Quality housing available to all (SA8)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy relates to supporting proposals that will contribute to the wider rural economy and is anticipated to have an overall neutral effect on housing.
Local needs met locally (SA9)	✓	✓	?	M	L	P	<p>The policy aims to contribute to the wider rural economy through extending/redeveloping existing premises or re-using suitable rural buildings. This will support the formation, maintenance and use of local supply chains for goods and services (sub-objective 9.2).</p> <p>Through supporting the growth of the rural economy, local spending and economic activity will increase. This will support the vibrancy of the town and village centres, in line with sub-objective 9.4.</p> <p>The remaining SA sub-objectives do not relate to the policy.</p>
ENVIRONMENTAL							
Transport and access (SA10)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy relates to supporting proposals that will contribute to the wider rural economy and is anticipated to have an overall neutral effect on transport and access, though transport may increase slightly to access these more remote facilities.
Built environment & land-use (SA11)	✓	✓	?	H	L	P	<p>The policy asserts the need for development to respect the rural character of the areas and be appropriate in scale and type to a rural location. As such, this conforms to sub-objective 11.6 – well designed, appropriate development.</p> <p>The long-term effect of the policy is uncertain and the need for development outside of designated service villages may be</p>

							subject to change.
Historic built environment (SA12)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy supports proposals for development outside Selby and the two service centres. The policy requires respect for the rural character of the areas so a neutral effect on the historic environment is anticipated. The long-term effect of the policy is uncertain and the need for development outside of designated service villages may be subject to change.
Biodiversity (SA13)	✓	✓	?	H	L	P	Employment development outside Selby and the two service centres will be carefully assessed against environmental criteria. Subsequently, it is predicted that sub-objective 13.3 – ensuring rural landscapes are protected and enhanced for the benefit of residents and visitors – will be achieved under this policy. The long-term effect of the policy is uncertain and the need for development outside of designated service villages may be subject to change.
Minimal pollution levels (SA14)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy relates to supporting proposals that will contribute to the wider rural economy and is anticipated to have an overall neutral effect on pollution levels.
Greenhouse gas & climate change (SA15)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy relates to supporting proposals that will contribute to the wider rural economy. As the proposals are anticipated to be small, an overall neutral effect on greenhouse gas emissions and climate change is predicted. Subsequent DPDs and SPDs may provide guidance to control the design of employment developments on a site specific basis, which may ultimately induce a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions on a regional scale (e.g. incorporating renewable energy sources). Other Core Strategy Policies (e.g. CP13) will also contribute to reducing greenhouse gas emissions through design measures.
Reduce risk of flooding (SA16)	?	?	?	?	?	?	The effect of the policy on flood risk is uncertain. Subsequent DPDs and SPDs should provide guidance, on a site specific basis, relating to the flood risk of development.
Prudent use of resources (SA17)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy relates to supporting proposals that will contribute to the wider rural economy and be of a suitable scale to a rural location. Development is anticipated to be at a low level due to the rural locations within which it will be located. Therefore, a neutral impact is predicted.
Recommendations/Mitigation							
The effect of the policy on SA objective SA16 is uncertain at this stage. The SFRA must inform subsequent site allocation DPDs.							

Table 16: Policy CP11 Sustainability Appraisal

Policy CP11: Town Centres and Local Services							
SA Objective (Abridged)	Assessment of Effect						Commentary
	Short Term	Med Term	Long Term	Likelihood	Scale	Permanence	
ECONOMIC							
Employment opportunities (SA1)	✓	✓	✓	H	L/R	P	The policy encourages appropriate retail and town centre uses within the principal town of Selby and the two local service centres of Tadcaster and Sherburn in Elmet. As such, this will provide employment opportunities in the retail/commercial /leisure service industry. Consequently, this policy will encourage the development of economies and employment opportunities in areas of identified

							need, in line with sub-objective 1.2. The policy encourages town centre locations for retail/commercial/leisure development, which will ensure that employment is accessible via public transport.
Conditions which enable economic growth (SA2)	✓	✓	✓	?	?	?	The policy encourages appropriate retail and other town centre uses within the shopping and commercial centres of the Principal and Local Service Centres. This aims to provide a diverse economy and to serve the local communities.
SOCIAL							
Education and training opportunities (SA3)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy aims to enhance the vitality and viability of the towns and villages of the District through physical improvement measures, which is anticipated to have a neutral effect on education and training.
Conditions to engender good health (SA4)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy aims to enhance the vitality and viability of the towns and villages of the District through physical improvement measures, which is anticipated to have a neutral effect on health.
Safety & security - people & property (SA5)	✓	✓	✓	M	L	P	The policy requires all proposals within town centres to provide a safe environment for users. This will contribute to reducing crime and the fear of crime in the Principal and Local Service Centres, in line with sub-objectives 5.1 and 5.3.
Vibrant communities to participate in decision making (SA6)	✓	✓	✓	H	L	P	The policy aims to enhance the vitality and viability of the District through physical improvement measures. This will aid the creation of vibrant communities by building social and community capital and confidence (sub-objective 6.1).
Accessibility to culture leisure and recreation (CLR) activities (SA7)	✓	✓	✓	M	L	P	The policy encourages the provision of a wide range of leisure facilities within the Principal and Local Service Centres. Through attracting visitors to the areas and serving the local communities, the policy will contribute to increasing participation in leisure activities, thus conforming to sub-objective 7.3. The policy promotes improved access to the town centres by public transport, which meets sub-objective 7.6.
Quality housing available to all (SA8)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy aims to enhance the vitality and viability of the towns and villages of the District through physical improvement measures, which is anticipated to have a neutral effect on housing availability.
Local needs met locally (SA9)	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	H	L-R	P	The policy encourages the development of retail and commercial uses in the Principal and Local Service Centres. This will support the formation, maintenance and use of local and regional supply chains for goods and services, complying with sub-objective 9.2. Applicants for new retail/town centre uses will have to demonstrate that locations are accessible, therefore ensuring essential services (e.g. shops) and resources to serve communities are available within reasonable non-car based travelling distance, in line with sub-objective 9.3. Through encouraging retail/commercial development, creating a high quality and safe environment and diverse economy, the vibrancy of the District will benefit in line with sub-objective 9.4. The policy seeks to protect existing retail floor space and other existing facilities in the village centres, which will help to ensure that essential services are available within reasonable non-car based travelling distances. However, the potential does exist for town centre retail development to be detrimental to local services in villages, as rural residents are likely to utilise the more appealing town centre uses.
ENVIRONMENTAL							
Transport and access (SA10)	✓	✓	✓	M	L	P	The policy encourages new retail/commercial/leisure development within the Principal and Local Service Centres; therefore it will support less use of cars (sub-objective 10.3). The policy asserts the need for all new retail/town centre use development to facilitate improved access by public transport, which complies with sub-objective 10.1.

							Given the town centre/local service centre focus for new retail/town centre uses, it is anticipated that the transport environment will be made more attractive to non-car users (e.g. pedestrians and cyclists), in line with sub-objective 10.5.
Built environment & land-use (SA11)	✓	✓	✓	H	L	P	The policy encourages retail and town centre uses to be developed within the Principal and Local Service Centres to create a high quality environment. This will support the development of communities with accessible services, employment, shops and leisure facilities, in line with sub-objective 11.1. The remaining sub-objectives of SA11 do not relate to this policy.
Historic built environment (SA12)	?	?	?	?	?	?	The policy aims to enhance the vitality and viability of the towns and villages of the District through physical improvement measures. The policy aims to protect and enhance the attractive historic core of Tadcaster. Development has the potential to conflict with the historic built environment, thus the effect of the policy is uncertain. Subsequent DPDs and SPDs may provide guidance to control the design of new development on a site specific basis and other policies such as CP15 will help to mitigate against this.
Biodiversity (SA13)	?	?	?	?	?	?	The policy aims to enhance the vitality and viability of the towns and villages of the District through physical improvement measures. Development has the potential to conflict with biodiversity, thus the effect of the policy is uncertain. However, other policies such as CP15 will help to mitigate against this.
Minimal pollution levels (SA14)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy aims to enhance the vitality and viability of the towns and villages of the District through physical improvement measures, which is anticipated to have a neutral effect on minimising pollution levels.
Greenhouse gas & climate change (SA15)	?	?	?	?	?	?	The policy aims to enhance the vitality and viability of the towns and villages of the District through physical improvement measures. Any new development could increase greenhouse gas emissions and therefore the effect is uncertain. Subsequent DPDs and SPDs may provide guidance to control the design of new development on a site specific basis, which may ultimately induce a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions on a regional scale (e.g. incorporating renewable energy sources). Other Core Strategy Policies (e.g. CP12, CP13, and CP14) will also contribute to reducing greenhouse gas emissions through design measures.
Reduce risk of flooding (SA16)	?	?	?	?	?	?	The effect of the policy on flood risk is uncertain. Subsequent DPDs and SPDs should provide guidance, on a site specific basis, relating to the flood risk of development.
Prudent use of resources (SA17)	x	x	x	H	L-R	P	The policy relates to supporting development in the principal and local service centres. Through increasing the amount of new development in the District, an increase in the use of resources will occur. Consequently, this will be detrimental to efficient use of resources.
Recommendations/Mitigation							
It is anticipated that the unsustainable or uncertain effect can be mitigated by other Core Strategy Policies, or subsequent DPDs and SPDs.							

