

***PLAN* Selby**

Delivering the Vision






MAP BOOK



'Call for Sites' MAP BOOK

1. **For information purposes only** the Council is publishing the land data from the 'call-for-sites' exercise which the Council undertook at the end of 2013.
2. Landowners and agents were invited to submit sites with information about what their sites could be used for over the next 15 years. Those sites are being fed into further work that that Council is undertaking called the Strategic Land Availability Assessment, which will consider whether sites are suitable, available and deliverable.
3. This Map Book provides maps for each of the 3 settlements of Selby, Sherburn in Elmet and Tadcaster and the 18 Designated Service Villages. Each settlement map is accompanied by a schedule of sites.
4. The schedules of sites include all those that have been submitted within the Parish. The settlement map shows each site. However, in the case of Riccall and Appleton Roebuck there are 2 sites which are isolated and although are listed in the schedule they are not on the settlement map. An individual map for each site can be found on the 'Call-for-Sites' web page at www.selby.gov.uk/callforsites
5. **The sites shown in this Map Book have been submitted by the land owner/developer in the 2013 Call for Sites exercise and are strictly provided for information purposes only.**
The Council has made NO COMMENT on the suitability or otherwise of any of these sites.
The sites are NOT BEING PROPOSED FOR ALLOCATION AT THIS STAGE and we are NOT asking for comments on those sites.
6. However, new sites are also welcome where they are accompanied by an accurate plan and completed Call For Sites form available here: www.selby.gov.uk/callforsites

Key to all maps:

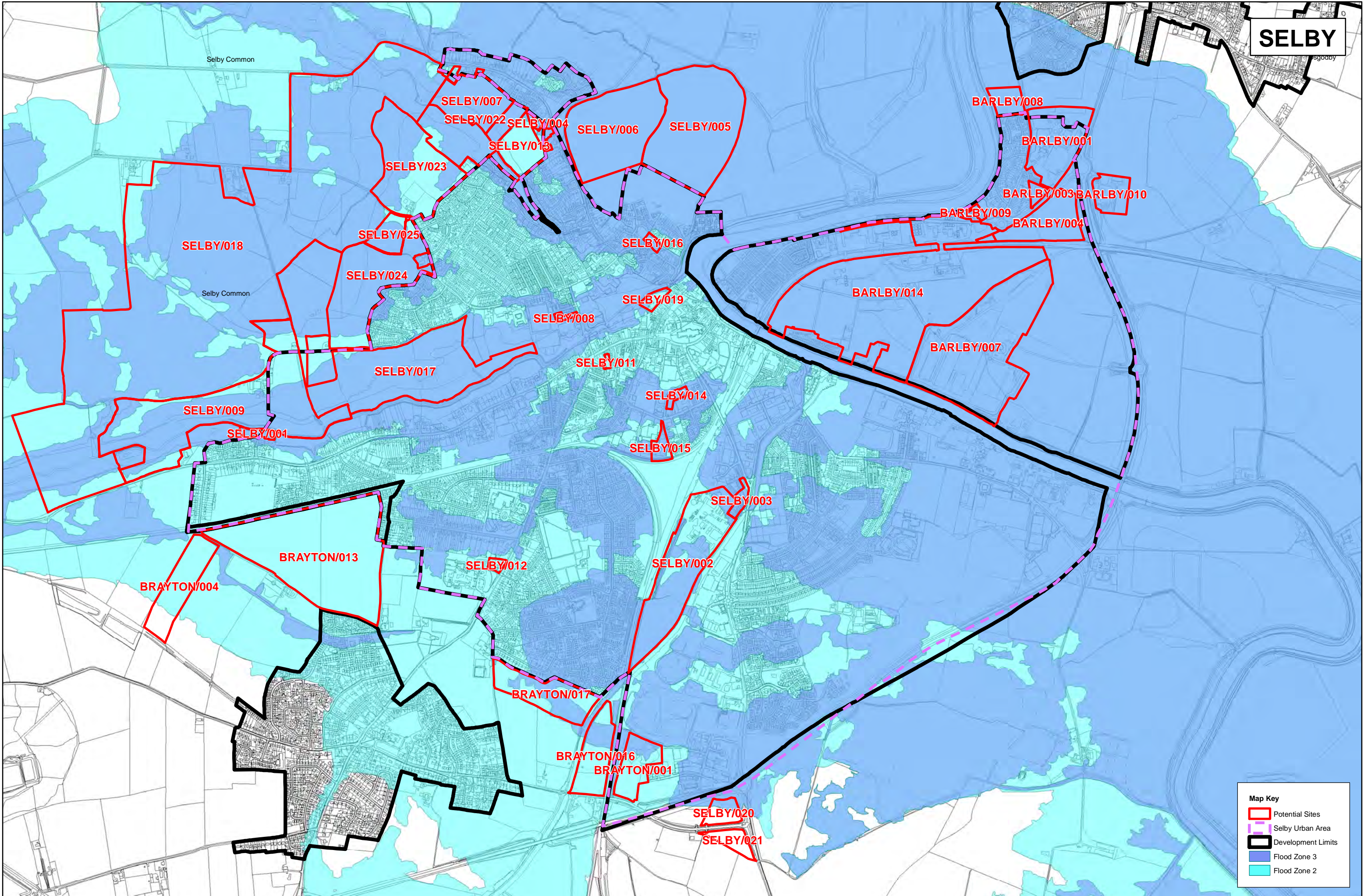
-  Sites put forward through 2013 'Call for Sites'
-  Development Limits
-  Green Belt
-  Flood Risk Zone 3
-  Flood Risk Zone 2

Selby

SLAA Ref	Site name	Uses promoted by land owner	Site Size (Ha)	Theoretical housing yield at 30dph
SELBY/001	Land north of Meadway, Selby	Residential	0.62	19
SELBY/002	Industrial Chemicals Ltd, Canal View, Bawtry Road, Selby	Residential Open Space / Community Use	14.28	428
SELBY/003	Land at Canal View, Bawtry Road, Selby	Residential	0.75	23
SELBY/004	Land south of Robin Close, Wistow Road, Selby	Residential	1.46	44
SELBY/005	Holmes Field, south of Lordship Lane, Selby	Residential Employment - Retail Employment - Commercial Employment - Industrial Open Space / Community Use Leisure	18.82	565
SELBY/006	Land east of Bondgate / Monk Lane, Selby	Residential Employment - Retail Employment - Commercial Employment - Industrial Open Space / Community Use Leisure	14.12	424
SELBY/007	Land south of Wistow Road, Selby	Residential	6.19	186
SELBY/008	Land south of Richard Street, Selby	Residential Employment - Retail Employment - Commercial Open Space / Community Use Other	0.25	8

SELBY/009	Land at Cross Hills Farm, Selby	Residential	26.88	806
SELBY/011	Land east of York Street, Selby	Residential Employment - Retail Employment - Commercial Open Space / Community Use Leisure	0.16	5
SELBY/012	Beech Tree Surgery, Selby	Residential	0.38	11
SELBY/013	Land at Bondgate, Selby	Residential	4.22	127
SELBY/014	Land at Portholme Crescent, Selby		0.46	14
SELBY/015	Land south of Portholme Road, Selby	Residential	0.95	29
SELBY/016	Depot, New Millgate, Selby	Residential	0.34	10
SELBY/017	Land at Cross Hills Lane, Selby	Residential Open Space / Community Use	68.95	2069
SELBY/018	Land at Cross Hills Lane / Flaxley Road, Selby	Residential Open Space / Community Use	168.7	5061
SELBY/019	Back Micklegate Car Park, Selby	Residential Employment - Retail	0.68	20
SELBY/020	Land north of Brayton Lane (south of bypass) Selby	Residential Open Space / Community Use Leisure	1.6	48
SELBY/021	Land south of Brayton Lane, Selby	Residential Open Space / Community Use Leisure	1.5	45
SELBY/022	Land west of Bondgate, Selby	Residential	16.89	507
SELBY/023	Land east of Flaxley Road, Selby	Residential	13.11	393

SELBY/024	Land between Flaxley Road and Cross Hills Lane, Selby	Residential	13.22	397
SELBY/025	Land west of Flaxley Road, Selby	Residential	2.23	67



Map Key

- Potential Sites
- Selby Urban Area
- Development Limits
- Flood Zone 3
- Flood Zone 2

Sherburn in Elmet

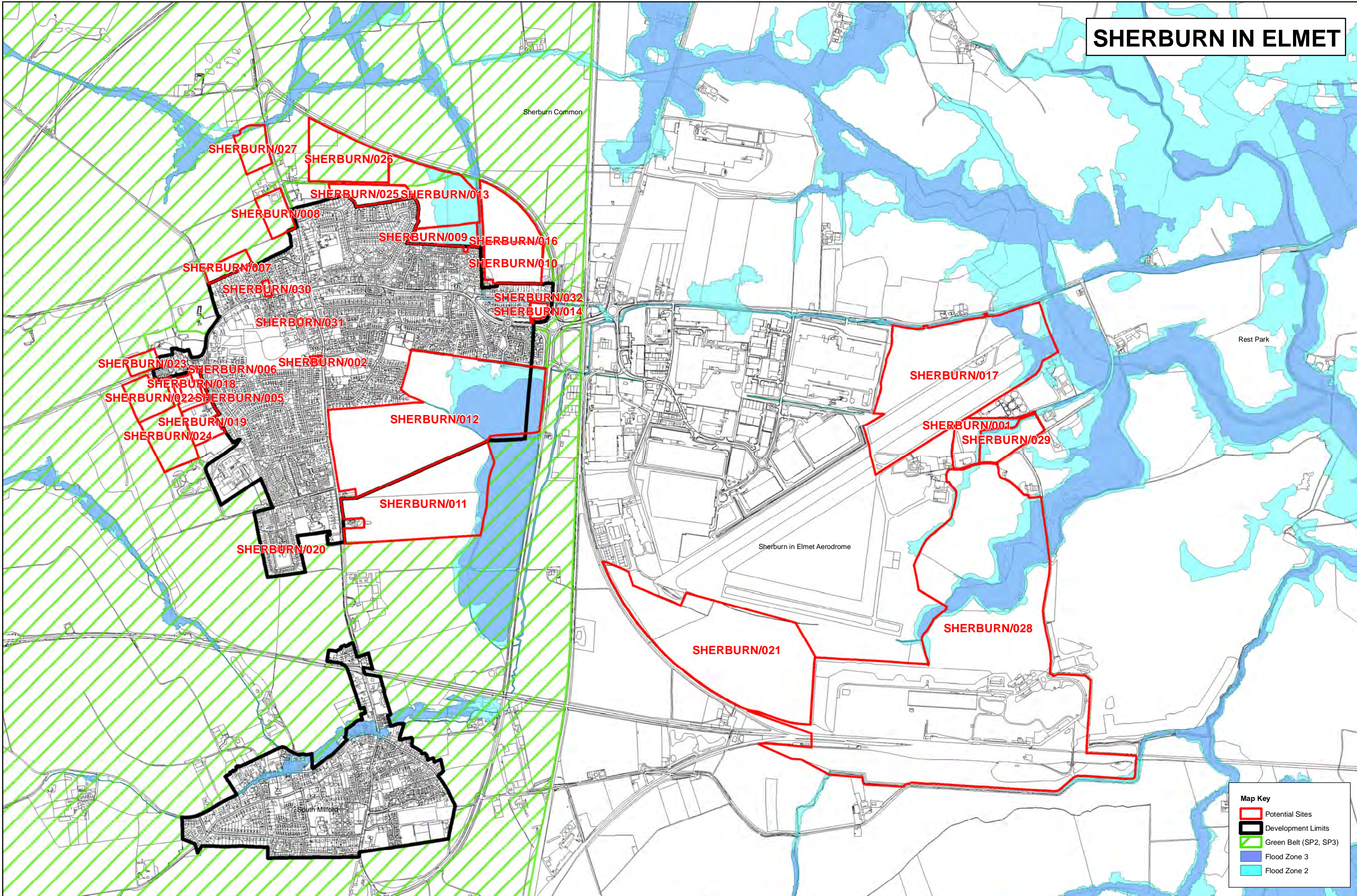
SLAA Ref	Site name	Uses promoted by land owner	Site Size (Ha)	Theoretical housing yield at 30dph
SHERBURN/001	Land at New Lennerton Lane, Sherburn In Elmet		3.47	104
SHERBURN/002	66 Low Street, Sherburn In Elmet	Residential Employment - Retail Employment - Commercial	0.07	2
SHERBURN/003	64 Low Street, Sherburn In Elmet	Residential Employment - Retail Employment - Commercial	0.02	1
SHERBURN/004	58A Low Street, Sherburn In Elmet	Residential Employment - Retail Employment - Commercial	0.04	1
SHERBURN/005	Land west of 20-36 Garden Lane, Sherburn In Elmet	Residential	0.16	5
SHERBURN/006	Land west of 8-12 Garden Lane, Sherburn In Elmet	Residential	0.25	8
SHERBURN/007	Land east of Sir Johns Lane, Sherburn In Elmet	Residential	1.48	44
SHERBURN/008	Land west of Tadcaster Road/Finkle Hill, Sherburn In Elmet	Residential	2.33	70

SHERBURN/009	Land north of Pinfold Garth, Sherburn In Elmet	Residential	2.67	80
SHERBURN/010	Land north of Moor Lane, Sherburn In Elmet	Residential Open Space / Community Use	4.93	148
SHERBURN/011	Land adjacent to Prospect Farm, Low Street, Sherburn In Elmet	Residential	19.48	584
SHERBURN/012	Land west of A162, Sherburn In Elmet	Residential Open Space / Community Use	37.4	1122
SHERBURN/013	Land west of Hodgsons Lane, Sherburn In Elmet	Residential Open Space / Community Use	8.25	248
SHERBURN/014	Land east of Moorland Way, Sherburn In Elmet	Residential Employment - Retail Employment - Commercial	0.55	17
SHERBURN/015	Land east of Milford Road, South Milford (Sherburn In Elmet Parish)	Residential Open Space / Community Use	3.54	106
SHERBURN/016	Land at Hodgsons Lane, Sherburn in Elmet	Residential Employment - Retail Employment - Commercial Open Space / Community Use Leisure	9.82	295
SHERBURN/017	Land at Lennerton Lane, Sherburn in Elmet	Employment - Industrial	34.92	

SHERBURN/018	Land south of Church Meadow, Sherburn in Elmet	Residential	1.3	39
SHERBURN/019	Land west of Garden Lane, Sherburn	Residential	2.3	69
SHERBURN/020	Land at Highfield Green, Sherburn	Residential	0.07	2
SHERBURN/021	Land south of Moor Lane Trading Estate, Sherburn In Elmet	Employment - Commercial Employment - Industrial Rail linked distribution	31.64	
SHERBURN/022	Land south of Church Hill, Sherburn In Elmet	Residential Open Space / Community Use	3.11	93
SHERBURN/023	Land north of Church Hill, Sherburn In Elmet	Residential	1.18	35
SHERBURN/024	Land north of Millcroft House, Garden Lane, Sherburn In Elmet		4.99	150
SHERBURN/025	Land south of Ellarfield Lane, Sherburn In Elmet	Residential	2.65	80
SHERBURN/026	Land north of Ellarfield Lane, Sherburn In Elmet	Residential Open Space / Community Use Leisure	7.38	221
SHERBURN/027	Land west of Tadcaster Road, Sherburn In Elmet	Residential Employment - Retail Leisure	2.54	76
SHERBURN/028	Gascoigne Wood Interchange (former Gascoigne Wood mine site), Sherburn In Elmet	Employment - Commercial Employment - Industrial Quasi - employment type uses including renewable energy and low carbon development.	114.7	

SHERBURN/029	Land north of Lennerton Farm, Lennerton Lane, Sherburn In Elmet	Employment - Commercial Employment - Industrial	3.5	
SHERBURN/030	Land at former Council offices, Kirkgate, Sherburn in Elmet	Residential Employment - Retail Employment - Commercial	0.21	6
SHERBURN/031	Church View Car Park, Sherburn In Elmet	Residential	0.06	2
SHERBURN/032	Land east of Moorland Way, Sherburn In Elmet	Residential	0.51	15

SHERBURN IN ELMET



Map Key

	Potential Sites
	Development Limits
	Green Belt (SP2, SP3)
	Flood Zone 3
	Flood Zone 2

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Tadcaster

SLAA Ref	Site name	Uses promoted by land owner	Site Size (Ha)	Theoretical housing yield at 30dph
TADCASTER/001	Land north of Auster Bank View, Tadcaster	Residential	16.61	498
TADCASTER/002	Land north of Kelcbar Hill, Tadcaster	Residential It is anticipated that the site will include for open space requirements, service roads and other infrastructure.	19.02	571
TADCASTER/003	Land north of Kelcbar Close, Tadcaster	Residential It is anticipated that the site will include for open space requirements, service roads and other infrastructure. Open Space / Community Use	4.44	133
TADCASTER/004	Land at Auster Bank Road, Tadcaster	Residential	0.27	8
TADCASTER/005	Land at Edgerton Road, Tadcaster	Residential Extra care	0.36	11
TADCASTER/006	Quaker Land east of Grange Crescent, Tadcaster	Residential Open Space / Community Use	0.09	3
TADCASTER/007	Rosemary House, Rosemary Court, Tadcaster	Residential	0.1	3

HARROGATE

TADCASTER

TADCASTER/001

TADCASTER/004

TADCASTER/002

TADCASTER/003

TADCASTER/007

TADCASTER/006

TADCASTER/005

TADCASTER

Bramham Moor

Oxton

Map Key

- Potential Sites
- Development Limits
- Green Belt (SP2, SP3)
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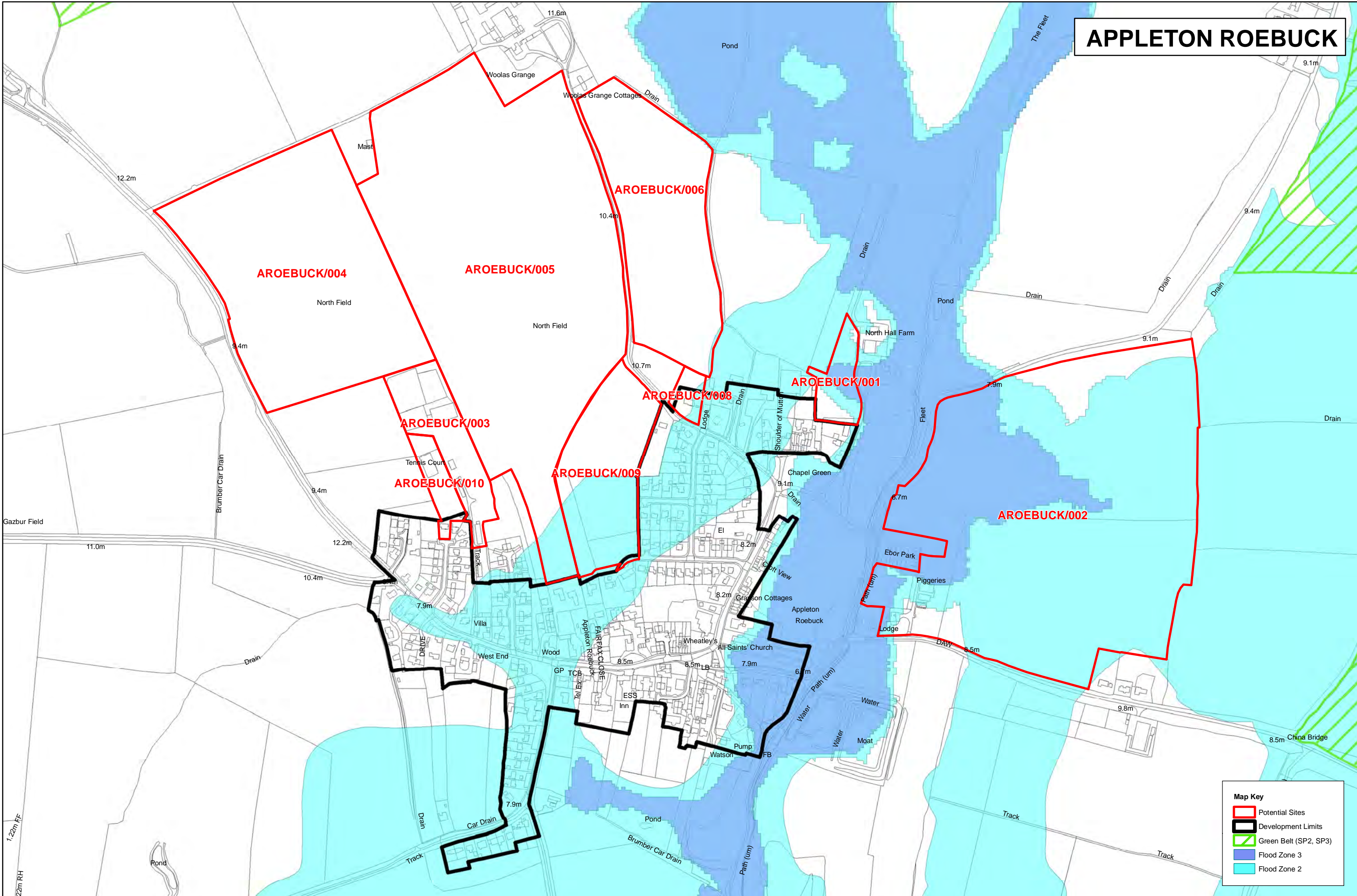
Designated Service Villages

Appleton Roebuck

SLAA Ref	Site name	Uses promoted by land owner	Site Size (Ha)	Theoretical housing yield at 30dph
AROEBUCK/001	North Hall Farm, Chapel Green, Appleton Roebuck	Residential	0.75	23
AROEBUCK/002	Land at Langton Lodge, Daw Lane/Broad Lane, Appleton Roebuck	Residential	18.87	566
AROEBUCK/003	Land at Villa Farm, Main Street, Appleton Roebuck	Residential	1.71	51
AROEBUCK/004	Land east of Colton Lane, Appleton Roebuck	Residential Employment - Commercial Employment - Industrial Open Space / Community Use Leisure	9.81	294
AROEBUCK/005	Land west of Malt Kiln Lane, Appleton Roebuck	Residential Employment - Commercial Employment - industrial Open Space / Community Use Leisure	17.82	535
AROEBUCK/006	Land east of Malt Kiln Lane, Appleton Roebuck	Residential Employment - Commercial Employment - Industrial Open Space / Community Use	5.59	168

		Leisure		
AROEBUCK/007 (this site is away from the village so is not shown on the map – see ‘Call for Sites’ webpage.)	Roebuck Barracks, Broad Lane, Appleton Roebuck	Residential	6.45	194
AROEBUCK/008	Land at Therncroft, Malt Kiln Lane, Appleton Roebuck	Residential	0.31	9
AROEBUCK/009	Land west of Northfield Avenue, Appleton Roebuck	Residential	3.23	97
AROEBUCK/010	Land rear of 15 Orchard Close, Appleton Roebuck	Residential	0.56	17

APPLETON ROEBUCK



Map Key

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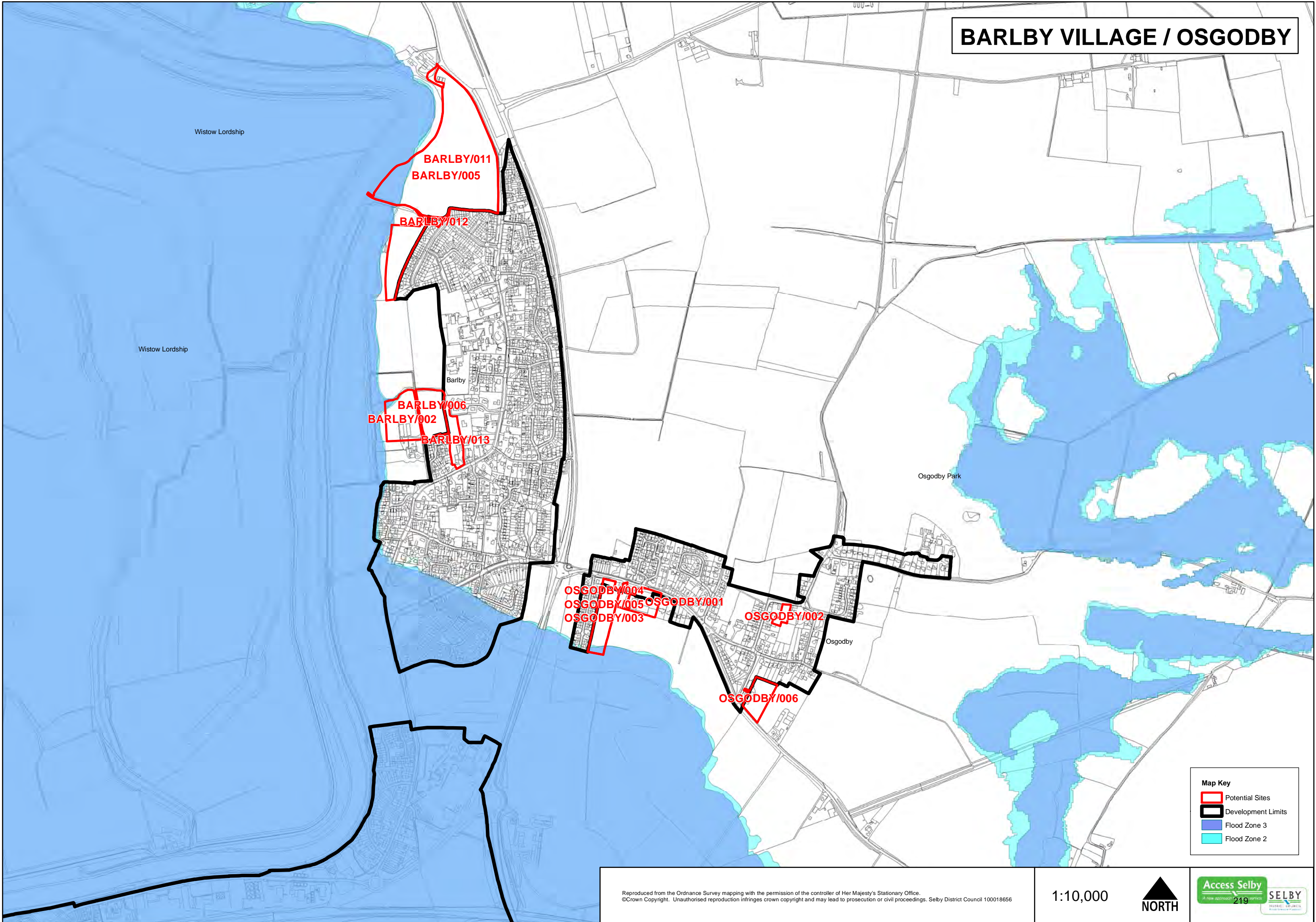


Barlby & Osgodby

SLAA Ref	Site name	Uses promoted by land owner	Site Size (Ha)	Theoretical housing yield at 30dph
BARLBY/001	Greencore, Barlby Road, Barlby	Residential Open Space / Community Use Leisure	7.73	232
BARLBY/002	Land north of Barlby Hall, York Road, Barlby	Residential	1.45	44
BARLBY/003	Land at Magazine Road, Barlby	Residential Open Space / Community Use Leisure	0.58	17
BARLBY/004	Land between A19 and A63 Bypass, Barlby	Residential Open Space / Community Use Leisure	5.62	169
BARLBY/005	Land north of RiverView, Barlby	Residential Open Space / Community Use Leisure	10.9	327
BARLBY/006	Land north of the Laurels, Barlby	Residential	1.19	36
BARLBY/007	Potter Logistics, Barlby	Residential	24.29	729
BARLBY/008	Land north of Riverside Close, Barlby	Residential	1.71	51
BARLBY/009	Land at Barlby Depot, Barlby Road, Barlby	Employment - Commercial	0.27	
BARLBY/010	Magazine Farm, Selby Bypass, Barlby	Residential Employment - Retail Employment - Commercial Employment - Industrial	2.54	76

BARLBY/011	Land west of York Road, Barlby	Residential	9.25	278
BARLBY/012	Land at River View, Barlby	Residential	0.14	4
BARLBY/013	Land east of the Laurels, Barlby	Residential	0.65	20
BARLBY/014	Olympia Park, Barlby Road, Barlby	Residential Employment - Retail Employment - Commercial Open Space / Community Use Leisure Public House/Resteraunt (A3/A4 retail) (750m2); food retail unit (A1) (2,000m2); fast food unit (A5) (500m2), primary school (D1c) (site coverage 1.5ha);	42.71	1281
OSGODBY/001	Land at Osgodby Garden Centre, Osgodby	Residential	0.73	22
OSGODBY/002	Land at Corner Farm, Osgodby	Residential	0.2	6
OSGODBY/003	Land east of St Leonards Avenue, Osgodby	Residential Open Space / Community Use	1.2	36
OSGODBY/004	Moorside Building Supplies, Hull Road, Osgodby	Residential	0.23	7
OSGODBY/005	Land east of St Leonards Avenue, Osgodby	Residential	1.2	36
OSGODBY/006	Osgodby Nurseries, Hull Road, Osgodby	Residential Employment - Retail Employment - Commercial Employment - Industrial	0.8	24