Table 17: Policy CP12 Sustainability Appraisal

Policy CP12: Sustainable Development and Climate Change		
	Assessment of Effect	Commentary

SA Objective (Abridged)	Short Term	Med Term	Long Term	Likelihood	Scale	Permanence	
ECONOMIC							
Employment opportunities (SA1)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy addresses the causes and potential effect of climate change and is anticipated to have a neutral effect on employment opportunities.
Conditions which enable economic growth (SA2)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy addresses the causes and potential effect of climate change and is anticipated to have a neutral effect on economic growth.
SOCIAL							
Education and training opportunities (SA3)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy addresses the causes and potential effect of climate change and is anticipated to have a neutral effect on education and training.
Conditions to engender good health (SA4)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy addresses the causes and potential effect of climate change and is anticipated to have a neutral effect on health.
Safety & security - people & property (SA5)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy addresses the causes and potential effect of climate change and is anticipated to have a neutral effect on safety and security.
Vibrant communities to participate in decision making (SA6)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy addresses the causes and potential effect of climate change and is anticipated to have a neutral effect on the vibrancy of communities.
Accessibility to culture leisure and recreation (CLR) activities (SA7)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy addresses the causes and potential effect of climate change and is anticipated to have a neutral effect on CLR accessibility.
Quality housing available to all (SA8)	✓	✓	✓	H	N	P	<p>The policy commits to managing the design and location of development to improve energy efficiency and minimise resource consumption, including an increase in recycling. This complies with sub-objective 8.6 – improving energy efficiency.</p> <p>The policy also supports the widespread use of sustainable design and construction techniques, in line with sub-objective 8.7.</p> <p>This will contribute to mitigating the impact of climate change at a national level.</p> <p>The remaining sub-objectives of SA8 do not relate to this policy.</p>
Local needs met locally (SA9)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy addresses the causes and potential effect of climate change and is anticipated to have a neutral effect on local needs.
ENVIRONMENTAL							
Transport and access (SA10)	✓	✓	✓	H	L	P	<p>Under this policy, new development will be managed to ensure the need to travel by private car is reduced, thus conforming to sub-objective 10.1 (reducing the need to travel by increasing access to key resources and services by means other than the car) and 10.3 (supporting less use as well as more efficient use of cars). In addition the policy promotes the use of walking, cycling and public transport, which conforms with sub objective 10.5.</p> <p>The remaining sub-objectives of SA10 do not relate to this policy.</p>
Built environment & land-use (SA11)	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	H	L	P	<p>The policy will manage the design of new development to improve energy efficiency and minimise resource consumption, therefore complying with sub-objective 11.2 – improving the resource efficiency of buildings.</p> <p>Furthermore, new development will be managed so as to promote widespread use of sustainable design and construction techniques, including sustainable drainage systems. This agrees with sub-objective 11.4 – increasing the use of sustainable urban drainage.</p> <p>The policy aims to mitigate the potential impact of flooding</p>

							where development in higher flood risk areas is unavoidable, and support sustainable flood management measures. This is in accordance with sub-objective 11.3. Preference will be given to using existing building and previously developed land, which is in accordance with sub objective 11.9.
Historic built environment (SA12)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy addresses the causes and potential effect of climate change and is anticipated to have a neutral effect on the historic built environment.
Biodiversity (SA13)	✓	✓	✓	H	L	P	The policy will protect, enhance and create habitats to both improve biodiversity resilience to climate change and utilise biodiversity to contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation. This is accordance with sub objectives 13.4 and 13.5.
Minimal pollution levels (SA14)	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	H	R	P	The policy promotes sustainable construction techniques (e.g. Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems, SUDS), which will help alleviate water pollution (sub-objective 14.3). By encouraging renewable energy projects and reducing transport, particularly by private car, air pollution will be reduced accordingly (sub-objective 14.2).
Greenhouse gas & climate change (SA15)	✓	✓	✓	H	N	P	The policy will manage the design and location of new developments to reduce the need to travel, especially by private car. Consequently, this will reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transport, in line with sub-objective 15.1. All new developments will be managed to improve energy efficiency and minimise resource consumption, thus according to sub-objective 15.4 – increasing energy efficiency in all sectors.
Reduce risk of flooding (SA16)	✓	✓	✓	H	L-R	T	The policy will direct development away from areas of highest flood risk, or ensure that development in areas of flood risk can be made safe without increasing flood risk elsewhere. As such, the policy will conform to sub-objectives 16.1 (reducing flood risk). Further consideration will be required regarding development locations in accordance with Selby's SFRA.
Prudent use of resources (SA17)	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	H	L/N	P	The policy directs new development to adopt sustainable construction techniques. This will comply with sub-objectives 17.1 (increasing energy, water and raw material efficiency), 17.4 (increase prevention, re-use, recovery and recycling of waste) and 17.6 (reduce the use of non-renewable resources).
Recommendations/Mitigation							
The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) must inform the Site Allocation DPD. The selection of individual sites for development will also require a detailed flood risk assessment on a site specific basis. This will ensure the housing and employment strategies can be implemented in accordance with SA16 and CP12.							

Table 18: Policy CP13 Sustainability Appraisal

Policy CP13: Improving Resource Efficiency							
SA Objective (Abridged)	Assessment of Effect						Commentary
	Short Term	Med Term	Long Term	Likelihood	Scale	Permanence	
ECONOMIC							
Employment opportunities (SA1)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy promotes increased resource efficiency and is anticipated to have a neutral effect on employment opportunities.
Conditions which enable economic growth (SA2)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy promotes increased resource efficiency and is anticipated to have a neutral effect on economic growth.

Education and training opportunities (SA3)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy promotes increased resource efficiency and is anticipated to have a neutral effect on education and training opportunities.
Conditions to engender good health (SA4)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy promotes increased resource efficiency and is anticipated to have a neutral effect on health.
Safety & security - people & property (SA5)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy promotes increased resource efficiency and is anticipated to have a neutral effect on safety and security.
Vibrant communities to participate in decision making (SA6)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy promotes increased resource efficiency and is anticipated to have a neutral effect on the vibrancy of communities.
Accessibility to culture leisure and recreation (CLR) activities (SA7)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy promotes increased resource efficiency and is anticipated to have a neutral effect on CLR activities.
Quality housing available to all (SA8)	✓	✓	✓	H	L	P	The policy requires developers to employ the highest viable level of the Code for Sustainable Homes. This in turn will require high levels of energy efficiency and sustainable design and construction, which is in accordance with sub objectives 8.6 and 8.7. The remaining sub-objectives of SA8 do not relate to this policy.
Local needs met locally (SA9)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy promotes increased resource efficiency and is anticipated to have a neutral effect on local needs.
Transport and access (SA10)	✓	✓	✓	H	L	P	The policy requires developers to employ the highest viable level of the Code for Sustainable Homes and BREEAM. These both require consideration of sustainable transport options, which is in line with sub objectives 10.2, 10.3, 10.5 and 10.7.
Built environment & land-use (SA11)	✓	✓	✓	H	L	P	The policy will require developments to reduce their energy consumption as part of the consideration of employing on site renewable and low carbon technologies, therefore complying with sub-objective 11.2 – improving the resource efficiency of buildings. The policy requires developers to employ the highest viable level of the Code for Sustainable Homes and BREEAM. These both require sustainable design and construction, which is in line with sub objective 11.2.
Historic built environment (SA12)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy requires the use of on-site renewable and low carbon energy sources. Some technologies may not be suitable in areas of built heritage value. However, it is considered that Policy CP15 'Protecting and Enhancing the Environment' will prevent such effect occurring. The policy is therefore anticipated to have a neutral effect on the historic built environment.
Biodiversity (SA13)	✓	✓	✓	H	L	P	The policy requires developers to employ the highest viable level of the Code for Sustainable Homes and BREEAM. These both require consideration of protecting existing features of ecological value and enhancing ecological value, which is in line with sub objectives 13.1 and 13.2.
Minimal pollution levels (SA14)	✗	✗	✗	M	L	P	The policy promotes the use of biomass and energy from waste technologies which could have the potential to contribute to air pollution if not appropriately controlled. This could conflict with sub objective 14.2. However, the policy requires developers to employ the highest viable level of the Code for Sustainable Homes and BREEAM, which will require consideration of pollution minimisation. This will be in accordance with sub objective 14.2, 14.3, 14.4 and 14.5.
Greenhouse gas & climate change (SA15)	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	H	N/G	P	The policy will result in a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions from domestic and commercial sources, thus complying with sub-objective 15.3. This will be achieved by requiring development to include or utilise de-centralised and renewable or low carbon energy sources.
Reduce risk of flooding (SA16)	-	-	✓	M	N/G	P	The policy promotes increased use of renewable energy, which in the long-term will assist to mitigate against the effect of

							climate change. One impact of climate change is increased risk of flooding and therefore the policy will comply with sub objective 16.1 – Reduce risk of flooding.
Prudent use of resources (SA17)	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	H	N	P	The policy promotes increased resource efficiency and is therefore in accordance with this objective. In particular, the policy requires increased use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies, which accords with sub objectives 17.2. The policy requires developers to employ the highest viable level of the Code for Sustainable Homes and BREEAM, which will require consideration of water, energy, materials and waste efficiency. This will be in accordance with sub objective 17.1, 17.4, and 17.7.

Recommendations/Mitigation

Potential conflicts exist between renewable and low carbon energy technologies and protection of built heritage. Additionally, the technologies proposed to be used by larger developments could potentially have effect on air quality. Other policies in the Core Strategy, as well as other LDDs should ensure that proposals for renewable and low carbon technology are not at the detriment of built heritage and air quality.