BARLBY VILLAGE / OSGODBY



Map Key

- Potential Sites
- Development Limits
- Flood Zone 3
- Flood Zone 2

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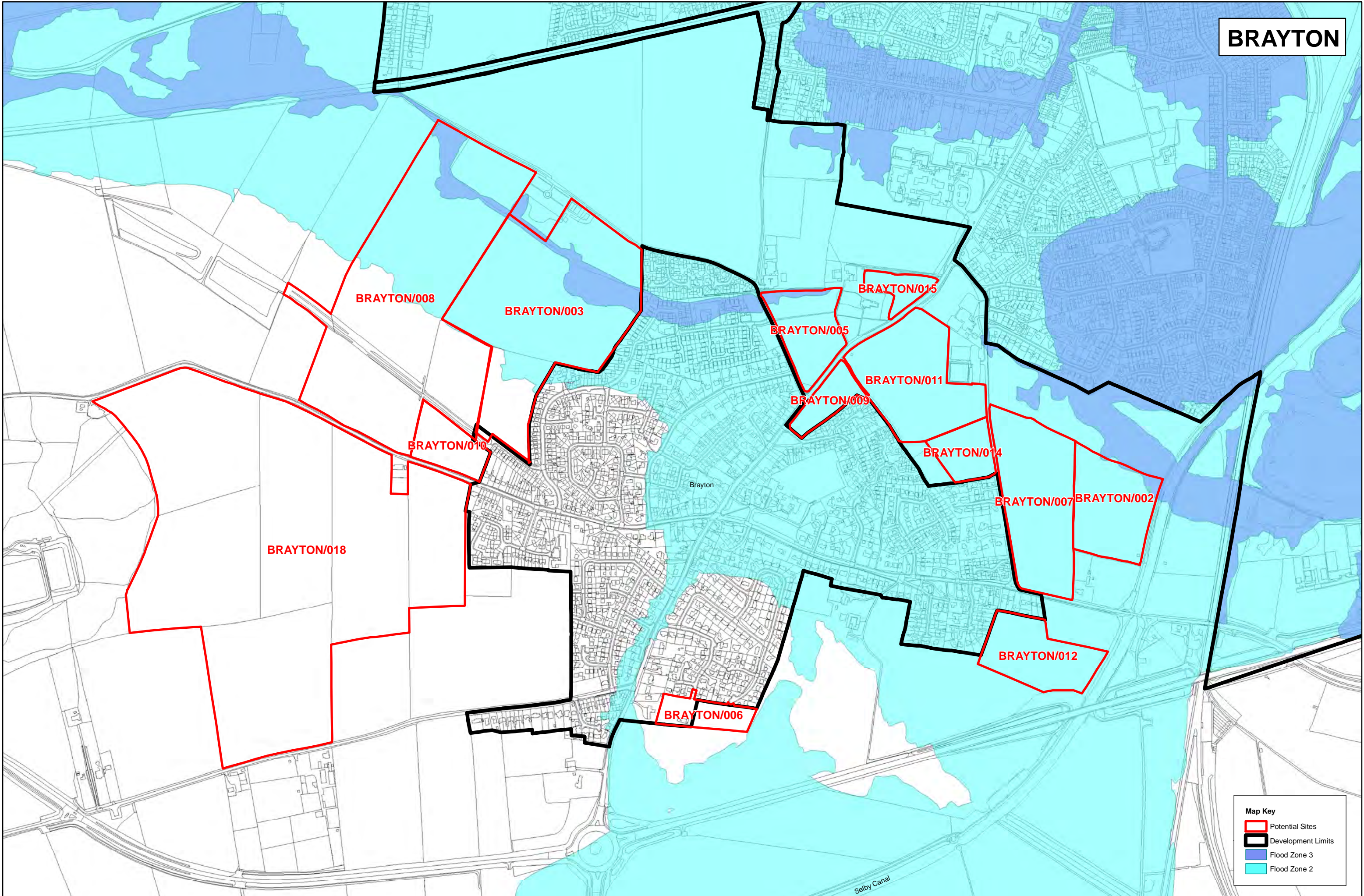


Brayton

SLAA Ref	Site name	Uses promoted by land owner	Site Size (Ha)	Theoretical housing yield at 30dph
BRAYTON/001	Land to west of Selby Business Park, Selby (Brayton Parish)	Residential	3.74	112
BRAYTON/002	Land north of Bridgfelde, Brayton Lane, Brayton	Residential Open Space / Community Use Leisure	3.86	116
BRAYTON/003	Land south of Brackenhill Lane, Brayton	Residential Employment - Retail Employment - Commercial Open Space / Community Use Leisure	13.85	416
BRAYTON/004	Land south of Brackenhill Lane, Brayton	Residential	5.88	176
BRAYTON/005	Land east of Foxhill Lane, Brayton	Residential	2.63	79
BRAYTON/006	Land south of Mayfield Drive, Brayton	Residential	1.31	39
BRAYTON/007	Land east of Ness Bank Close, Brayton	Residential	6.12	184
BRAYTON/008	Land north of Barff Lane, Brayton	Residential	20.75	623
BRAYTON/009	Land north of Meadowcroft, Brayton	Residential	1.19	36

BRAYTON/010	Land west of Evergreen Way, Brayton	Residential	1.74	52
BRAYTON/011	Land east of Meadowcroft, Brayton		5.68	170
BRAYTON/012	Land east of Linton Close, Brayton		3.22	97
BRAYTON/013	Land west of Foxhill Lane, Brayton	Residential Open Space / Community Use	26.49	795
BRAYTON/014	Land west of Baffam Lane, Brayton	Residential	1.47	44
BRAYTON/015	Land north of Doncaster Road, Selby	Residential	0.89	27
BRAYTON/016	Land north of Brayton Bridge (east of canal), Selby		4.97	149
BRAYTON/017	Land between Baffam Lane and Selby Canal, Brayton		6.2	186
BRAYTON/018	Land between Barff Lane and Mill Lane, Brayton	Residential	43.01	1290

BRAYTON




Map Key

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- Development Limits
- Flood Zone 3
- Flood Zone 2

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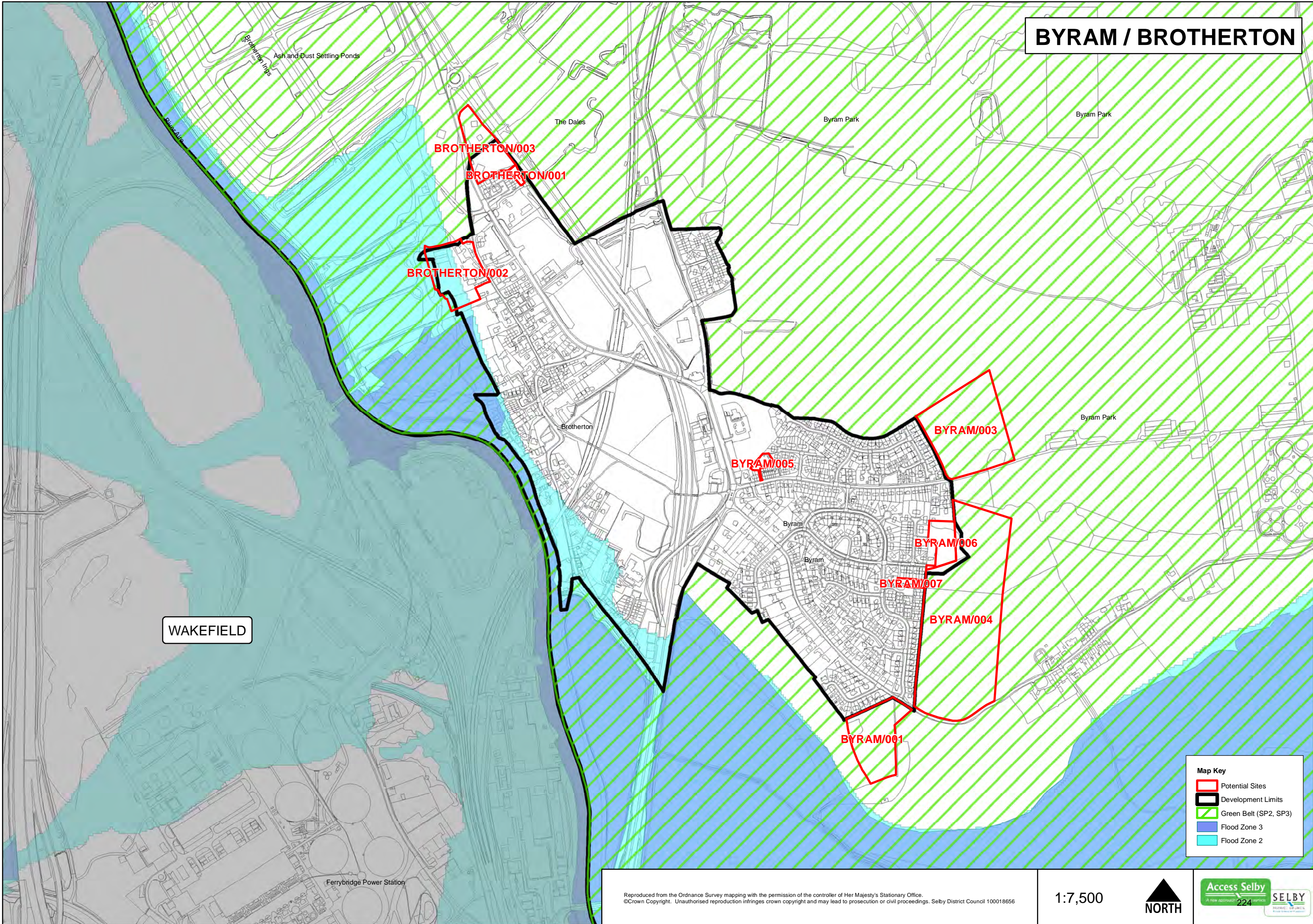
 NORTH

Brotherton & Byram

SLAA Ref	Site name	Uses promoted by land owner	Site Size (Ha)	Theoretical housing yield at 30dph
BROTHERTON/001	Land east of Belmont, Brotherton	Residential	0.07	2
BROTHERTON/002	Land at Pasture Lane, Bortherton	Residential	1.6	48
BROTHERTON/003	Mill Farm, Old Great North Road, Brotherton	Employment - Industrial	1.13	34
BYRAM/001	Land adjacent Primrose Dene, Byram	Residential	1.77	53
BYRAM/003	Land north of Byram Park Road, Byram	Residential Open Space / Community Use	3.42	103
BYRAM/004	Land north of Sutton Lane, Byram	Residential Open Space / Community Use	8.11	243
BYRAM/005	Land west of Wood Lea, Byram	Residential	0.13	4
BYRAM/006	Land south of Byram Park Avenue, Byram	Residential Open Space / Community Use Leisure	0.55	17
BYRAM/007	Land north of Edwards Close, Byram	Residential	0.12	4

BYRAM / BROTHERTON



WAKEFIELD

Map Key

- Potential Sites
- Development Limits
- Green Belt (SP2, SP3)
- Flood Zone 3
- Flood Zone 2

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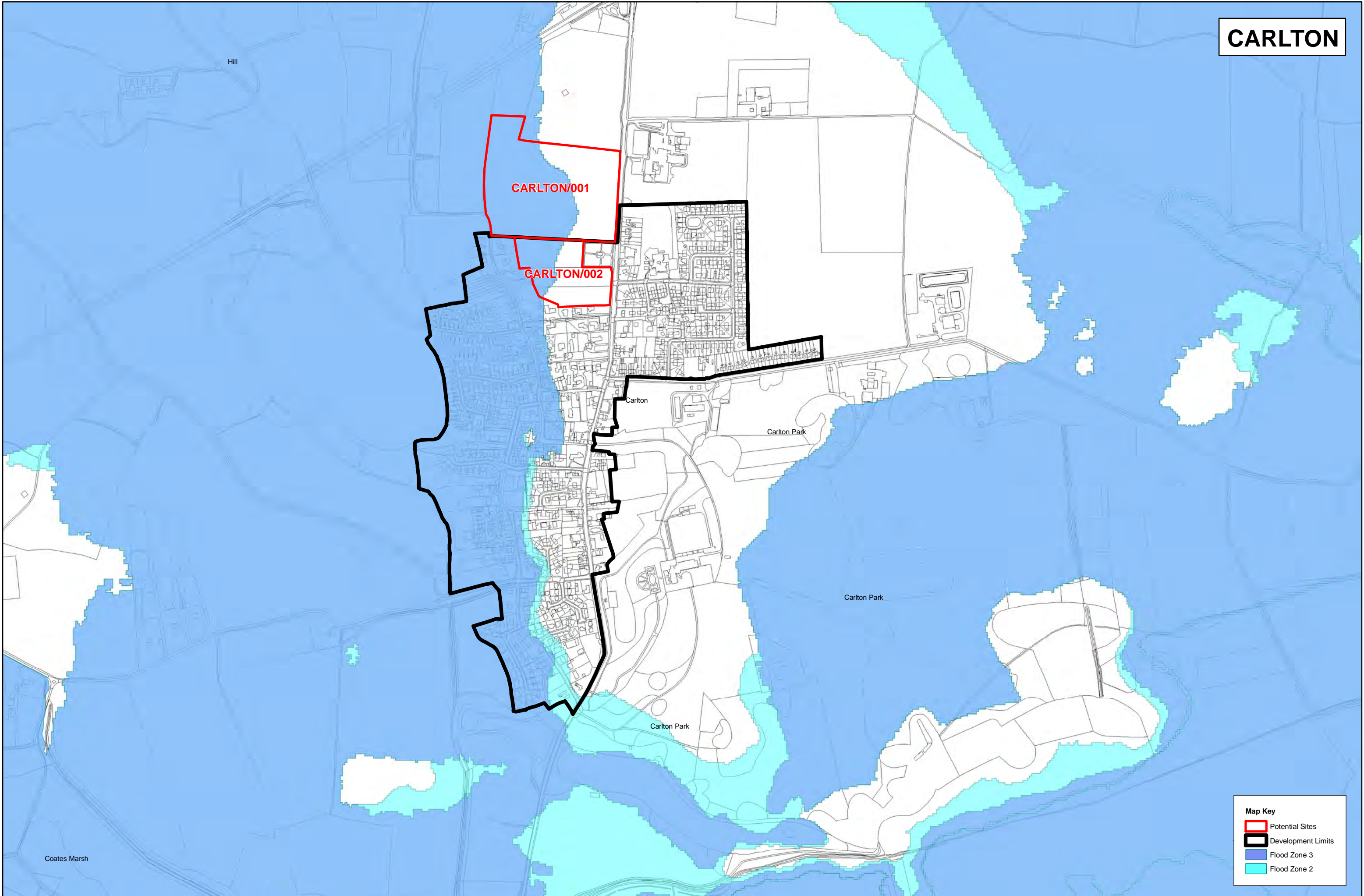
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Carlton

SLAA Ref	Site name	Uses promoted by land owner	Site Size (Ha)	Theoretical housing yield at 30dph
CARLTON/001	Land north of cemetery, Station Road, Carlton	Residential Open Space / Community Use	6.78	203
CARLTON/002	Land between Low Street and Station Road, Carlton	Residential Open Space / Community Use	2.43	73

CARLTON



Map Key

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- Flood Zone 2

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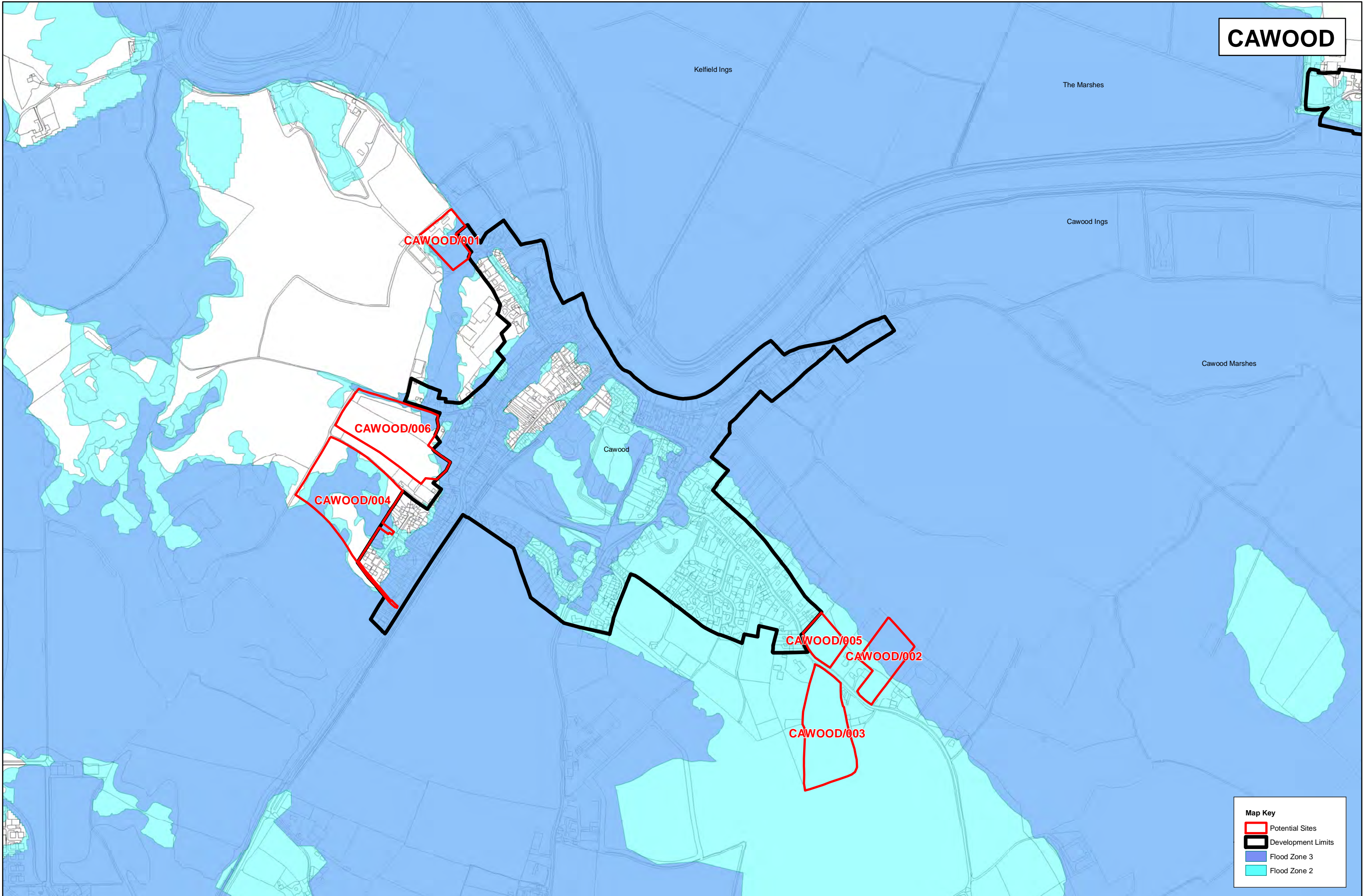
NORTH

Access Selby
A new approach to services
226
 SELBY
DISTRICT COUNCIL

Cawood

SLAA Ref	Site name	Uses promoted by land owner	Site Size (Ha)	Theoretical housing yield at 30dph
CAWOOD/001	Land between Ryther Road and the Cemetery, Cawood	Residential	0.79	24
CAWOOD/002	Land adjacent to New House, Wistowgate, Cawood	Residential	1.22	37
CAWOOD/003	Land adjacent to Lincroft House, Wistowgate, Cawood	Residential	2.43	73
CAWOOD/004	Land off Castle Close, Cawood	Residential Open Space / Community Use	3.54	106
CAWOOD/005	Land between 61 and Wistowgate House, Wistowgate, Cawood	Residential	0.68	20
CAWOOD/006	Land south of Fostergate, Cawood	Residential	2.9	87

CAWOOD



Map Key

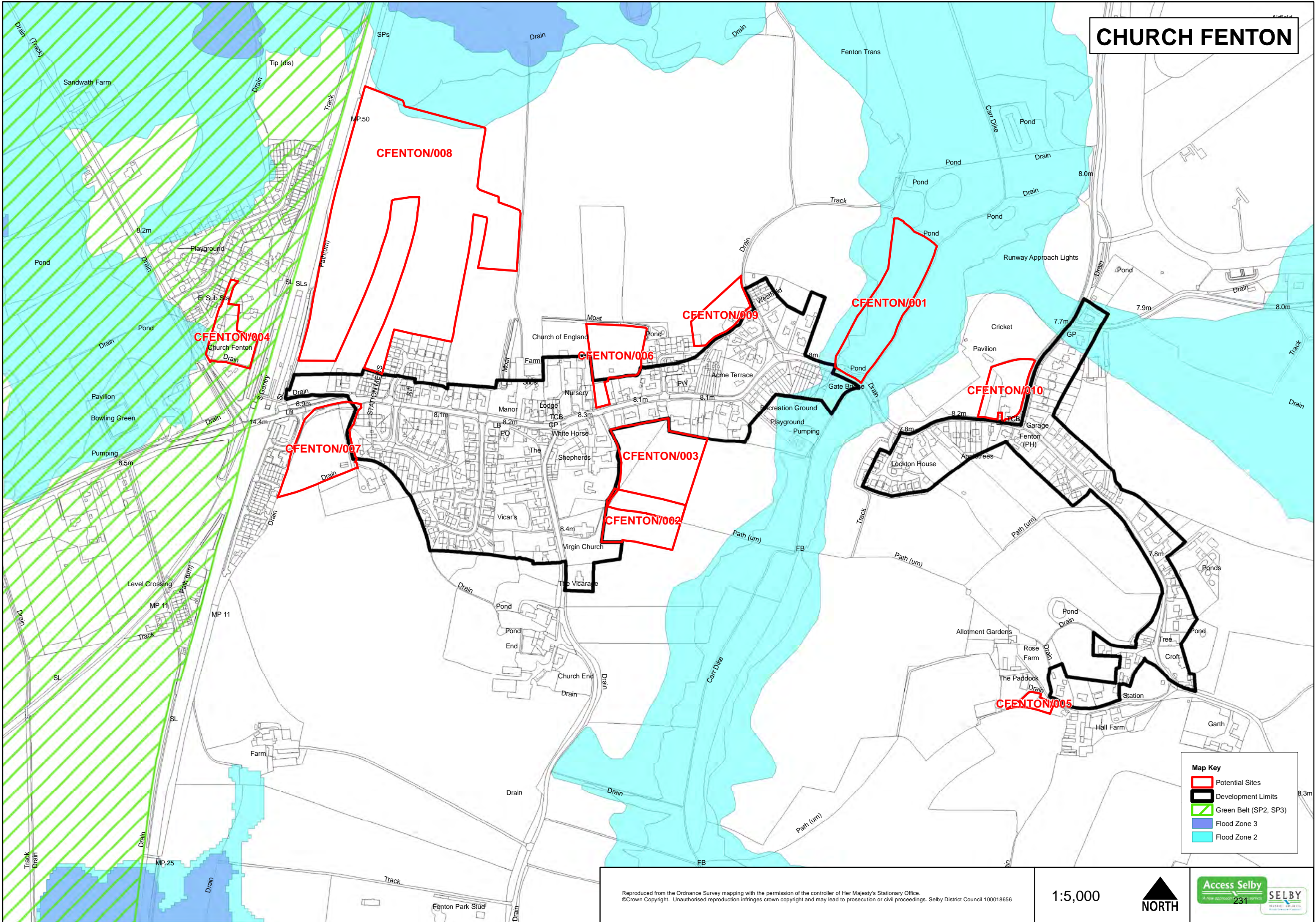
- Potential Sites
- Development Limits
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Church Fenton

SLAA Ref	Site name	Uses promoted by land owner	Site Size (Ha)	Theoretical housing yield at 30dph
CFENTON/001	Land north of Gate Bridge, Main Street, Church Fenton	Open Space / Community Use	1.53	46
CFENTON/002	Land east of Church of St Mary the Virgin, Church Street, Church Fenton	Residential Open Space / Community Use Leisure	0.89	27
CFENTON/003	Land east of Church Street, Church Fenton	Residential	1.7	51
CFENTON/004	Land south of Sandwath Drive, Church Fenton	Residential	0.53	16
CFENTON/005	Land south of Hall Lane, Church Fenton	Residential	0.11	3
CFENTON/006	Land rear of Kirk Fenton Primary School, Church Fenton	Residential	0.76	23
CFENTON/007	Land east of Bridge Close, Church Fenton	Residential	1.12	34
CFENTON/008	Land north of Station Road, Church Fenton	Residential	7.91	237

CFENTON/009	Land west of Northfield Lane, Church Fenton	Residential	0.49	15
CFENTON/010	Land west of Busk lane, Church Fenton	Residential	0.55	17

CHURCH FENTON



Map Key	
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	Flood Zone 2

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NORTH



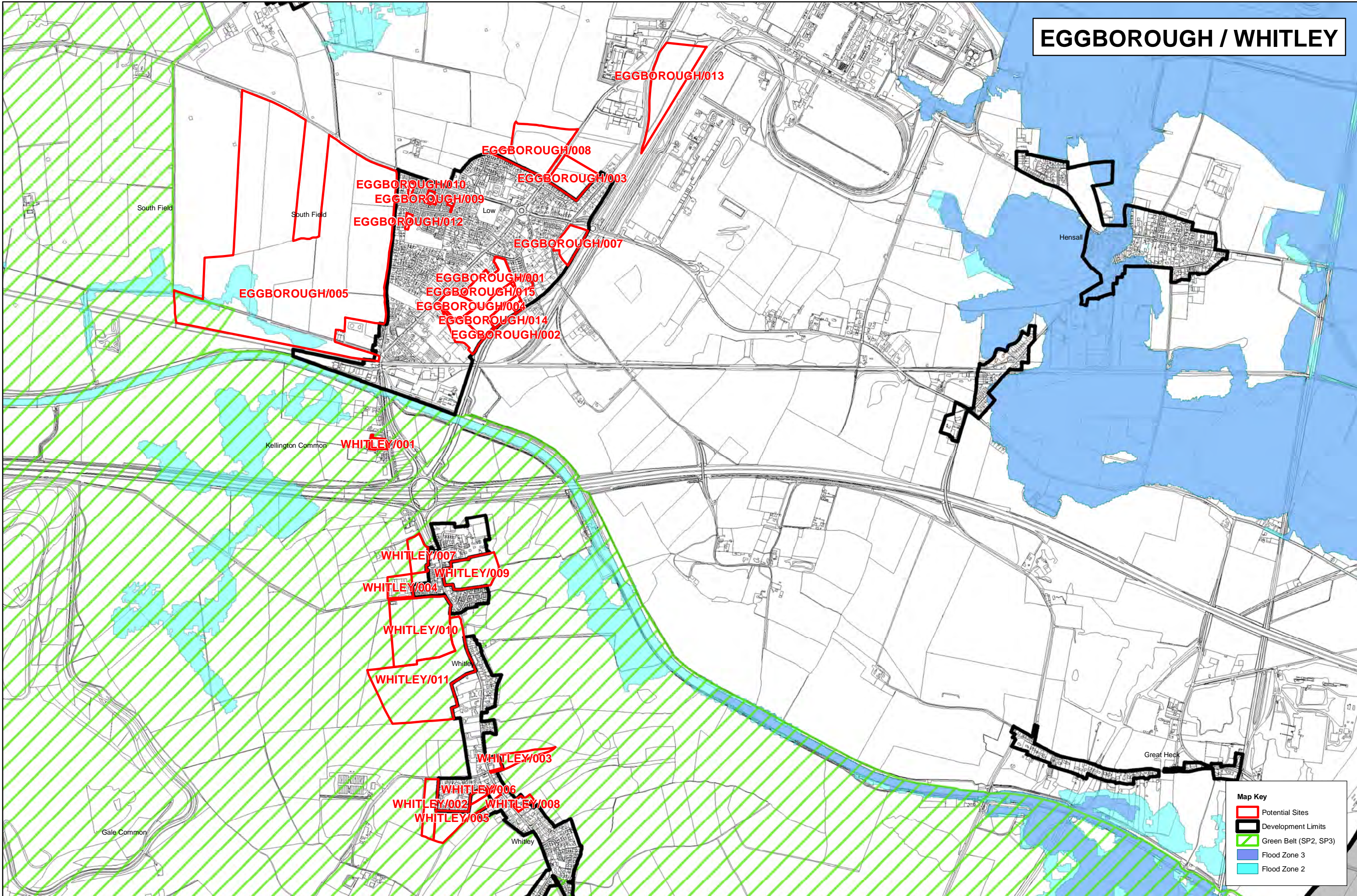
Eggborough & Whitley

SLAA Ref	Site name	Uses promoted by land owner	Site Size (Ha)	Theoretical housing yield at 30dph
EGGBOROUGH/001	Land south of Water Lane, Eggborough	Residential	2.36	71
EGGBOROUGH/002	Land west of Meadow View, Eggborough	Residential Employment - Retail Open Space / Community Use Leisure	0.86	26
EGGBOROUGH/003	Land east of Selby Road, Eggborough	Residential	2.51	75
EGGBOROUGH/004	Land Between Selby Road and A19, Eggborough	Residential Employment - Retail Employment - Commercial Employment - Industrial Open Space / Community Use Leisure Other	7.22	217
EGGBOROUGH/005	Land west of Kellington Lane, Eggborough	Residential	67.6	2028
EGGBOROUGH/006	Land south of Selby Road, Eggborough	Residential	1.32	40
EGGBOROUGH/007	Land east of High Eggborough Lane, Eggborough	Residential	1.43	43
EGGBOROUGH/008	Land north of Stuart Grove, Eggborough	Residential Open Space / Community Use	5.08	152