Table 19: Policy CP14 Sustainability Appraisal

Policy CP14: Low-Carbon and Renewable Energy							
SA Objective (Abridged)	Assessment of Effect						Commentary
	Short Term	Med Term	Long Term	Likelihood	Scale	Permanence	
ECONOMIC							
Employment opportunities (SA1)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy promotes renewable energy and is anticipated to have a neutral effect on employment opportunities.
Conditions which enable economic growth (SA2)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy promotes renewable energy and is anticipated to have a neutral effect on economic growth.
Education and training opportunities (SA3)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy promotes renewable energy and is anticipated to have a neutral effect on education and training.
Conditions to engender good health (SA4)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy promotes renewable energy and is anticipated to have a neutral effect on health.
Safety & security - people & property (SA5)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy promotes renewable energy and is anticipated to have a neutral effect on safety and security.
Vibrant communities to participate in decision making (SA6)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy promotes renewable energy and is anticipated to have a neutral effect on vibrancy of communities.
Accessibility to culture leisure and recreation (CLR) activities (SA7)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy promotes renewable energy and is anticipated to have a neutral effect on CLR activities.
Quality housing available to all (SA8)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy promotes renewable energy and is anticipated to have a neutral effect on housing.
Local needs met locally (SA9)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy promotes renewable energy and is anticipated to have a neutral effect on meeting local needs.
Transport and access (SA10)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy promotes renewable energy and is anticipated to have a neutral effect on transport and access.
Built environment & land-use (SA11)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy promotes renewable energy and is anticipated to have a neutral effect on built environment and land use.
Historic built	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy states that renewable energy proposals will be supported provided that the scheme is designed and located to

environment (SA12)							protect the environment and local amenity. On this basis the policy is anticipated to have a neutral effect on the historic built environment.
Biodiversity (SA13)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy states that renewable energy proposals will be supported provided that the scheme is designed and located to protect the environment and local amenity. On this basis the policy is anticipated to have a neutral effect on biodiversity.
Minimal pollution levels (SA14)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy states that renewable energy proposals will be supported provided that the scheme is designed and located to protect the environment and local amenity. On this basis the policy is anticipated to have a neutral effect on pollution levels.
Greenhouse gas & climate change (SA15)	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	H	N/G	P	The policy will result in a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions from energy generation and domestic and commercial sources, thus complying with sub-objectives 15.3 and 15.7. The policy will assist in meeting regional, national and global renewable energy targets.
Reduce risk of flooding (SA16)	-	-	✓	M	N/G	P	The policy promotes increased use of renewable energy, which in the long-term will assist to mitigate against the effect of climate change. One impact of climate change is increased risk of flooding and therefore the policy will comply with sub objective 16.1 – Reduce risk of flooding.
Prudent use of resources (SA17)	✓	✓	✓	H	N	P	The policy supports renewable energy proposals, which is in accordance with sub objective 17.2.
Recommendations/Mitigation							
The location and type of larger scale renewable energy schemes should be considered in future land allocation LDDs.							

Table 20: Policy CP15 Sustainability Appraisal

Policy CP15: Protecting and Enhancing the Environment							
SA Objective (Abridged)	Assessment of Effect						Commentary
	Short Term	Med Term	Long Term	Likelihood	Scale	Permanence	
ECONOMIC							
Employment opportunities (SA1)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy aims to safeguard and enhance the historic environment and promote effective stewardship of the District's wildlife, therefore a neutral effect on employment opportunities is anticipated.
Conditions which enable economic growth (SA2)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy aims to safeguard and enhance the historic environment and promote effective stewardship of the District's wildlife, therefore a neutral effect on economic growth is anticipated.
Education and training opportunities (SA3)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy aims to safeguard and enhance the historic environment and promote effective stewardship of the District's wildlife, therefore a neutral effect on education and training is anticipated.
Conditions to engender good health (SA4)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy aims to safeguard and enhance the historic environment and promote effective stewardship of the District's wildlife, therefore a neutral effect on health is anticipated.
Safety & security - people & property (SA5)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy aims to safeguard and enhance the historic environment and promote effective stewardship of the District's wildlife, therefore a neutral effect on safety and security is anticipated.

Vibrant communities to participate in decision making (SA6)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy aims to safeguard and enhance the historic environment and promote effective stewardship of the District's wildlife, therefore a neutral effect on community vibrancy is anticipated.
Accessibility to culture leisure and recreation (CLR) activities (SA7)	✓	✓	✓	H	L	P	The policy aims to safeguard and, where possible, enhance the historic environment and character and setting of areas of acknowledged importance. As such, this complies with sub-objective 7.5 – preserving, promoting and enhancing local culture and heritage. The remaining sub-objectives of SA6 do not relate to this policy.
Quality housing available to all (SA8)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy aims to safeguard and enhance the historic environment and promote effective stewardship of the District's wildlife, therefore a neutral effect on housing is anticipated.
Local needs met locally (SA9)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy aims to safeguard and enhance the historic environment and promote effective stewardship of the District's wildlife, therefore a neutral effect on local needs is anticipated.
Transport and access (SA10)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy aims to safeguard and enhance the historic environment and promote effective stewardship of the District's wildlife, therefore a neutral effect on transport and access is anticipated.
Built environment & land-use (SA11)	✓	✓	✓	H	L	P	The policy aspires to safeguard and enhance the character and setting of the historic environment and areas of acknowledged importance, in addition to wildlife. Therefore, this will support local distinctiveness, in line with sub-objective 11.7. The remaining sub-objectives of SA11 do not relate to this policy.
Historic built environment (SA12)	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	H	L/R	P	The policy specifically aims to safeguard and enhance the historic environment including the character and setting of areas of acknowledged importance. It also seeks to protect the historic assets of the District. This ensures that all sub-objectives will be adhered to under this SA objective, with the exception of sub-objective 12.8 – providing increased access to, and understanding of, the historic environment.
Biodiversity (SA13)	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	H	L/R	P	The policy commits to promoting effective stewardship of the District's wildlife. Sub-objective 13.1 – protecting and enhancing existing priority habitats and species and provide for long-term management of wildlife habitats – will be adhered to as the policy aims to ensure that developments retain, protect and enhance features of biological interest and provide suitable management. Supporting wildlife enhancements that contribute to habitat restoration is also a key element of the policy. Sub-objective 13.2 – protect and enhance individual features – will be achieved by the policy where it aims to retain, protect and enhance landscape features and provide appropriate management of these features. Simultaneously, this will accord with sub-objective 13.3 – ensuring rural landscapes are protected and enhanced for the benefits of all residents and visitors. The policy supports wildlife enhancements that contribute to habitat restoration and creation, in addition to producing a net gain in biodiversity through development. Consequently, this will increase the understanding of ways to create new environmental assets and restore wildlife habitats, as dictated by sub-objective 13.4. Concurrently, sub-objective 13.5 – enhancing the environment as part of other initiatives – will be adhered to by the policy. Protecting the quality of land, air and water resources from pollution and, where possible, ensuring improvement, is stipulated by the policy. This agrees with sub-objective 13.7 – protecting and enhancing the District's rivers.
Minimal pollution levels (SA14)	✓	✓	✓	M	L	P	The policy requires new development to protect air and water quality. It aspires to safeguard and enhance the historic and natural environment and areas of acknowledged importance. This will support the requirement to minimise pollution levels.

Greenhouse gas & climate change (SA15)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy aims to safeguard and enhance the historic environment and promote effective stewardship of the District's wildlife, therefore a neutral effect on greenhouse gas emissions and climate change is anticipated.
Reduce risk of flooding (SA16)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy aims to safeguard and enhance the historic environment and promote effective stewardship of the District's wildlife, therefore a neutral effect on flood risk is anticipated.
Prudent use of resources (SA17)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy aims to safeguard and enhance the historic environment and promote effective stewardship of the District's wildlife, therefore a neutral effect on resources is anticipated.
Recommendations/Mitigation							
None identified.							

Table 21: Policy CP16 Sustainability Appraisal

Policy CP16: Design Quality							
SA Objective (Abridged)	Assessment of Effect						Commentary
	Short Term	Med Term	Long Term	Likelihood	Scale	Permanence	
ECONOMIC							
Employment opportunities (SA1)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy aims to ensure that new development is of a high quality design and respects the identity of the area within which it is located, therefore it is anticipated to have a neutral effect on employment opportunities.
Conditions which enable economic growth (SA2)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy aims to ensure that new development is of a high quality design and respects the identity of the area within which it is located, therefore is anticipated to have a neutral effect on economic growth.
Education and training opportunities (SA3)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy aims to ensure new development is of a high quality design and respects the identity of the area within which it is located, therefore is anticipated to have a neutral effect on education and training.
Conditions to engender good health (SA4)	✓	✓	✓	M	L/R	P	The policy stipulates that new development should incorporate public and private spaces, and access to green infrastructure to support active lifestyles. This will therefore help to promote positive health and prevent ill health, which is in accordance with sub objective 4.3. The policy encourages homes constructed to Building for Life Standards, which will provide an internal and external environment constructed to standards which ensure people's needs are met throughout their lives or can be easily adapted to meet special circumstances such as physical disability. This will promote positive health and comply with sub-objective 4.3.
Safety & security - people & property (SA5)	✓	✓	✓	M	L/R	P	The policy stipulates that new development should incorporate public and private spaces that are safe, and that design should minimise the risk of crime or fear of crime. This complies with sub-objectives 5.1 and 5.3.
Vibrant communities to participate in decision making (SA6)	✓	✓	✓	M	L	P	The policy asserts that new development should respect the area within which it is located and create places that encourage integrated living. Subsequently, this will increase social and community confidence, in line with sub-objective 6.1. The remaining sub-objectives of SA6 do not relate to this policy.