EGGBOROUGH/009	Land at Westfield Avenue Garages B, Eggborough		0.21	6
EGGBOROUGH/010	Land west of Westfield Road, Garages A, Eggborough		0.14	4
EGGBOROUGH/011	Land north of Westfield Avenue Garages C, Eggborough		0.1	3
EGGBOROUGH/012	Land east of Kellington Lane Garages D, Eggborough	Residential	0.15	5
EGGBOROUGH/013	Land at Tranmore Lane, Eggborough	Employment - Commercial Employment - Industrial	5.32	
EGGBOROUGH/014	Land west of White House Farm, Low Eggborough Road, Eggborough	Residential	2.57	77
EGGBOROUGH/015	Land between Selby Road and A19, Eggborough	Residential	6.76	203
WHITLEY/001	Ashcroft, Templar Close, Whitley	Residential	0.38	11
WHITLEY/002	Land south of Gravel Hill Lane, Whitley	Residential	1.52	46
WHITLEY/003	Land east of Poplar Farm, Doncaster Road, Whitley	Residential	0.99	30

WHITLEY/004	Land at Whitefield Lane, Whitley	Residential	1.12	34
WHITLEY/005	Land south of Larth Close, Whitley	Residential	2.21	66
WHITLEY/006	Land west of Larth Close, Whitley	Residential	0.35	11
WHITLEY/007	Land at School Farm, Learning Lane, Whitley	Residential	1.28	38
WHITLEY/008	Land at Blenheim House, Whitley	Residential	0.38	11
WHITLEY/009	Land north of Whitley Farm Close, Whitley	Residential Employment - Retail Open Space / Community Use Leisure	3.05	92
WHITLEY/010	Land south of Whitefield Lane, Whitley	Residential	7.69	231
WHITLEY/011	Land to rear of George and Dragon, Whitley	Residential Employment - Retail Employment - Commercial Open Space / Community Use Leisure	11	330

EGGBOROUGH / WHITLEY



Map Key

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Escrick

SLAA Ref	Site name	Uses promoted by land owner	Site Size (Ha)	Theoretical housing yield at 30dph
ESCRICK/001	Land north of Skipwith Road, Escrick	Residential Open Space / Community Use Leisure	18.79	564
ESCRICK/002	Land west of Escrick	Residential Open Space / Community Use	21.13	634

ESCRICK

YORK

Mill Hill

The Carrs

The Carrs

ESCRICK/001

ESCRICK/002

Escrick

Escrick Park

Map Key

- Potential Sites
- Site within City of York Council administrative area
- Development Limits
- Green Belt (SP2, SP3)
- Flood Zone 3
- Flood Zone 2

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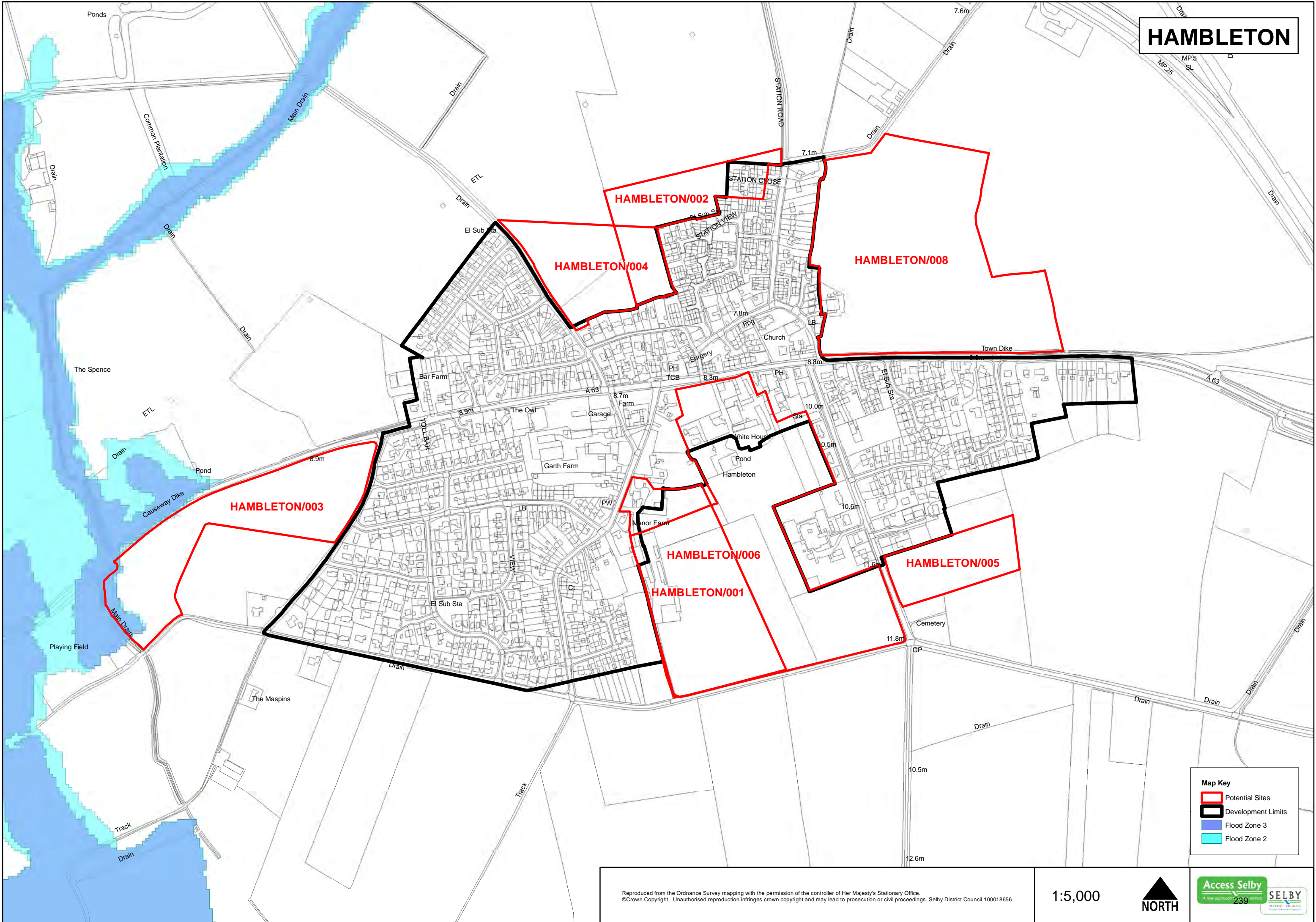
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Hambleton

SLAA Ref	Site name	Uses promoted by land owner	Site Size (Ha)	Theoretical housing yield at 30dph
HAMBLETON/001	Manor Farm, Chapel Street, Hambleton	Residential	5.03	151
HAMBLETON/002	Land West of Station Road, Hambleton	Residential	2.49	75
HAMBLETON/003	Land West of Bar Lane, Hambleton	Residential	4.46	134
HAMBLETON/004	Land east of Common Lane, Hambleton	Residential Open Space / Community Use	2.82	85
HAMBLETON/005	Land south of Gateforth Court, Hambleton	Residential Open Space / Community Use	1.71	51
HAMBLETON/006	White House Farm & Manor Farm, Hambleton	Residential Open Space / Community Use Leisure	11.36	341
HAMBLETON/007	Land east of A63 roundabout, Thorpe Willoughby (Hambleton Parish)	Residential Open Space / Community Use	3.82	115
HAMBLETON/008	Land north of Main Road, Hambleton	Residential	9.65	290

HAMBLETON



Map Key

- Potential Sites
- Development Limits
- Flood Zone 3
- Flood Zone 2

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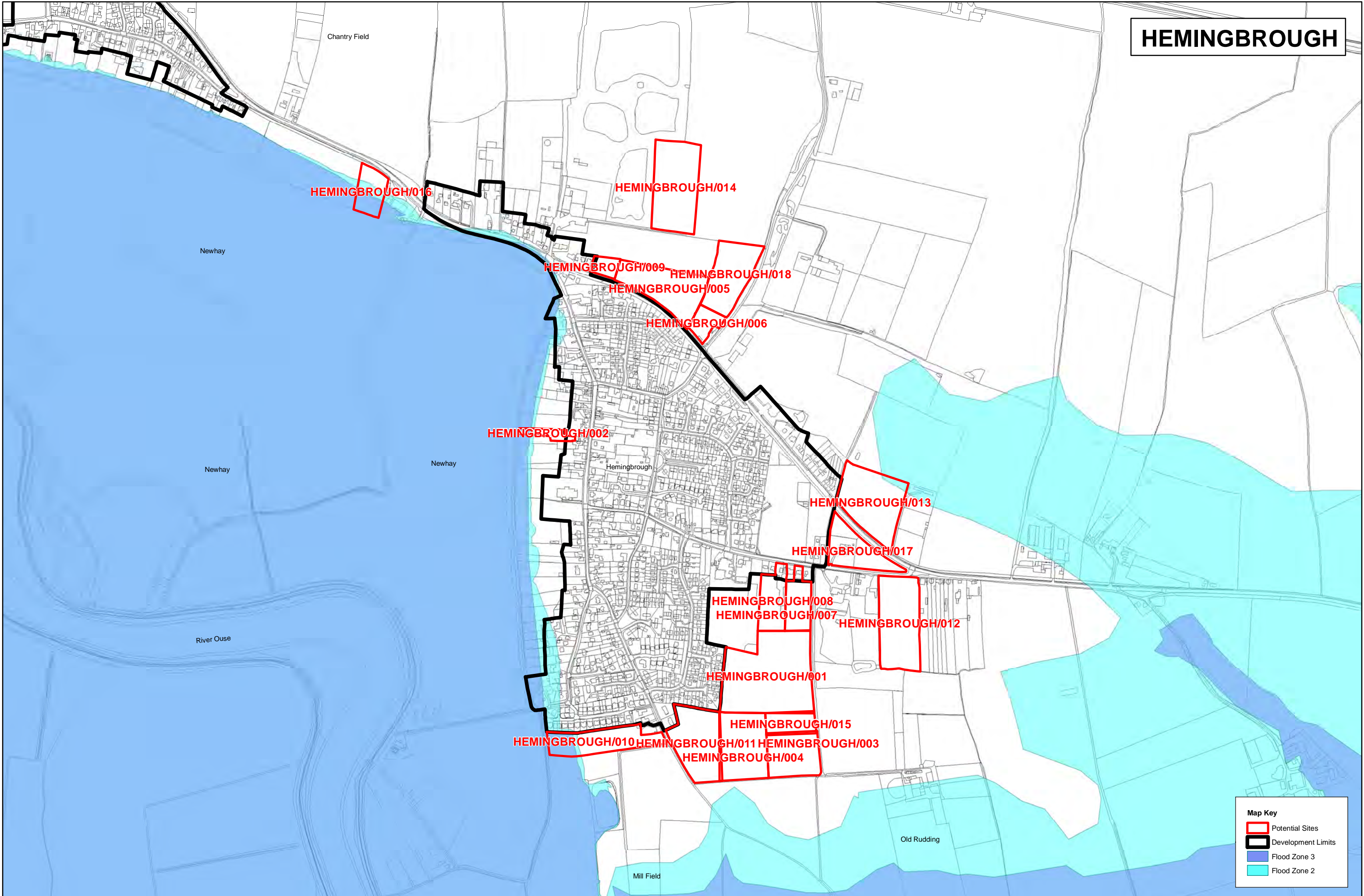
Hemingbrough

SLAA Ref	Site name	Uses promoted by land owner	Site Size (Ha)	Theoretical housing yield at 30dph
HEMINGBROUGH /001	Land to West of Chapel Balk Road, Hemingbrough	Residential	3.4	102
HEMINGBROUGH /002	Land to the West of Main Street, Hemingbrough	Residential	0.22	7
HEMINGBROUGH /003	Land west of Chapel Balk Lane, Hemingbrough	Residential	1.17	35
HEMINGBROUGH /004	Land between Barmby Ferry Road and Chapel Balk Road, Hemingbrough	Residential	1.63	49
HEMINGBROUGH /005	Land north of Villa Close/A63, Hemingbrough	Residential	1.61	48
HEMINGBROUGH /006	Land adjacent to Froghall Cottage, Hagg Lane, Hemingbrough	Residential	0.37	11
HEMINGBROUGH /007	Land to rear of Plain-An-Gwarry, School Road, Hemingbrough	Residential	0.71	21
HEMINGBROUGH /008	Plinthstones, School Road, Hemingbrough	Residential	0.82	25

HEMINGBROUGH /009	Land east of Willowdene, Hull Road, Hemingbrough	Residential Employment - Retail Employment - Commercial Employment - Industrial	0.25	8
HEMINGBROUGH /010	Land south of Orchard End, Hemingbrough	Residential	1.25	38
HEMINGBROUGH /011	Land east of Mill Lane, Hemingbrough	Residential	1.65	50
HEMINGBROUGH /012	Land south of School Road, Hemingbrough	Residential	1.91	57
HEMINGBROUGH /013	Land east of Poorlands Road, Hemingbrough	Residential	1.9	57
HEMINGBROUGH /014	Land east of Northfield Road, Hemingbrough	Residential Employment - Commercial Employment - Industrial	2.04	61
HEMINGBROUGH /015	Land west of Chapel Balk Lane, Hemingbrough	Residential	0.56	17
HEMINGBROUGH /016	Land west of Selchant Gardens, Hemingbrough	Residential Employment - Commercial Employment - Industrial	0.64	19
HEMINGBROUGH /017	Land north of School Road, Hemingbrough	Residential	1.04	31

HEMINGBROUGH /018	Land west of Hagg Lane, Hemingbrough	Residential Open Space / Community Use Leisure	1.39	42
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HEMINGBROUGH



Map Key

- Potential Sites
- Development Limits
- Flood Zone 3
- Flood Zone 2

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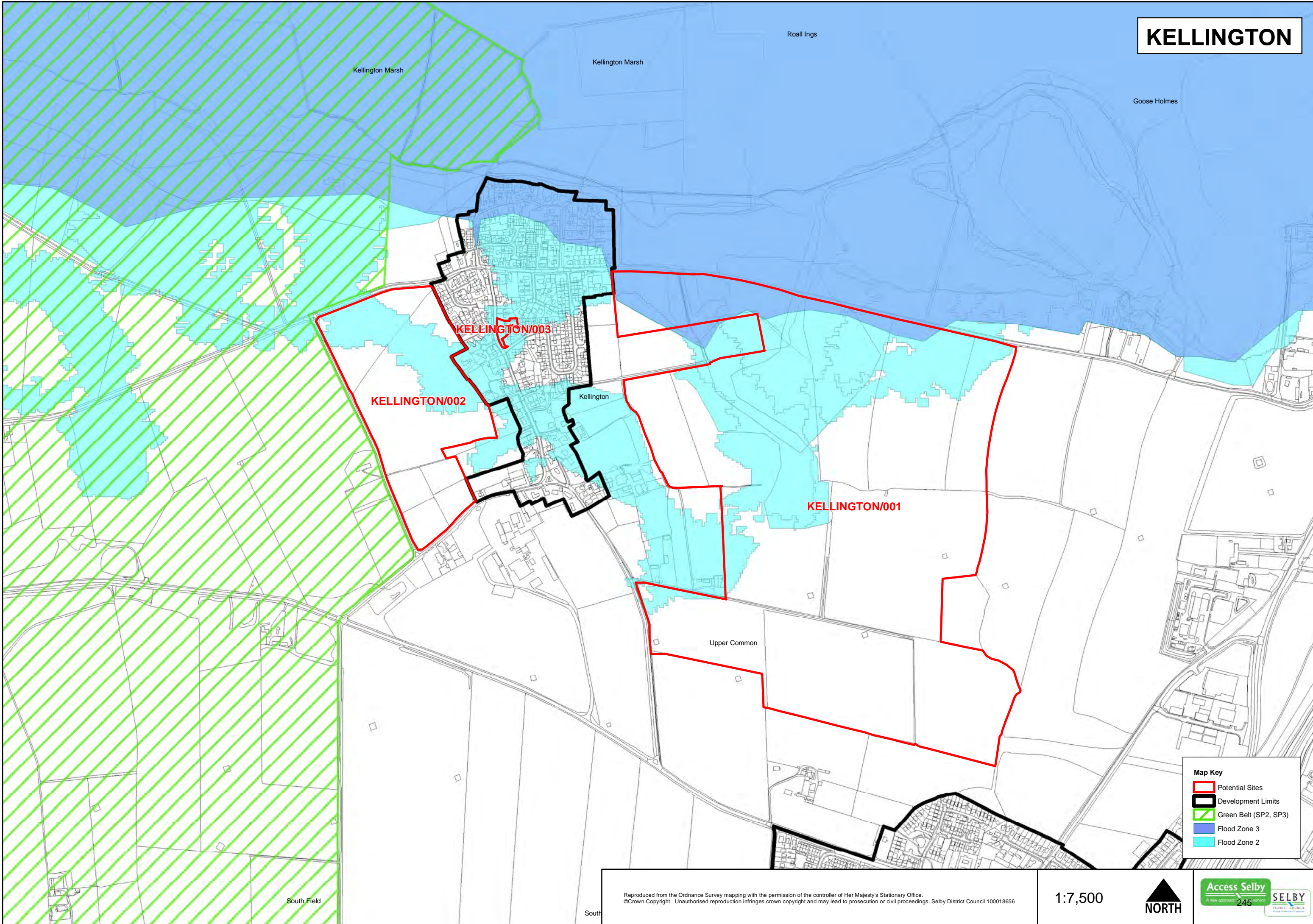
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Kellington

SLAA Ref	Site name	Uses promoted by land owner	Site Size (Ha)	Theoretical housing yield at 30dph
KELLINGTON/001	Land south of Weeland Road, Kellington	Residential	70.81	2124
KELLINGTON/002	Land south of Low Road, Kellington	Residential	13.67	410
KELLINGTON/003	Land north of Manor Garth, Kellington		0.17	5

KELLINGTON



Map Key

- Potential Sites
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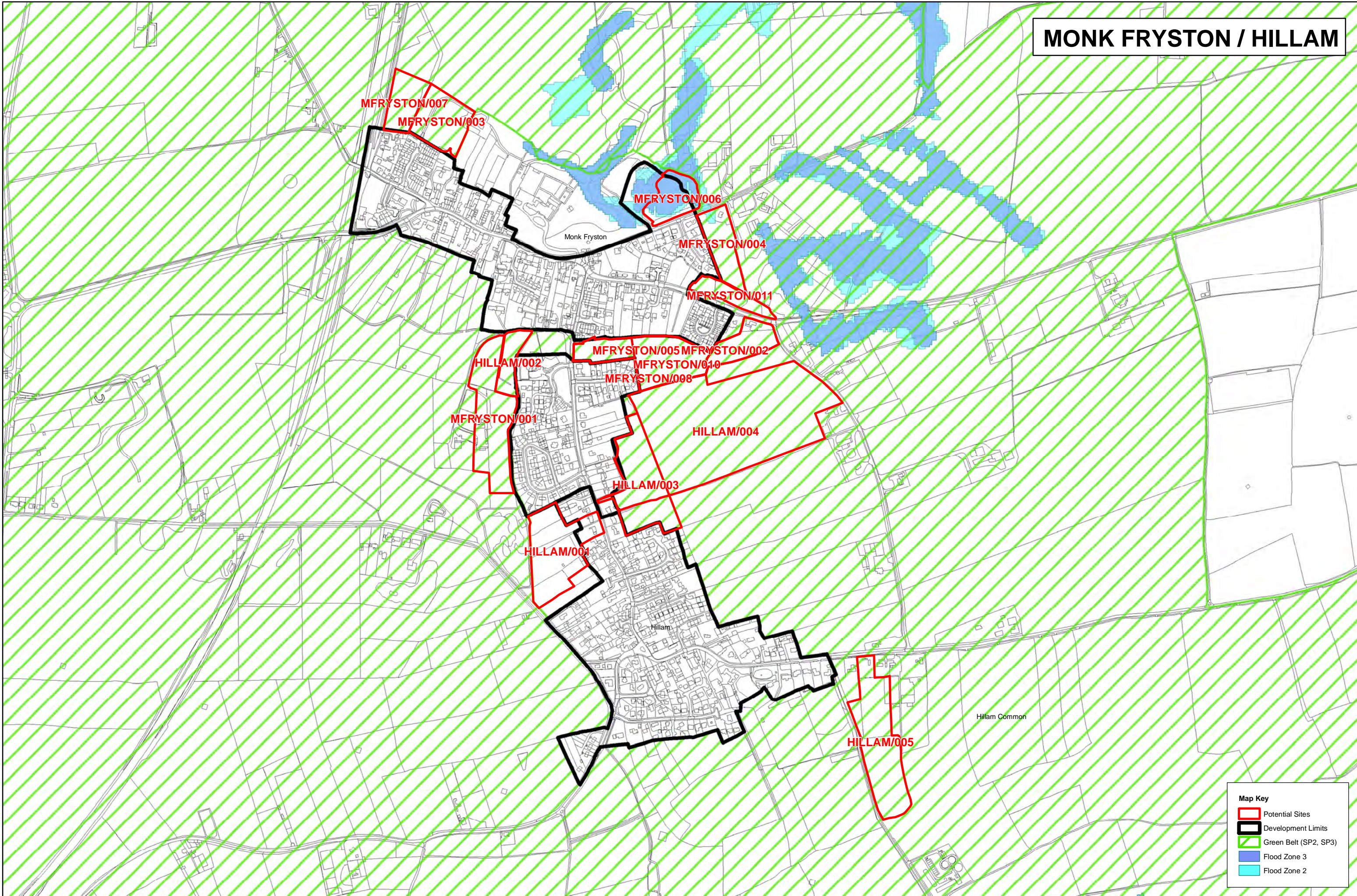


Monk Fryston & Hillam

SLAA Ref	Site name	Uses promoted by land owner	Site Size (Ha)	Theoretical housing yield at 30dph
MFRYSTON/001	Land at The Old Vicarage, Old Vicarage Lane, Monk Fryston	Residential Open Space / Community Use	2.4	72
MFRYSTON/002	Land south of the Cemetery, Monk Fryston	Residential Open Space / Community Use	1.58	47
MFRYSTON/003	Land north of Deer Park Court, Monk Fryston	Residential	1.38	41
MFRYSTON/004	Land south of Fryston Common Lane, Monk Fryston	Residential	1.08	32
MFRYSTON/005	Land between Water Lane and Main Street, Monk Fryston	Residential Open Space / Community Use	3.17	95
MFRYSTON/006	Land north of Fryston Common Lane, Monk Fryston	Residential	0.98	29
MFRYSTON/007	Land west of Deer Park Lane, Monk Fryston	Residential	0.93	28
MFRYSTON/008	Land north and east of Hillcrest, Monk Fryston	Residential Open Space / Community Use	2.23	67
MFRYSTON/010	Land between Water Lane and Main Street, Monk Fryston	Residential Open Space / Community Use	3.17	95
MFRYSTON/011	Land south of 8 Priory Park Grove, Monk Fryston	Residential	0.63	19
HILLAM/001	Land west of Main Street, Hillam	Residential	2.34	70

HILLAM/002	Land south of Old Vicarage Lane, Hillam	Residential	0.61	18
HILLAM/003	Land east of Lumby Hill, Hillam	Residential	2.33	70
HILLAM/004	Land north of Dunmire Road, Hillam		10.19	306
HILLAM/005	Land south of Hillam Common Lane, Hillam	Residential	2.71	81

MONK FRYSTON / HILLAM



Map Key

- Potential Sites
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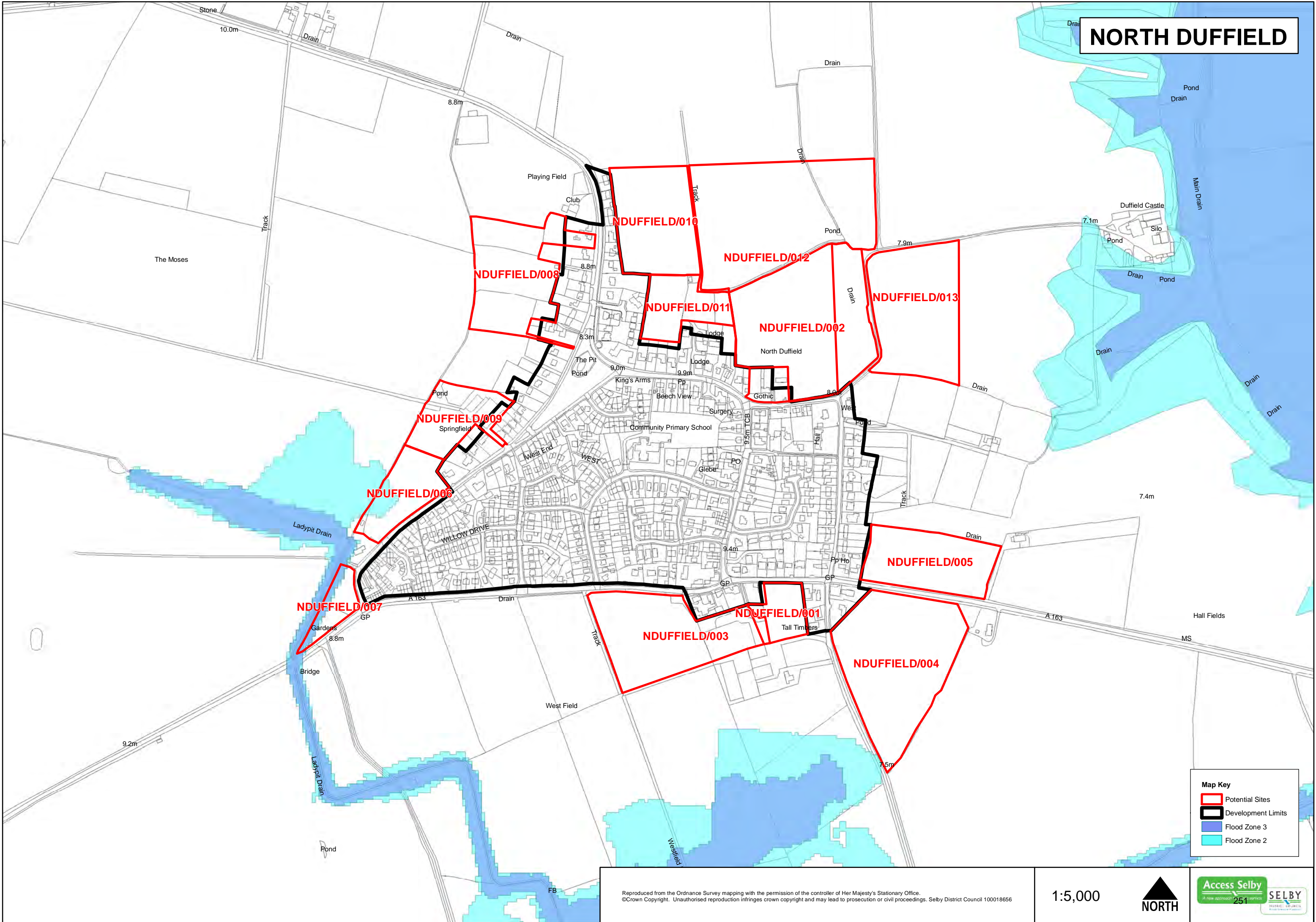
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North Duffield

SLAA Ref	Site name	Uses promoted by land owner	Site Size (Ha)	Theoretical housing yield at 30dph
NDUFFIELD/001	Land rear of Tall Timbers, Menthorpe Lane, North Duffield	Residential Employment - Commercial	0.64	19
NDUFFIELD/002	Land at Gothic Farm, Main Street, North Duffield	Residential	4.29	129
NDUFFIELD/003	Land to the west and south of Meadow Gate, North Duffield	Residential Employment - Commercial Employment - Industrial	2.67	80
NDUFFIELD/004	Land south of A163 and East of Menthorpe Lane, North Duffield	Residential Open Space / Community Use Leisure	3.58	107
NDUFFIELD/005	Land north of A163, North Duffield	Residential Open Space / Community Use Leisure	1.76	53
NDUFFIELD/006	Land north of Green Lane, North Duffield	Residential Open Space / Community Use Leisure	1.06	32
NDUFFIELD/007	Land west of Green Lane, North Duffield	Residential Open Space / Community Use Leisure	0.49	15
NDUFFIELD/008	Land west of The Green, North Duffield	Residential possible primary school Open Space /Community Use	2.31	69

NDUFFIELD/009	Land at Springfield House Farm, North Duffield	Residential	1.14	34
NDUFFIELD/010	Land east of York Road, North Duffield	Residential Open Space / Community Use	2.05	62
NDUFFIELD/011	Land surrounding Field View House, Beech Grove, North Duffield	Residential	1.02	31
NDUFFIELD/012	Land north of Back Lane, North Duffield	Residential Open Space / Community Use	7.44	223
NDUFFIELD/013	Land at Hall Farm, North Duffield	Residential	2.73	82