Accessibility to culture leisure and recreation (CLR) activities (SA7)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy aims to ensure that new development is of a high quality design and respects the identity of the area within which it is located, therefore is anticipated to have a neutral effect on CLR accessibility.
Quality housing available to all (SA8)	✓	✓	✓	H	N	P	<p>The policy dictates that all new development should adopt sustainable construction principles. This directly accords with sub-objectives 8.6 (improving energy efficiency in housing) and 8.7 (increasing the use of sustainable design and building materials in construction).</p> <p>Housing will be made available to people of all ages and will be constructed to meet the demands of those with physical disabilities, thus agreeing with sub-objective 8.3 (making housing available to all) and 8.5 (improving accessibility for people with disabilities).</p> <p>The remaining sub-objectives under SA8 do not relate to this policy.</p>
Local needs met locally (SA9)	✓	✓	✓	M	L	P	The policy directs new development to positively contribute to an area's identity and heritage, comprising public and private spaces that are clearly distinguished, safe, and attractive, which encourage integrated living. As such, the policy will meet sub-objective 9.4 – supporting the vibrancy of city, town and village centres.
Transport and access (SA10)	✓	✓	✓	H	L	P	The policy asserts that new development should be accessible to all users and facilitate sustainable access modes, including public transport, cycling and walking. As a result, this is likely to improve access to opportunities and facilities to all groups (sub-objective 10.4) and make the transport environment attractive to non-car users (sub-objective 10.5).
Built environment & land-use (SA11)	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	H	L-N	P	<p>The policy states that new development should be of a high quality of design and have regard to the character, identity and context of its surroundings. Therefore, this will comply with sub-objectives 11.6 (new development is well designed and appropriate to its setting), 11.7 (supporting local distinctiveness) and 11.8 (encouraging high quality design in new buildings).</p> <p>The policy stipulates that new development should adopt sustainable construction principles. This accords with sub-objective 11.2 – improving resource efficiency of buildings. Sustainable construction principles may incorporate the use of sustainable urban drainage, thus complying with sub-objective 11.4.</p>
Historic built environment (SA12)	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	H	L/R	P	The policy details that new development should have regard for the character, identity and context of its surroundings including historic townscapes, settlement patterns and the open countryside. Additionally, development should positively contribute to an area's identity and heritage.
Biodiversity (SA13)	✓	✓	✓	M	L/R	P	The policy stipulates the need for new development to be of a high quality design and respect the surroundings and open countryside of the District. Additionally, development should positively contribute to an area's identity and heritage, thus complying with sub-objective 13.5 – making use of opportunities to enhance the environment as part of other initiatives.
Minimal pollution levels (SA14)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	<p>The policy aims to ensure new development is sustainable and respects the identity of the area within which it is located, therefore is anticipated to have a neutral effect on minimising pollution.</p> <p>Pollution could potentially be reduced through employing sustainable construction techniques, as stated under this policy.</p>
Greenhouse gas & climate change (SA15)	✓	✓	✓	M	N	P	<p>The policy asserts that new development should incorporate sustainable construction principles. Consequently, this will contribute to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and increase energy efficiency, in line with sub-objectives 15.3 and 15.4.</p> <p>The remaining sub-objectives under SA15 do not relate to this policy.</p>

Reduce risk of flooding (SA16)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy aims to ensure that new development is of high quality design and respects the identity of the area within which it is located, therefore is anticipated to have a neutral effect on flood risk.
Prudent use of resources (SA17)	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	H	L-N	P	The policy directs new development to adopt sustainable construction techniques, which the supporting text describes as energy efficiency, water and waste arrangements. This will comply with sub-objectives 17.1 (increasing energy, water and raw material efficiency), 17.4 (increase prevention, re-use, recovery and recycling of waste) and 17.6 (reduce the use of non-renewable resources). New development should positively contribute to the area within which it is located in terms of scale, density and layout. Thus, the policy satisfies sub-objective 17.3 – making efficient use of land.
Recommendations/Mitigation							
None identified.							

6.3.1 Appraisal of the Strategic Sites

As detailed in draft Core Strategy policies CP2 and CP9, in order to accommodate the scale of growth required at Selby, up to 1,000 dwellings and 23 ha of employment land will be delivered through an urban extension to the east of the town (Strategic Sites D and G – Olympia Park). Submission Draft Core Strategy policy CP2A specifically addresses the Olympia Part Strategic Allocation.

Baseline Information for Strategic Sites

Site D

The Site is currently partially occupied by Olympia Park (an industrial estate), with a mixture of existing and former uses with some public open space and allotments together with disused buildings and more traditional brownfield land. If developed it would form an Urban Extension. The Site is not designated as green belt land. The site lies entirely within Flood Zone 3a and therefore has a high risk of flooding, however the Site is protected by existing flood defences which are considered to be in good condition. The Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment has concluded that the Site could accommodate the proposed level and type of development, subject to appropriate mitigation measures being implemented in future masterplans.

75% of the site is likely to be within 5 minutes walk of Barlby Road bus services with good service frequency of approximately 4 per hour. The site is also in close proximity to the railway station. A new bridge would be required over the railway to access the A19 from the southern part of the site, and hence major infrastructure improvements would be required. With the construction of this bridge the site does not present any major issues in terms of network capacity. This site is the subject of ongoing discussions with the County Council and as such, issues relating to access / capacity have already been investigated and possible solutions / mitigation measures outlined.

100% of Site D is located within a 20 minute walk of Selby town centre, a doctor's surgery and two primary schools. There is one secondary school within a 20 minute walk of the Site. There are seven public recreational open spaces greater than 0.5 hectares in size within a 20 minute walk of part of the Site.

Allocation of this site for residential uses close to Selby Town Centre would provide a workforce within easy access of one of the main areas of employment within the district. The site is within the Barlby ward and LSOA E01027878 which has an overall rank of IMD within the 50% most deprived nationally. Both employment and income scores are around the 40% most deprived nationally. The LSOA within which the site falls is within the 25% most deprived nationally in terms of education, skills and training.

The riverside area, at the south western end of the Site, lies within the Selby Conservation Area. It does not contain or lie adjacent to Ancient Monuments, known archaeological sites, or registered parks and gardens. There are no known geological sites, sites of nature conservation interest or protected species habitats present on the site.

Site G

The Site is a Greenfield Site located to the east of Selby town and if developed would form an Urban Extension. The Site is not designated as green belt land. The land is currently in agricultural use and is classed as Grade 2 (very good) quality agricultural land. The Site lies entirely within flood zone 3a and therefore has a high risk of flooding, however the Site is protected by flood defences, which are considered to be in a good condition. The Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment has concluded that the Site could accommodate the proposed level and type of development, subject to appropriate mitigation measures being implemented in future masterplans.

The 2001 Census Working Age Population within 40 minutes public transport travel time of this site in the weekday morning peak is 19,911. Part of the site north of the railway is within 5 minutes walk of the Barlby Road Bus Services (4 per hour). The remainder of the site is not currently served by public transport. The railway station is within a reasonable distance of the site. A pedestrian and cycle route runs along the southern boundary of the site along the river.

The site is within the Barlby Ward and Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) E01027878 which is just within the top 50% most deprived in terms of overall Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD). The rank of income and employment are around the 40% most deprived. The IMD rank of education, skills and training is poor, falling within the 25% most deprived overall.

It does not contain or lie adjacent to and Conservation Areas, Ancient Monuments, known archaeological sites, or registered parks and gardens. There are no known geological sites, sites of nature conservation interest or protected species habitats present on the site.

Accordingly, these Sites have been appraised against the SA Framework. Draft Policy CP2A has been considered within these appraisals.

Table 22: Policy CP2A: Olympia Park Strategic Allocation -Strategic Site D Sustainability Appraisal

Policy CP2A: Olympia Park Strategic Allocation - Strategic Site D							
SA Objective (Abridged)	Assessment of Effect						Commentary
	Short Term	Med Term	Long Term	Likelihood	Scale	Permanence	
ECONOMIC							
Employment opportunities (SA1)	✓	✓	✓	H	L	P	Allocation of this site for residential uses close to Selby Town Centre would provide a workforce within easy access of one of the main areas of employment within the District. The site is within the Barlby ward and LSOA E01027878 which has an overall rank of IMD within the 50% most deprived nationally. Both employment and income scores are around the 40% most deprived nationally.
Conditions which enable economic growth (SA2)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	Allocation of this site for residential use is unlikely to have a significant effect upon business success, economic growth and investment other than increasing the local labour supply.
Education and training opportunities (SA3)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The LSOA within which the site falls is within the 25% most deprived nationally in terms of education, skills and training. However, allocation of the site for residential uses only is

							unlikely to influence the basic education, skills and training of the local population. The Developer Contributions SPD will ensure that primary and secondary education will not be adversely impacted upon by any new housing developments.
Conditions to engender good health (SA4)	✓	✓	✓	M	L	P	The LSOA within which the site falls is just outside the 30% least deprived nationally in terms of health deprivation and disability. The site is accessible to existing health services being within walking distance of a doctor's surgery. 7 public open spaces are accessible to some part of the site which should encourage recreation and positive health. Policy CP2A requires the provision of new recreation an amenity spaces. The Developer Contributions SPD will ensure that health care provision will not be adversely impacted upon by any new housing development.
Safety & security - people & property (SA5)	✓	✓	✓	H	L	P	Whilst crime prevention measures are not specified at this stage, this is a currently underused site which has become a target for thieves and many of the buildings are in a dangerous condition. The Crime Prevention Design Advisor therefore considers that from a police point of view regeneration of this site should be a priority. The LSOA within which the site falls is within the 50% most deprived nationally in terms of crime and disorder.
Vibrant communities to participate in decision making (SA6)	✓	✓	✓	H	L	P	Policy CP2A requires that a masterplan for the Site will be produced in consultation with stakeholders and the local community prior to determination of any applications for development. This is in accordance with sub objectives 6.2 and 6.5. Development at the Site will be expected to deliver community facilities such as a meeting hall. Provision of housing to meet local needs should build social and community capital and confidence.
Accessibility to culture leisure and recreation (CLR) activities (SA7)	✓	✓	✓	H	L	P	Policy CP2A requires that development proposals will be expected to deliver the necessary infrastructure, including recreational open space and amenity space. A sports ground and allotment gardens are located within the allocation area however Policy CP2A requires that these be relocated within the Site. There are 7 public open spaces within 20 minutes walk of some part of the site. An increased local population may support CLR providers. The site is currently known by many as the gateway to Selby but is currently an eyesore. Regeneration of the site should therefore enhance the visitor experience to Selby and may encourage people to visit Selby. As CLR facilities are proposed for Selby town centre, the new residents of this site will be able to easily access these facilities.
Quality housing available to all (SA8)	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	H	L	P	The site is within the 25% least deprived in terms of barriers to housing and services and is within the 50% most deprived in terms of the living environment. Although the site is within an area of relatively low housing deprivation, allocation of the site adjacent to areas of higher housing deprivation should help to improve scores in adjacent LSOAs.
Local needs met locally (SA9)	✓	✓	✓	M	L	P	The site has good access to local facilities with the following % of the site within 20 minutes walking time: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town Centre –100% • Local Shops – 0% • GP – 100% • Primary school – 100% (to 2No) • There is 1 secondary school within 20 minutes walk of part of the site. <p>According to the County Council Children and Young People's Service, a forecast development of 700 dwellings is likely to require expansion to one or both primary schools or provision of a new primary school. The secondary school serving this area is also unlikely to have sufficient capacity. However, the Developer Contributions SPD will ensure that primary and secondary education will not be adversely impacted upon by any</p>

							new housing developments.
Transport and access (SA10)	✓	✓	✓	H	L	P	<p>75% of the site is likely to be within 5 minutes walk of Barlby Road bus services with good service frequency of approximately 4 per hour. The site is also in close proximity to the railway station.</p> <p>A new bridge would be required over the railway to access the A19 from the southern part of the site, and hence major infrastructure improvements would be required. With the construction of this bridge the site does not present any major issues in terms of network capacity. This site is the subject of ongoing discussions with the County Council and as such, issues relating to access / capacity have already been investigated and possible solutions / mitigation measures outlined.</p>
Built environment & land-use (SA11)	✓	✓	✓	H	L	P	<p>The site would be an urban extension but is currently partially occupied by Olympia Park (an industrial estate) with some disused buildings together with public open space and allotments. As the site has been previously used, this accords with sub objective 11.9.</p> <p>Policy CP2A requires that proposals for development of this site be of a high quality design to reflect the prominent 'gateway' location of the site.</p>
Historic built environment (SA12)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	<p>The riverside area, at the south-western end of this site lies within the Selby Conservation Area. Policy CP2A requires that new development protects and enhances the character and setting of this Conservation Areas.</p> <p>Site D provides views across to Selby Abbey and St James Church spire. It is not thought that development of the site would interfere with views of the Abbey from any other important location, but Policy CP2A requires that new development maximises views to the Abbey Church and ensures that Selby's skyline is not detrimentally impacted upon.</p> <p>The site does not contain or lie adjacent to Ancient Monuments, known archaeological sites, or registered parks and gardens.</p> <p>Core Strategy Policy CP15 would also help to protect the historic built environment. Overall it is considered that the allocation of this Site would have a neutral effect on this objective, provided that Policy CP15 is implemented.</p>
Biodiversity (SA13)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	<p>There are no known geological sites, sites of nature conservation interest or protected species habitats present on the site. However, there may still be some non designated features of interest present. Policy CP2A requires the retention and enhancement of green infrastructure and wildlife habitats, Core Strategy Policy CP15 will seek to protect and enhance biodiversity. Overall it is considered that the allocation of this Site would have a neutral effect on this objective.</p>
Minimal pollution levels (SA14)	✓	✓	✓	M	L	P	<p>Due to the use of the site as an industrial estate, there is potential for contamination. This would need to be investigated and potentially remediated resulting in a beneficial effect.</p> <p>The site is not in an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA). Development of the site for housing may increase traffic flows on local roads resulting in an increase of air pollution and this should be assessed at the time</p>
Greenhouse gas & climate change (SA15)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	<p>Allocation of any site for new residential uses is likely to result in increased greenhouse gas emissions from transport, construction and operation of the development. However, policy CP2A requires that development includes low carbon layout and design, and the majority of total predicted energy requirements be sourced from de-centralised and renewable or low carbon sources. Minimising these emissions would also be controlled by other Core Strategy policies relating to energy efficient design and renewable energy requirements, such as CP12, CP13 and CP14. Overall a neutral effect is predicted.</p>
Reduce risk of flooding	✗	✗	✗	H	L	P	<p>The site lies entirely within Flood Zone 3a and therefore has a high risk of flooding, however the site is protected by modern</p>

(SA16)							<p>flood defences. The Level 2 SFRA demonstrated that the site is defended up to a 1 in 200 year standard and that the residual risk of a breach is considered to be very low due to the age quality and maintenance regime of the defences.</p> <p>The PPS25 sequential test accompanying the Level 2 SFRA has concluded that there is insufficient, reasonably available, low – medium flood risk land to accommodate the scale of growth required in Selby either within the existing built up area or through urban extensions without relying on an inappropriate amount of growth in the villages surrounding Selby.</p> <p>The Level 2 SFRA has concluded that the Site is suitable for residential use provided that any proposed development adheres to the sequential approach advocated by PPS25 and takes consideration of the residual flood risk and development vulnerability.</p> <p>With regard to the possibility of a breach in the existing flood defences, the Level 2 SFRA has concluded that there is a very low probability of this occurring in view of the modern design of the defences.</p> <p>Policy CP2A requires that a sequential approach be taken to residual flood risk and development vulnerability, in accordance with the Level 2 SFRA. Site specific FRAs will be required to address flood level vulnerabilities across the site.</p>
Prudent use of resources (SA17)	x	x	x	H	L-R	P	<p>The policy does strive to make efficient use of land, in agreement with sub-objective 17.3, through encouraging development on previously developed land. Any new development is likely to result in increased use of resources and waste generation. However, requiring and/or encouraging resource efficiency and waste management would be controlled by other Core Strategy policies such as CP13.</p>
<p>Recommendations/Mitigation</p> <p>Negative effects are predicted with respect to the policy and SA objective SA17, although policy CP13 aims to alleviate the use of resources (SA17) from new housing development, by minimising resource consumption and increasing recycling. Further support will be provided by the Developer Contributions SPD, which aims to improve waste and recycling facilities associated with new development.</p> <p>The effect of the policy on SA objective SA16 is predicted to be negative as the Site is in a high flood risk area, however Policy CP2A sets out the requirements for ensuring that the residual flood risk is managed and mitigated against to a satisfactory level.</p>							

Table 23: Policy CP2A: Olympia Park Strategic Allocation -Strategic Site G Sustainability Appraisal

Policy CP2A: Olympia Park Strategic Allocation - Strategic Site G							
SA Objective (Abridged)	Assessment of Effect						Commentary
	Short Term	Med Term	Long Term	Likelihood	Scale	Permanence	
ECONOMIC							
Employment opportunities (SA1)	✓	✓	✓	H	L/R	P	<p>Allocation of this site would result in the creation of up to 23ha of employment land in the period up to 2026, with a further 10.6ha reserved for longer term employment use. There is therefore potential for significant new employment development.</p> <p>The site is within the Barby Ward and Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) E01027878 which is just within the top 50% most deprived in terms of overall Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD). The rank of income and employment are around the 40% most deprived.</p>
Conditions which enable economic growth (SA2)	✓	✓	✓	H	L/R	P	<p>The allocation would increase the amount of employment land in the District by up to 23ha during the plan period which would enable business growth and investment.</p>

Education and training opportunities (SA3)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The IMD rank of education, skills and training is poor, falling within the 25% most deprived overall. Whilst allocation of the site for employment uses is likely to result in some on-the-job training and potentially encourage life-long learning, the allocation itself cannot influence this and therefore a neutral score is given.
Conditions to engender good health (SA4)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	Employment generation should enhance the overall feeling of wellbeing, however, allocation of employment sites cannot influence the quality or accessibility of health services and therefore the overall effect is expected to be neutral.
Safety & security - people & property (SA5)	✓	✓	✓	M	L	P	The provision of greater employment opportunities should have knock-on effects in improving issues associated with deprivation such as crime. The IMD rank of crime and disorder for the LSOA within which the site is located is within the 50% most deprived. However, employees may be drawn from other more deprived areas.
Vibrant communities to participate in decision making (SA6)	✓	✓	✓	M	L	P	Policy CP2A requires that a masterplan for the Site will be produced in consultation with stakeholders and the local community prior to determination of any applications for development. This is in accordance with sub objectives 6.2 and 6.5. Generation of employment should increase the vibrancy of the local communities and improve social and community capital and confidence.
Accessibility to culture leisure and recreation (CLR) activities (SA7)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	Policy CP2A requires that development proposals will be expected to deliver the necessary infrastructure, including recreational open space and amenity space.
Quality housing available to all (SA8)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The allocation is for employment use and therefore a neutral impact on housing is anticipated.
Local needs met locally (SA9)	✓	✓	✓	M	R	P	Creation of employment opportunities near to Selby Town Centre should help create regional supply chains for goods and services and make employment uses accessible to a large part of the District's population.
Transport and access (SA10)	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	H	L	P	The 2001 Census Working Age Population within 40 minutes public transport travel time of this site in the weekday morning peak is 19,911. Part of the site north of the railway is within 5 minutes walk of the Barlby Road Bus Services (4 per hour). The remainder of the site is not currently served by public transport. The railway station is within a reasonable distance of the site. A pedestrian and cycle route runs along the southern boundary of the site along the river. Policy CP2A requires development to maximise opportunities for sustainable travel, including attractive and convenient pedestrian and cycle routes between the site and neighbouring areas.
Built environment & land-use (SA11)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The site is a greenfield urban extension and part of the site is classified as Grade 2 Agricultural land which is very good agricultural land. Policy CP2A requires that proposals for development of this site be of a high quality design to reflect the prominent 'gateway' location of the site.
Historic built environment (SA12)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	The site does not impact upon any Conservation Areas, listed buildings, Ancient Monuments, registered parks and gardens or known archaeological sites.
Biodiversity (SA13)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	There are no known geological sites, sites of nature conservation interest or protected species habitats present on the site. However, there may still be some non designated features of interest present. Policy CP2A requires the retention and enhancement of green infrastructure and wildlife habitats, Core Strategy Policy CP15 will seek to protect and enhance biodiversity. Overall it is considered that the allocation of this Site would have a neutral effect on this objective,
Minimal pollution levels	-/?	-/?	-/?	M	L	P	The potential for new pollution to occur would depend upon the