NORTH DUFFIELD



Map Key

- Potential Sites
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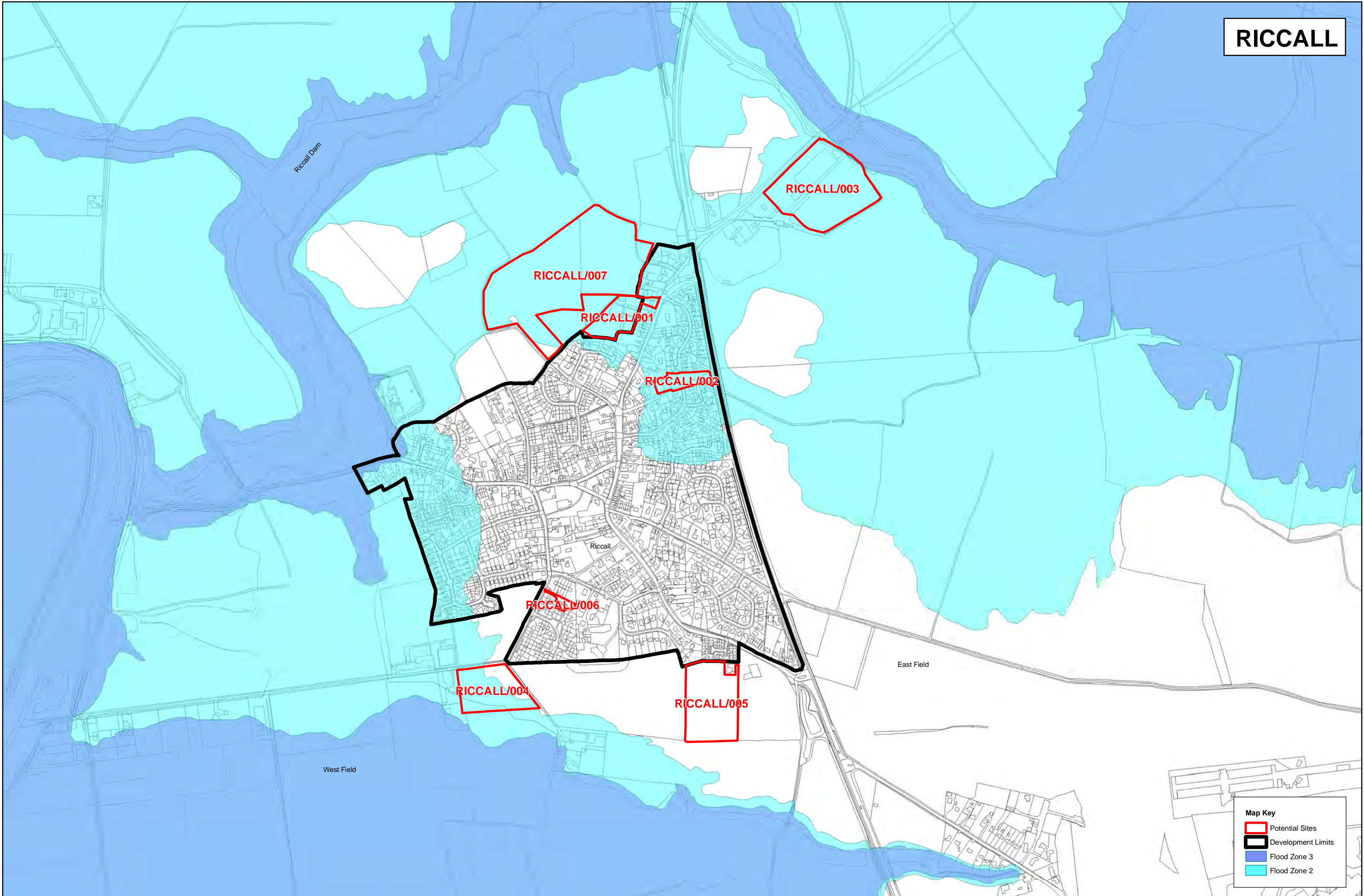
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Riccall

SLAA Ref	Site name	Uses promoted by land owner	Site Size (Ha)	Theoretical housing yield at 30dph
RICCALL/001	Land rear of 31 York Road, Riccall	Residential	0.84	25
RICCALL/002	Land north of Chapel Walk, Riccall	Residential	0.41	12
RICCALL/003	Land east of York Road, Riccall	Employment - Commercial Employment - Industrial	3.24	
RICCALL/004	Land south of Landing Lane, Riccall	Residential	1.45	44
RICCALL/005	Land south of Beech Park Close, Riccall	Residential	2.06	62
RICCALL/006	Land at Chestnut Terrace, Riccall	Residential	0.1	3
RICCALL/007	Land north of Riccall	Residential	6.42	193
RICCALL/008 (this site is away from the village so is not shown on the map – see 'Call for Sites' webpage.)	Riccall Business Park, Selby Road, Riccall	Employment - Commercial Employment - Industrial Quasi employment uses including renewable/low carbon energy development	42	

RICCALL



Map Key

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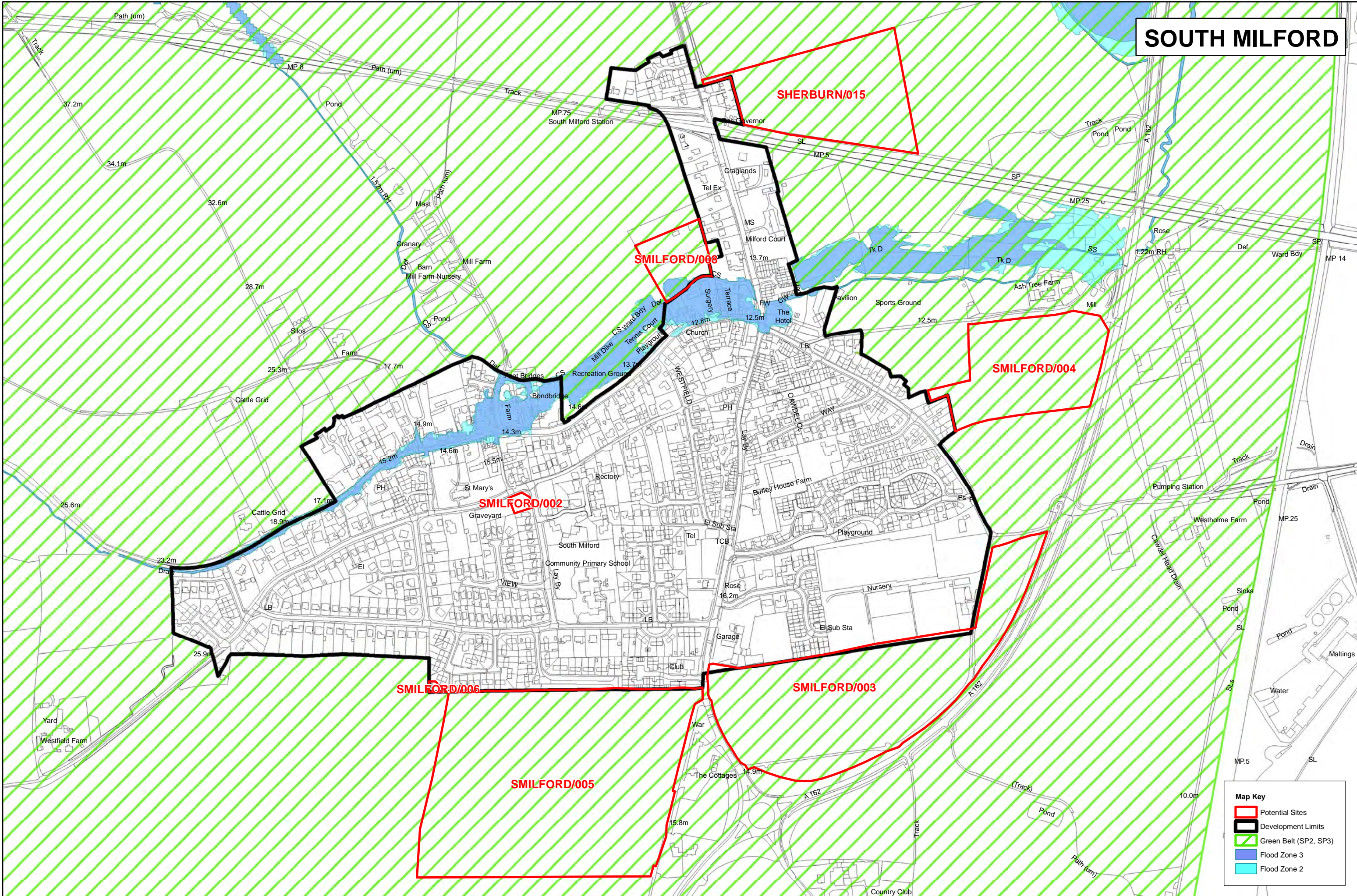
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South Milford

SLAA Ref	Site name	Uses promoted by land owner	Site Size (Ha)	Theoretical housing yield at 30dph
SMILFORD/001	Hall Farm, Butts Lane, Lumby	Residential	0.46	14
SMILFORD/002	Land south of Westfield Lane, South Milford	Residential	0.07	2
SMILFORD/003	Land north of Lundsyrke Lane, South Milford	Residential	7.12	214
SMILFORD/004	Land south of Mill Lane, South Milford	Residential	3.13	94
SMILFORD/005	Land south of Legion Street, South Milford	Residential	10.45	314
SMILFORD/006	Land at Grove Crescent, South Milford	Residential	0.04	1
	Land at Lumby Court, Lumby	Residential	0.58	17
SMILFORD/008	Land rear of 11 Milford Road, South Milford	Residential	0.82	25

SOUTH MILFORD



Map Key

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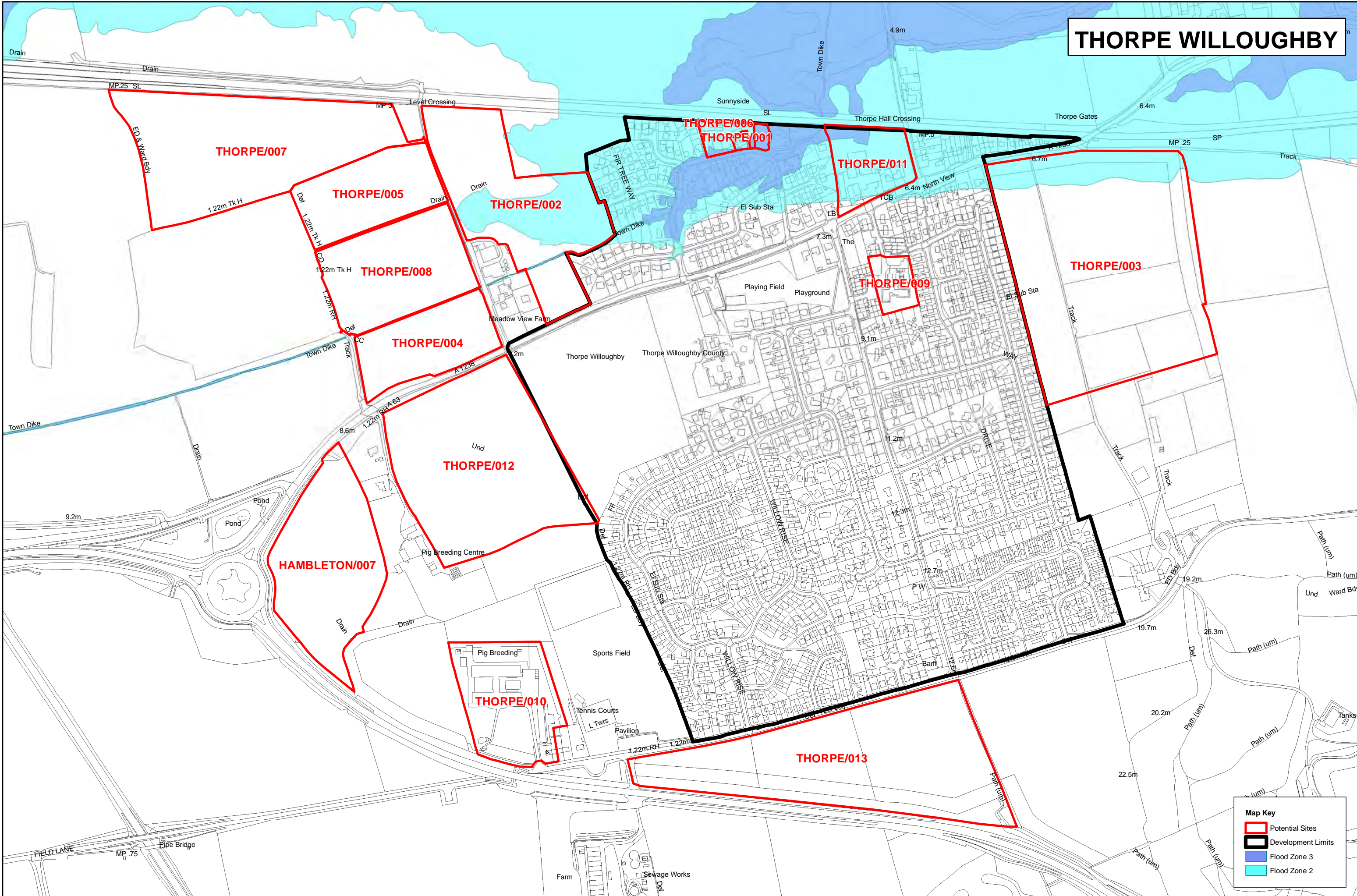


Thorpe Willoughby

SLAA Ref	Site name	Uses promoted by land owner	Site Size (Ha)	Theoretical housing yield at 30dph
THORPE/001	Sunnyside Farm, Fir Tree Lane, Thorpe Willoughby	Residential	0.45	14
THORPE/002	Land north of Leeds Road, Thorpe Willoughby	Residential	4.4	132
THORPE/003	Land east of Linden Way, Thorpe Willoughby	Residential	9.73	292
THORPE/004	Land north of Leeds Road, Thorpe Willoughby	Residential	2.01	60
THORPE/005	Land west of Harry Moor Lane, Thorpe Willoughby	Residential	2.22	67
THORPE/006	Sunnyside Farm, Fir Tree Lane, Thorpe Willoughby	Residential	0.31	9
THORPE/007	Land west of Harry Moor Lane, Thorpe Willoughby	Residential	5.75	173
THORPE/008	Land west of Meadow View Farm, Thorpe Willoughby	Residential	2.99	90
THORPE/009	Land at Hollygarth, Thorpe Willoughby	Residential The site could be developed as an extra care facility. Would replace the former EPH	0.48	14

THORPE/010	Land north of Field Lane, Thorpe Willoughby	Residential	2.5	75
THORPE/011	White House Farm, Leeds Road, Thorpe Willoughby	Residential	1.28	38
THORPE/012	Land south of Leeds Road, Thorpe Willoughby	Residential	6.18	185
THORPE/013	Land south of Field Lane, Thorpe Willoughby (Gateforth Parish)	Residential	6.85	206

THORPE WILLOUGHBY



Ulleskelf

SLAA Ref	Site name	Uses promoted by land owner	Site Size (Ha)	Theoretical housing yield at 30dph
ULLESKELF/001	RAF Church Fenton, Church Fenton (Ulleskelf Parish)	Residential Employment - Retail Employment - Commercial Employment - Industrial Open Space / Community Use Leisure	181.8	5454
ULLESKELF/002	Land north of Boggart Lane, Ulleskelf	Residential Employment - Industrial Open Space / Community Use	0.97	29
ULLESKELF/003	Four Leaf Nurseries, Church Fenton Lane, Ulleskelf	Residential	0.9	27
ULLESKELF/004	Land at west End farm, Ulleskelf	Residential It is anticipated that the site will include service roads and other infrastructure to serve West End as encouraged by the County highways Open Space / Community Use	1.19	36
ULLESKELF/005	Land south of Barley Horn Road, Ulleskelf	Residential It is anticipated that the site will service roads and other infrastructure. Open Space / Community Use	2.83	85

ULLESKELF/006	Ulleskelf Station, Ulleskelf	Residential	0.98	29
ULLESKELF/007	RAF Church Fenton, Church Fenton (Ulleskelf Parish)	Residential	5.28	158
ULLESKELF/008	Land at Church Fenton Lane, Ulleskelf	Residential	0.42	13
ULLESKELF/009	Four Leaf Nurseries, Church Fenton Lane, Ulleskelf	Residential	0.9	27
ULLESKELF/010	Land east of Bell Lane, Ulleskelf	Residential	1.34	40