(SA14)							end use of the site. The site is not in an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA). Development of the site for employment uses may increase traffic flows on local roads resulting in an increase of air pollution and this should be assessed at the time.
Greenhouse gas & climate change (SA15)	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	Allocation of any site for new employment uses is likely to result in increased greenhouse gas emissions from transport, construction and operation of the development. However, policy CP2A requires that development includes low carbon layout and design, and the majority of total predicted energy requirements be sourced from de-centralised and renewable or low carbon sources. Minimising these emissions would also be controlled by other Core Strategy policies relating to energy efficient design and renewable energy requirements, such as CP12, CP13 and CP14. Overall a neutral effect is predicted.
Reduce risk of flooding (SA16)	x	x	x	H	L	P	The site lies entirely within Flood Zone 3a and therefore has a high risk of flooding. The site is protected by flood defences, The Level 2 SFRA has concluded that the Site is suitable for employment use provided that any proposed development adheres to the sequential approach advocated by PPS25 and takes consideration of the residual flood risk and development vulnerability. With regard to the possibility of a breach in the existing flood defences, the Level 2 SFRA has concluded that there is a very low probability of this occurring in view of the modern design of the defences. Development will need to incorporate appropriate mitigation measures to ensure public safety in the event of a breach. Policy CP2A requires that a sequential approach be taken to residual flood risk and development vulnerability, in accordance with the Level 2 SFRA. Site specific FRAs will be required to address flood level vulnerabilities across the site.
Prudent use of resources (SA17)	x	x	x	H	L-R	P	Any new development is likely to result in increased use of resources and waste generation. However, requiring and/or encouraging resource efficiency and waste management would be controlled by other Core Strategy policies such as CP13.

Recommendations/Mitigation

Negative effects are predicted with respect to the policy and SA objective SA17. Policy CP13 aims to alleviate the use of resources (SA17) from new employment development under this policy, by minimising resource consumption and increasing recycling. Further support will be provided by the Developer Contributions SPD, which aims to improve waste and recycling facilities associated with new development.

The effect of the policy on SA objective SA16 is predicted to be negative as the Site is in a high flood risk area, however Policy CP2A sets out the requirements for ensuring that the residual flood risk is managed and mitigated against to a satisfactory level.

An uncertain effect is predicted with regards to pollution levels due to large variation in the type of employment use that could be developed, and the associated variation in potential pollutants. Core Strategy Policy CP15 will help to mitigate against the risk of any pollution.

6.3.2 Summary

The Core Strategy policies are generally considered to be sustainable, with positive effects predicted against each SA objective. The principal negative effects highlighted by the SA relate to greenhouse gas emissions and resource use associated with new development. Any new development will result in greenhouse gas emissions and resource use and Policies CP12, CP13 and CP14 should be effective at reducing the effects to some degree. Negative and uncertain effects have been identified relating to new development sites in the District.

Risk of flooding is a major issue for Selby District and the Council has commissioned a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) in order to identify the extent of the problem. The Level 1 SFRA was completed in November 2007. As a significant number of potential development sites in Selby and other sustainable locations are likely to fall within higher flood risk areas, a PPS 25 'Sequential Test' and a Level 2 Flood Risk Assessment have also been undertaken. The Sequential Test reveals that Sherburn in Elmet, Tadcaster and a number of the larger villages are relatively unconstrained in flood risk terms and can absorb the amount of new development required in these areas on low flood risk land. Selby is however relatively constrained and the Sequential Test has concluded that there is insufficient, reasonably available, low – medium flood risk land to accommodate the scale of growth required either within the existing built up area or through urban extensions without relying on an inappropriate amount of growth in villages. The Level 2 SFRA has concluded that the proposed development of the strategic sites at Olympia Park in Selby will be suitable subject to appropriate mitigation. The Site Allocations DPD will need to include more specific flood mitigation policies in line with the recommendations made in the Level 2 SFRA.

Table 24: Predicted Significant Effects

Sustainability Objective	Policies Predicted to have Significant Positive Effects	Policies Predicted to have Significant Negative Effects	Policies where the effect is Uncertain*
Employment opportunities (SA1)	CP9/ CP10/ CP11/ CP2A(D)/ CP2A(G)		CP9/ CP10
Conditions which enable economic growth (SA2)	CP1/ CP9/ CP10/ CP11/ CP2A(G)		CP9/ CP10
Education and training opportunities (SA3)	CP8		CP2/ CP6
Conditions to engender good health (SA4)	CP8/ CP16/ CP2A(D)		CP2/ CP6
Safety & security - people & property (SA5)	CP11/ CP16/ CP2A(D)/ CP2A(G)		
Vibrant communities to participate in decision making (SA6)	CP6/ CP8/ CP9/ CP10/ CP11/ CP16/ CP2A(D)/ CP2A(G)		CP5/ CP6/ CP9/ CP10
Accessibility to culture leisure and recreation (CLR) activities (SA7)	CP1/ CP6/ CP8/ CP9/ CP10/ CP11/ CP15/ CP2A(D)		
Quality housing available to all (SA8)	CP1/ CP2/CP4/ CP5/ CP6/ CP7/ CP12/ CP13/ CP16/ CP2A(D)		CP5/ CP6
Local needs met locally (SA9)	CP1A/ CP2/ CP5/ CP6/ CP8/ CP9/ CP10/ CP11/ CP16/ CP2A(D)/ CP2A(G)		CP5/ CP6 / CP9/ CP10
Transport and access (SA10)	CP2/ CP7/ CP8/ CP11/ CP12/ CP13/ CP16/ CP2A(D)/ CP2A(G)		CP6/ CP9
Built environment & land-use (SA11)	CP1A/ CP1/ CP2/ CP6/ CP8/ CP9/ CP10/ CP11/ CP12/ CP13/ CP15/ CP16/ CP2A(D)		CP9/ CP10
Historic built environment (SA12)	CP7/ CP15/ CP16		CP1/ CP1A/ CP2/ CP6/ CP9/ CP11
Biodiversity (SA13)	CP7/ CP8/ CP10/ CP12/ CP13/ CP15/ CP16		CP1/ CP1A/ CP2/ CP6/ CP9/ CP10/ CP11
Minimal pollution levels (SA14)	CP1/ CP1A/ CP12/ CP15/ CP2A(D)	CP13	CP2A(G)
Greenhouse gas & climate change (SA15)	CP12/ CP13/ CP14/ CP16	CP1/ CP2/ CP5/ CP9/	CP1/ CP2/ CP5/ CP11
Reduce risk of flooding (SA16)	CP1/ CP7/ CP12/ CP13/ CP14	CP2A(D)/ CP2A(G)	CP1A/ CP2/ CP5/ CP6/ CP9/ CP10/ CP11
Prudent use of resources (SA17)	CP12/ CP13/ CP14/ CP16	CP6/ CP9/ CP11/ CP2A(D)/ CP2A(G)	CP1/ CP2/ CP5

* Although all of the uncertainties have been listed, many of them are either not considered to be significant or are considered likely to result in additional positive effects rather than negative effects. Those policies with uncertain effects that are considered to be potentially significant, and therefore require monitoring in the future, have been highlighted in bold.

6.3.3 Cumulative Impacts

Policy CP2 aims to meet the housing requirement within the District. Combined with Policy CP9 (providing employment to meet the needs of the area), both policies will provide a significant positive effect on employment opportunities (SA1) and economic growth (SA2) through encouraging people to move to an area where new housing is provided adjacent to new employment opportunities. Local economic activity will consequently increase and together with Policies CP1 and CP11, which promotes town centre uses, will contribute to the vibrancy of local communities (SA8).

Policy CP6 permits the small scale development of 100% affordable housing schemes in non-Designated and Service Villages, which raises potential concerns with respect to transport and access (SA10) to essential resources such as healthcare and education (SA3, SA4 and SA9). However, implementing Policy CP6 with Policy CP8 should yield a positive effect in terms of ensuring the necessary infrastructure (e.g. public transport and local facilities) is provided in tandem with rural development. Furthermore, Policy CP10 supports development within rural settlements that will encourage rural diversification of the economy (SA2), hence facilitating the need for affordable housing to be developed in these areas. Housing and employment development, with appropriate infrastructure, will also produce a positive effect by increasing accessibility to CLR activities.

Any of the policies within the Core Strategy, which allow new development, should not have a negative effect on safeguarding and potentially enhancing the historic/natural environment provided they are implemented coincident with Policy CP15. This will strongly accords with SA objectives SA12 (historic built environment) and SA13 (biodiversity).

Policy CP16 dictates that new development should be of a high quality design and should facilitate sustainable access modes and adopt sustainable construction principles. This will ensure a sustainable effect in terms of the built environment (SA11) and the prudent use of resources (SA12), as it applies to all policies which encourage new development. The integration of Policies CP12, CP13 and CP16 with development policies (Housing and Employment) will contribute to the long-term efficiency of new development in terms of energy and water efficiency and waste minimisation/recycling. Policy CP13 supports renewable energy projects and will ensure major developments adhere to low carbon targets up to 2026. The amalgamation of these policies will cause a major beneficial effect in terms of reducing greenhouse gas emissions from new developments (SA15).

However, all new development uses resources and produces greenhouse gases and the housing, employment land and town centre use developments will contribute towards this. Despite this, development is required and improving the sustainability of buildings will help to reduce the effect of new development.

6.3.4 Uncertainties

The strategic nature of the Core Strategy policies has made prediction of the significant effects difficult, and this is demonstrated by the historic built environment and biodiversity objectives (SA12 and SA13) where the nature and level of effects will be very much dependant on the locations of the sites chosen for development. However, it is not just these objectives which are affected, and the uncertainties identified throughout the appraisal are illustrated in Table 22.

As well as the uncertainty that arises due to the lack of detail with regards to the location of the proposed development, many of the effects that have been questioned are due to the need for certain options to be complemented by others in order to enhance the positive effects or reduce negative effects. For example, Policy CP10 will encourage rural economic diversification (SA2), however this will require the appropriate infrastructure to facilitate economic growth (Policy CP8).

7. IMPLEMENTATION AND PROPOSALS FOR MONITORING

7.1 Adoption Process and Next Steps in the SA

The Core Strategy will now be formally published for 6 weeks before being submitted to the Secretary of State for independent examination; accompanied by the 'Consultation Statement'. Once adopted, an Adoption Statement will be prepared, which will explain how the sustainability appraisal and consultation process have influenced the final document.

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

The Adoption Statement will provide details of how monitoring will be carried out during implementation of the Core Strategy DPD.

7.2 Monitoring Proposals

Stage E What the SEA Directive requires:

"Member States shall monitor the significant environmental effects of the implementation of plans and programmes in order, inter alia, to identify at an early stage unforeseen adverse effects, and to be able to undertake appropriate remedial action" (Article 10.1).

The Environmental Report shall include "a description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring" (Annex I (i)).

The SEA Directive explicitly requires monitoring of the significant environmental effects of the implementation of the Core Strategy and Development Control DPDs. A monitoring system is being designed which will help to fulfil the following requirements:

- To provide baseline data for the next SA and to provide a picture of how the environment / sustainability criteria of the area are evolving;
- To monitor the significant effects or uncertainties of the plan; and
- To ensure that action can be taken to reduce / offset the significant effects of the plan.

Monitoring requirements have also resulted from the introduction of Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR), which have been introduced to track the performance of the Local Development Scheme and associated documents.

Where relevant, use will be made of these existing monitoring processes for the monitoring proposed as part of this SA, to avoid duplication of effort.

The monitoring measures proposed in this section relate to the significant adverse effects and uncertainties that have been predicted to result from policy option implementation. These include the uncertainties highlighted during the comparison of the policies against the SA sub-objectives and recommendations. In these instances a specific policy reference has not been given in Table 25 below.

At this stage, proposals have not yet been identified to monitor the significant positive effects that have been predicted to result from plan implementation. This will be addressed when the monitoring programme is finalised.

The monitoring programme itself will not commence until the Core Strategy is adopted in 2011. By then the monitoring requirements may have changed, either as a result of changes to the DPD or due to other external influences on the baseline situation. In addition, SDC's AMR may be revised by the time the plans are adopted and this may influence the monitoring procedures proposed for the Sustainability Appraisal. In light of the changes that may arise prior to plan adoption, the monitoring proposals presented below should therefore be viewed as provisional.

Table 25 sets out the indicators that are proposed to monitor the significant effects and uncertainties that have been predicted to arise on the implementation of the Core Strategy. The monitoring proposals assume that the recommendations made in this document are to be incorporated.

Table 25: Monitoring Proposals to Assess Significant Adverse Effects and Uncertainties

Significant Effect/ Uncertain Effect	Monitoring Proposal
SA1 – Good Quality Employment Opportunities for All	
No significant uncertainties/adverse effect identified during SA process.	
SA3 – Education and Training Opportunities to Build Skills and Capacities	
No uncertainties/adverse effect identified during SA process. The Developer Contributions SPD will ensure primary/secondary education will not be adversely impacted upon by new development.	
SA4 – Conditions and Services to Engender Good Health	
Providing small scale affordable housing schemes (Policy CP6) outside of, but adjacent to the development limits of Designated and non-Service Villages may be detrimental to improving the quality and integration of health services in the District.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessibility to health care facilities including GPs and hospital.
SA5 – Safety and Security- People and Property	
No uncertainties/adverse effect identified during SA process.	
SA6 – Vibrant Communities to Participate in Decision Making	
Uncertain long-term requirement for affordable housing. Potentially insufficient/surplus supply of affordable housing that may cause a lack of social cohesion and reduced community vibrancy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of new community facilities provided and usage. • Community well being. • Percentage of respondents satisfied with their local area as a place to live. • Index of local deprivation.

Significant Effect/ Uncertain Effect	Monitoring Proposal
<p>Uncertain long-term requirement for the provision of employment land. The vibrancy of communities may be affected by the inappropriate provision of employment land.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual workplace employment figures by Ward. • Index of local deprivation. • Community well being.
<p>SA7 – Culture, Leisure, and Recreation (CLR) Activities available to all</p>	
<p>No uncertainties/adverse effect identified during SA process.</p>	
<p>SA8 – Quality Housing available to all</p>	
<p>No uncertainties/adverse effect identified during SA process.</p>	
<p>SA9 Local Needs met Locally</p>	
<p>Policy CP6 dictates that small-scale affordable housing schemes will be supported in rural areas. This has the potential to affect the accessibility of essential services and resources by non-car means.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ease of access to key services (e.g. post office, healthcare services, employment, education and food shops) in rural areas. • Affordable housing provision and location.
<p>SA10 A Transport Network which Maximises Access whilst Minimising Detrimental Impacts</p>	
<p>Providing small scale housing schemes in rural areas (Policy CP6) is unlikely to reduce the need to travel by private car or support more efficient use of cars.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road traffic growth levels in rural areas. • Average journey length by purpose.
<p>Providing a range of employment opportunities across the district is likely to increase travelling across the district by private car. However, as the employment opportunities will be supplied within the District, commuting out of the area will be reduced. Ensuring that housing is located close to employment opportunities would reduce the need to travel.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average journey length by purpose.
<p>None of the Core Strategy Policies promote the transfer of freight from road to rail.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No policy has been included in the Core Strategy on this issue as it is considered to be more appropriately covered by the County Council's Local Transport Plan. Use of rail freight will be monitored by the County Council in the context of this plan.
<p>SA11 A quality built environment and efficient land use pattern that make good use of previously developed sites, minimise travel and promote balanced development</p>	
<p>The long-term development rate and location of housing and employment land is uncertain. Inappropriate provision and siting of employment/housing could be detrimental to the development of communities with accessible services/resources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average journey length by purpose. • Vacant land and properties and derelict land.
<p>The potential long-term provision of employment/housing in a location inappropriate to its setting may impact upon the development's flood risk.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of people and properties affected by fluvial events. • Areas at highest risk from flooding. • New development in the flood zones.
<p>SA12 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</p>	
<p>Assuming Policy CP15 is implemented alongside new development, no adverse effects are predicted.</p>	
<p>SA13 A bio-diverse and attractive natural environment</p>	
<p>Assuming Policy CP15 is implemented alongside new development, no adverse effects are predicted.</p>	

Significant Effect/ Uncertain Effect	Monitoring Proposal
SA14 Minimal Pollution Levels	
<p>The promotion of biomass and energy from waste technologies could have the potential to contribute to air pollution if not appropriately controlled.</p> <p>Future employment development on Strategic Site G could result in pollution emissions depending on the type of development.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local air quality monitoring data. • Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality.
SA15 Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and a managed response to the effects of climate change	
<p>The implementation of Policies CP12, CP13 and CP14 and the Developer Contributions SPD will help mitigate the effect of new development on greenhouse gas emissions. No major adverse effect are thus envisaged.</p>	
SA16 Reduce the risk of flooding to people and property	
<p>Due to the scale at which the policies relate, the flood risk at specific development locations is uncertain, thus the precise risk to people and property is indiscernible.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality. • Continued monitoring / updating of the District's Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA). • Number of approved developments which incorporate Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems for surface water disposal. • Frequency of fluvial flood events.
<p>Areas at risk from flooding are subject to change in the long-term, thus the effect of flooding on long-term development is uncertain.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued monitoring / updating of the District's Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA). • Frequency of fluvial flood events.
SA17 Prudent and efficient use of resources	
<p>The implementation of Policy CP13 and the Developer Contributions SPD will help mitigate the effect of new development on resource efficiency. No major adverse effects are thus envisaged.</p>	

8. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

An assessment of the Selby District Submission Draft Core Strategy has been undertaken by Waterman Energy, Environment & Design Ltd on behalf of Selby District Council (SDC).

The Core Strategy Development Plan Document (DPD) sets out the long-term spatial vision, and provides a framework for delivering development in the District for the period up to 2026. All other DPDs and SPDs within the LDF will conform to the Core Strategy.

A sustainability appraisal (SA) framework was drawn up based upon local, regional, national and international policies, objectives and targets together with existing baseline data for the District. Following consultation and assessment, a number of changes were made to the objectives of the Core Strategy DPD and the SA Framework. The objectives of the Core Strategy include reference to supporting rural regeneration, assisting the provision of a suitable mix of housing, and protecting against the loss of countryside and local heritage. Two additional SA objectives were added to the SA Framework subsequent to consultation. These related to the preservation and enhancement of the historic built environment (SA12) and to reducing the risk of flooding (SA16).

SDC's Issues and Options paper set out a variety of policy options for the Core Strategy DPD. These were assessed against the SA Framework to assist SDC in determining which options to take forward as preferred options. As the policy options available to plan makers are heavily constrained by Government planning guidance, the Initial Sustainability Appraisal generally found that the 'do nothing' options were the least sustainable; these being the options that did not follow latest Government guidance.

As part of the policy development process, an internal draft Preferred Options report was subsequently prepared by SDC in August 2007, and Waterman prepared a draft SA report based on this. This included a sustainability appraisal of the policy options. However, these documents were never published for consultation.

The options included in the 2007 report were based on the findings of the Initial SA and consultation on the Issues and Options paper. Some of the preferred options were based on earlier options which had been identified as being unsustainable when assessed against sustainability objectives. However, these unsustainable effects were removed from the preferred options through more specific policy wording, or through other policies. Therefore, none of the unsustainable effects identified in the Initial Sustainability Review were retained.

Some of the options that were considered sustainable were not taken forward. This was mainly as a result of an equally sustainable alternative being available, although in some cases the option was rejected as it was not seen as a realistic option to address the particular needs of the area.

In February 1998, the Council published Interim Housing Policies to control the supply of housing. After considering the results of the consultation on the Interim Policies and in the light of changing market circumstances, the Council decided not to proceed further with these but to continue preparation of the Core Strategy, taking account of changes in national guidance and other circumstances. These included the scope for identifying strategic development sites in order to demonstrate the deliverability of housing targets. The Core Strategy now promotes one mixed use strategic residential and employment development site on the eastern side of Selby.

Given the time that had elapsed since the Issues and Options stage in 2006, the additional consultation undertaken since this time, the policy development from the 2007 Unpublished Preferred Options and the requirement for identification of Strategy Site Options, a Further Options Report was produced by SDC in November 2008 for consultation. Waterman undertook a brief SA Review of the Further Options Report and an initial assessment of the Strategic Site Options. This SA Review was used by SDC, together with the SA undertaken on the 2007 Unpublished Preferred Options and the Further Options consultation responses to develop the Core Strategy Draft Consultation Report. Waterman undertook SA of the Core Strategy Draft Consultation Report and prepared an SA Report. The draft Core Strategy and the SA Report was published in February 2010 for public consultation. Following consideration of the results of consultation on the draft Core Strategy SDC has now prepared a revised version of the Core Strategy for 'Publication'. A number of changes have been made to the draft Core Strategy as a result of the consultation in order to improve the document.

Waterman has now appraised the Submission Draft Core Strategy policies against the SA Framework. The appraisal found that the majority of the policies were sustainable, particularly in the short and medium-term and that the amendments made to policies either resulted in no overall change, or a slight improvement to the conclusions of the SA, compared to the SA of the Consultation Draft Version. Significantly sustainable effects identified included:

- Providing employment opportunities to meet the needs of the local workforce and support revitalisation of the local economy through modernising and intensifying existing employment;
- Supporting development proposals which entail recreation and tourism activity, whilst preserving local culture and heritage;
- Development of town centre uses to meet local needs of communities;
- Promoting the safeguarding and enhancement of the historic environment and committing to provide effective stewardship of the District's wildlife;
- Protecting the quality of air and water resources from pollution and, wherever possible, ensuring improvement;
- Providing the development of quality affordable housing available to all;
- Providing new development of high quality design, adopting sustainable construction techniques;
- Ensuring new development increases energy, water and raw material efficiency, whilst minimising and/or recycling waste;
- Reducing greenhouse gas emissions from domestic and commercial sources through utilising decentralised, renewable and low carbon supplies;
- Ensuring adequate infrastructure and community facilities are provided in tandem with new development, thus reducing the need to travel by private car; and
- Directing development to ensure no net loss of flood storage capacity and mitigating the potential impact of flooding where development in higher flood risk areas is unavoidable.

The identified potentially adverse effects relating to the sustainability of the Core Strategy Policies were predominantly associated with new development. Both housing and employment development will increase the use of natural resources and is likely to produce an increase in greenhouse gas emissions. The operation of the new development and associated traffic flow increases will most likely contribute to an increase in greenhouse gas emissions. However, other Core Strategy policies aim to minimise these effects where possible.

Due to the high level, strategic nature of many of the draft Core Strategy policies, the appraisal has identified a relatively high level of uncertainty when predicting the effects. This is often down to the necessary lack of detail provided in the options with regard to the locations for future development.

Mitigation measures and identification of issues requiring further consideration during the consultation stage of the adoption process have been identified. Where uncertain and/or negative effects have been identified, appropriate mitigation measures have been recommended, where possible. Proposed mitigation measures include:

- Ensuring housing developments are directed away from risk areas or within areas where flood defences are in place or suitable mitigation can be implemented (as informed by SDC's Stage 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment for the District);
- Ensuring equitable access to health services, particularly where housing development is proposed in areas less well served;
- Implementing Policies CP12, CP13, and CP16 of the Core Strategy alongside the Developer Contributions SPD with the aim of mitigating the increase in resource use/greenhouse gas emissions from development through utilising energy/water/waste efficient measures; and
- Providing a public transport network to satisfy the requirements of new housing developments in rural communities, in line with Policy CP8 of the Core Strategy and the Developer Contributions SPD); Incorporating CLR facilities within the development of 'other town centre uses' and within other new development, as required.

In order to determine the effects of the plans into the long-term and ensure that the effects can be monitored to reduce and/or offset significant adverse effects, monitoring proposals have been put forward for those effects considered to be significant. Monitoring proposals include:

- Accessibility to GP Surgeries and hospitals;
- Affordable housing provision;
- Employment levels;
- Community wellbeing;
- Index of local deprivation;
- Road traffic growth levels;
- Areas at highest risk of flooding;
- Air and water quality;
- Domestic waste; and
- Water and energy use

This SA report has resulted in changes to the Core Strategy to enhance beneficial effects and minimise the adverse effects and uncertainties. The changes include:

- Revisions to the Core Strategy objectives as a result of the SA;
- Revisions to the Core strategy policies as a result of the initial SA of the Issues and Options and SA of the 2007 Unpublished Preferred Options and Further Options; and
- Recommending mitigation and monitoring measures to include into the preferred policies and planning documents.

When the Core Strategy is adopted, it will be accompanied by an Adoption Statement which will explain how the sustainability appraisal and consultation have influenced the final document.

GLOSSARY AND ABBREVIATIONS

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

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

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

Appendices (Contained in a Separate Volume)

global

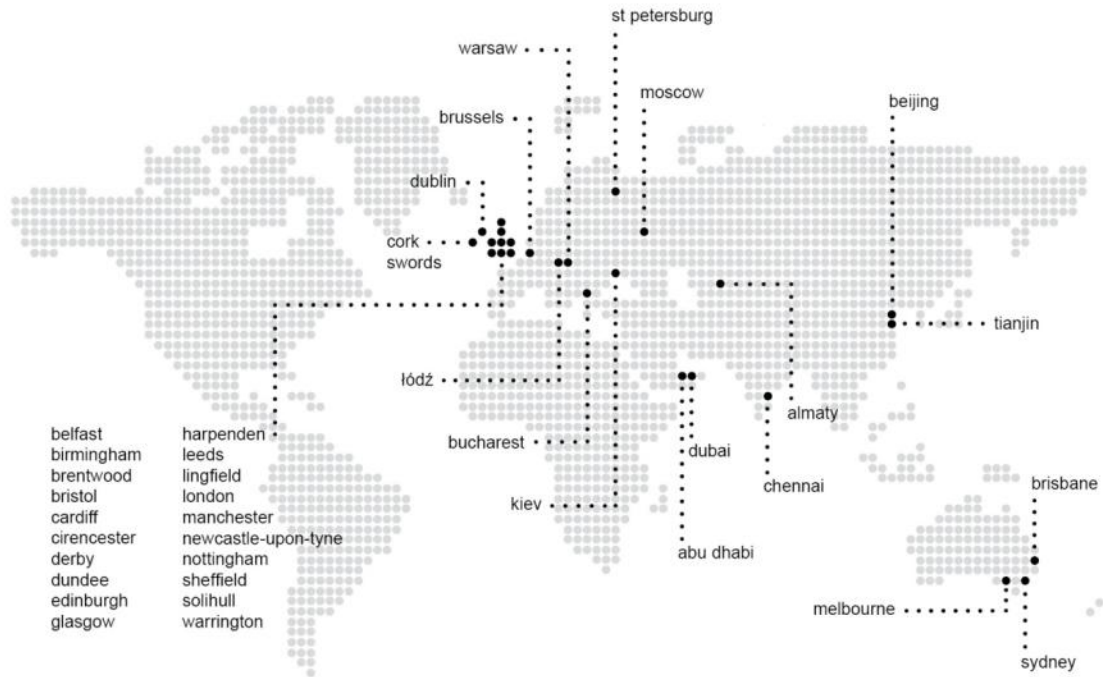
sustainable

innovative

committed

collaborative

passionate



Services

- building services
- civil engineering
- environmental consultancy
- secondment & outsourcing
- structural engineering
- transport planning

Sectors

- aviation
- commercial
- communication & technology
- conservation / historic
- education
- energy
- government & defence
- healthcare
- highways
- hotels
- industrial
- marine
- rail
- residential
- retail
- sports & leisure
- transportation
- urban regeneration
- waste
- water