Elsewhere in the District

SLAA Ref	Site name	Uses promoted by land owner	Site Size (Ha)	Theoretical housing yield at 30dph
BARKSTON/001	Land at Sawyer Wells Farm, Saw Wells Lane, Barkston Ash	Residential	1.26	38
BARLOW/001	Land east of Mill Lane, Barlow	Residential	1.26	38
BARLOW/002	Land north of Park Road, Barlow	Residential	0.04	1
BARLOW/003	Land at Oak Tree Nursery, Mill Lane, Barlow	Residential	0.47	14
BEAL/001	Land north of Ings Lane, Beal	Residential	0.65	20
BEAL/002	Land east of Common Lane, Beal	Residential	0.62	19
BEAL/003	Land south of Manor Road, BEAL	Residential	1.64	49
BEAL/004	Land south of Beal Lane, Beal	Residential	0.38	11
BIGGIN/001	Land adjacent to Little Common Farm, Biggin Lane, Biggin	Residential	1.02	31
BILBROUGH/001	Land Adjacent to 3 The Old Stables, Moor Lane, Bilbrough	Residential	0.22	7

BIRKIN/001	Land north of Haddlesey Road, Birkin	Residential	0.84	25
BIRKIN/002	Land west of Main Street, Birkin	Residential	3.8	114
BOLTONPERCY/001	Land to the West of Marsh Lane, Bolton Percy	Residential	0.51	15
BOLTONPERCY/002	Land north of School Lane, Bolton Percy	Residential Leisure	1.07	32
BSALMON/001	Land at corner Beech Grove, Burton Salmon	Residential	0.02	1
BSALMON/002	Land at Beech Grove, Burton Salmon	Residential	0.03	1
BURN/001	Burn Grange Farm, Doncaster Road, Burn	Residential Employment - Retail Employment - Commercial	6.17	185
BURN/002	Land north of West Lane, Burn	Residential	2.84	85
BURN/003	Land south of West Lane, Burn	Residential	1.84	55
BURN/004	Land west of Main Street, Burn	Residential	0.29	9
CAMBLESFORTH/001	Land adjacent to Parkwood farm, Selby Road, Camblesforth	Residential	0.66	20
CAMBLESFORTH/002	Land at New Oak Farm, Cambelsforth	Residential	2.03	61

CAMBLESFORTH/003	Land north of Beech Grove, Cambelsforth	Residential Open Space / Community Use	9.3	279
CAMBLESFORTH/004	Land east of Millfield Drive, Cambelsforth	Residential	0.39	12
CAMBLESFORTH/005	Land south of Prospect Close, Cambelsforth	Residential	0.04	1
CAMBLESFORTH/006	Land at Oaklands Close, Cambelsforth	Residential	0.09	3
CHADDLESEY/001	Land south of Millfield, Chapel Haddlesey	Residential	1.1	33
CHADDLESEY/002	Land west of Millfield, CHapel Haddlesey	Residential	1.39	42
CHADDLESEY/003	Land east of Millfield Road, Chapel Haddlesey	Residential	0.21	6
CLIFFE/001	Land west of Broadlands, Hull Road, Lund (Cliffe)	Other	4.6	
CLIFFE/002	Land west of York Road, Cliffe	Residential	0.64	19
CLIFFE/003	Land at Bon Accord Farm, Cliffe	Residential Employment/Retail/ farm shop/ Employment - Commercial Employment - Industrial	0.64	19
CLIFFE/004	Land east of York Road, Cliffe	Residential Open Space / Community Use	2.87	86
CLIFFE/005	Land off Fenwick Lane, Cliffe	Residential	0.19	6

CLIFFE/006	Whitemoor Business Park, Cliffe Common, Cliffe	Employment - Commercial Employment - Industrial	27.05	
CLIFFE/007	Land south of Station Lane, Cliffe	Residential	0.43	13
CLIFFE/008	Land south of Turnham Lane, Cliffe	Residential	0.83	25
COLTON/001	Land north of Main Street, Colton	Residential	1.71	51
DRAX/001	Land south of Main Road, Drax	Residential	4.4	132
FAIRBURN/001	Land to rear of Renarta, Rawfield Lane, Fairburn	Residential	0.85	26
FAIRBURN/002	Land at First Pinfold Farm, Caudle Hill, Fairburn	Residential	0.37	11
FAIRBURN/003	Land at Beckfield Lane, Fairburn	Residential	0.03	1
FAIRBURN/004	Land north of Top House Farm Mews, Fairburn	Residential	2.35	71
FAIRBURN/005	Land west of Silver Street, Fairburn	Residential	0.8	24
FAIRBURN/006	Land west of the A1246, Fairburn	Open Space / Community Use Leisure	0.63	
FAIRBURN/007	Land adjacent Beech House, Silver Street, Fairburn		0.41	12
FAIRBURN/008	Land north of Top House Farm Mews, Fairburn		2.35	71

FAIRBURN/009	Land at Watergarth Quarry, Lunnsfield Lane, Fairburn		2.62	79
FAIRBURN/010	Land south of Rawfield Lane, Fairburn		1.1	33
GATEFORTH/001	Land south of Hillum Road, Gateforth	Residential	0.61	18
HCOURTNEY/001	Land at Royal Oak, Hirst Courtney	Residential	0.34	10
HENSALL/001	Land to North of Weeland Road, Hensall	Residential	0.97	29
HENSALL/002	A19 Caravan Storage Ltd, Hazel Old Lane, Hensall	Residential Open Space / Community Use	1.6	48
HENSALL/003	Land east of Heck Lane, Hensall	Residential	0.81	24
HENSALL/004	Land at Former Eggborough Water Works, Hensall		2.93	88
HENSALL/005	Land east of Church Lane, Hensall	Residential Employment - Retail	0.66	20
HENSALL/006	Land west of Springfield Farm, Weeland Road, Hensall	Employment - Commercial Employment - Industrial	9.27	0
HENSALL/007	Land north of Weeland Road, Hensall	Residential Employment - Retail Employment - Commercial Employment - Industrial Leisure	6.57	197

KELFIELD/001	Institute Field, Riccall Lane, Kelfield	Residential Employment - Industrial Mixed use - home/work development	1	30
KELLINGLEY/001	Land north of Weeland Road, Kellingley	Residential	1.12	34
KELLINGLEY/002	Kellingley Colliery, Weeland Road, Kellingley	Employment - Commercial Employment - Industrial Quasi-employment type uses including renewable energy and low carbon uses.	74.62	
KSMEATON/001	Land east of Rectory Court, Kirk Smeaton	Residential	0.37	11
KSMEATON/002	Land north of Went Bridge Road, Kirk Smeaton	Residential	1.35	41
KSMEATON/003	Land north of Water Lane, Little Smeaton	Residential	0.03	1
LONGDRAX/001	Drax Power Station, Drax	Energy generation and associated infrastructure. The White Rose CCS project is a proposal to develop a 450MW coal fired power station with full carbon	665.4	
LSMEATON/001	Land at College Farm, Little Smeaton	Residential	0.52	16
NEWTHORPE/001	Land at Hillcrest, Old Great North Road, Newthorpe	Other	0.55	
NEWTONKYME/001	Papyrus Works, Newton Kyme	Residential Employment - Commercial Open Space / Community Use	11.1	333

NEWTONKYME/002	Land south of Papyrus Villas, Newton Kyme	Residential	0.45	14
SAXTON/001	Land east of Milner Lane, Saxton	Residential	1.54	46
SDUFFIELD/001	Land adjacent to Willow Cottage, Mill Lane, South Duffield	Residential Open Space / Community Use Leisure	3.06	92
SDUFFIELD/002	Land north of Moor Lane, South Duffield	Residential	0.45	14
SDUFFIELD/003	Land South of Moor Lane, South Duffield	Residential	1.15	35
SKIPWITH/001	Land south of Holmes Way, Little Skipwith, Skipwith	Residential	0.04	1
SKIPWITH/002	Land north of Holmes Way, Little Skipwith, Skipwith	Residential	0.04	1
SKIPWITH/003	Land north of Main Street, Skipwith	Residential	0.57	17
SKIPWITH/004	Land south of Main Street, Skipwith	Residential	0.66	20
STILLINGFLEET/001	Land north of Escrick Road, Stillingfleet	Residential	0.22	7
STILLINGFLEET/002	Land south of The Green, Stillingfleet	Residential	0.52	16

STILLINGFLEET/003	Former Stillingfleet Mine, Cawood Road, Stillingfleet	Employment - Commercial Employment - Industrial Quasi-employment type uses including renewable energy and low carbon uses. Leisure	31.67	
STUTTON/001	Land north of Church Lane, Stutton	Residential	0.05	2
TOWTON/001	Land east of The Close, Towton	Residential Leisure Other	1.84	55
TOWTON/002	Land at Towton Hall, Towton	Residential	0.67	20
WHITLEY/011	Land to rear of George and Dragon, Whitley	Residential Employment - Retail Employment - Commercial Open Space / Community Use Leisure	11	330
WISTOW/001	Land to rear of Westcote, Station Road, Wistow	Residential	0.16	5
WISTOW/002	Plantation House / Plantation Garage, Cawood Road, Wistow	Residential	0.89	27
WISTOW/003	Land at Willowside, Cawood Road, Wistow	Residential	1.25	38
WISTOW/004	Land to rear of Oak Farm, Garmancarr Lane, Wistow	Residential Employment - Retail Open Space / Community Use Leisure	0.61	18

WISTOW/005	Land between Field Lane and Lordship Lane, Wistow	Residential Employment - Retail Employment - Commercial Employment - Industrial Open Space / Community Use Leisure	3.43	103
WISTOW/006	Land south of Long Lane, Wistow	Residential Leisure	6.39	192
WISTOW/007	Land north of Long Lane, Wistow	Residential Leisure	11.66	350
WISTOW/008	Land north of Windgate Hill Lane, Wistow	Residential Leisure	6.8	204
WISTOW/009	Former Wistow Mine, Long Lane, Wistow	Employment - Commercial Employment - Industrial Quasi-employment type uses including renewable energy and low carbon uses. Leisure	12.23	
WOMERSLEY/001	Park Farm & Rookery Farm, Womersley	Residential	1.31	39
WOMERSLEY/002	Land at Manor Farm, Womersley	Residential Employment - Industrial	1.41	42
WOMERSLEY/003	Land at Station Road, Womersley		0.14	4



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

Sustainability Appraisal Report

November 2014

Waterman Energy, Environment & Design Limited

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

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Comments

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Our Markets



Property & Buildings



Transport & Infrastructure



Energy & Utilities



Environment

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Non-Technical Summary

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

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

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

The SA Framework for *PLAN* Selby

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Introduction

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

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

The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004² (the 'SEA Regulations') requires strategic environmental assessment of a wide range of plans and programmes, including Local Development Documents, if they may give rise to significant environmental effects. SEA is a process to ensure that any significant environmental effects are identified, assessed, mitigated, communicated to decision-makers, and monitored, and that opportunities for public involvement in the process are provided. SEA and SA are very closely linked. SA aims to integrate sustainability issues into decision making by appraising the plan or strategy using environmental, social and economic objectives. SEA also aims to facilitate sustainable development but its emphasis is on integrating environmental considerations into decision making, through a thorough analysis of environmental issues. Although the requirement to carry out both an SA and SEA is mandatory, it is possible to satisfy the requirements of both pieces of legislation through a single appraisal process.

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

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

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

¹ HMSO (2004) Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act

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

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

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

2. Scoping the SA

2.1 Methodology

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

2.2 Review of Relevant Strategies, Plans and Programmes

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

2.3 Baseline Characterisation

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

The full review of baseline data is provided in Appendix B. The information is representative of the current situation in the District, including, where possible, any trends, and key sustainability issues. It is important to note that baseline data is drawn from both quantitative sources, where known, and also qualitative data to provide a comprehensive baseline characterisation. The key sustainability issues identified as part of this baseline review are summarised below.

2.3.1 Limitations and Outstanding Data

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

Where possible, trends in baseline conditions have been described, however trends were not available in all cases due to lack of available data. In many cases studies are not repeated, and consequently provide only 'snapshot' information. Additionally, the date of data varies meaning that some baseline data is more up to date than others.

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

2.4 Key Sustainability Issues

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

2.4.1 Economic

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

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

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

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

Tourism is seen as a small but important economic contributor to the District's economy and future development should not compromise the historic, cultural and natural resources of the District, on which it depends. There is also a need to improve tourism facilities across the District.

2.4.2 Social

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

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

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

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

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

The level of service access and availability varies considerably throughout the District with many rural parts experiencing poor public transport provision. 39% of rural residents said they had difficulty accessing cultural and recreational facilities and 31% had difficulty getting to hospital. Future development will need to improve access to employment, key services, and leisure facilities, particularly in rural parts of the District and to enhance public transport provision.

School rolls indicate that, whilst there is capacity when considering the District as a whole, many schools within Selby District are operating near to or above their current capacity. Increased demand for school places arising from further development will need to be identified at an early stage and appropriate educational provision and investment assessed as part of the planning process.

The District Council's 2006 survey of recreational open space revealed that the general level of provision falls below the standard recommended by the National Playing Fields Association (NPFA) of 2.4 hectares (6 acres) per 1,000 population. There are also considerable variations in the amount and distribution of recreational open space across the District. The most significant deficiencies were found at Brayton, Byram cum Sutton, Carlton and Whitley, and the need for improvement of open space was identified in the market towns of Selby, Sherburn-in-Elmet and Tadcaster. The shortage of recreational open space in the District will need to be addressed by retaining the existing resource and through the allocation of additional land for this purpose.

2.4.3 Environmental

Extensive series of flood meadows, pastures and wet woodlands in the lower Derwent Valley are acknowledged for their international importance as wetland and waterfowl habitats and there is a RAMSAR site at the River Derwent. In addition, the River Derwent, Derwent Valley and Skipwith Common have international status. There are also 14 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) in the District. Barlow Common is a Statutory Local Nature Reserve. Future development should seek to maximise every opportunity to protect and enhance the biodiversity of the District.

The majority of the District is rural in nature. However, growing pressure from inward migration and the growth of towns and villages has been recognised as a major issue. There is also potential for conflict between preserving and enhancing the District's historic environmental assets, whilst accommodating its requirements for development. Future development should continue to protect and enhance the landscape, townscape (including urban fringes), rural and historic character of the District without compromising its economic, social and environmental sustainability.

Selby District is self-sufficient in water supply and exports water to a wide area in North Yorkshire. However, there is historical and contemporary concern that over-abstraction from the Sherwood Sandstone Aquifer may be occurring, threatening local wetland habitats. This issue is presently regulated by the Environment Agency within the Humber Region Management Scheme, with the entire District covered by a Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (CAMS). Yorkshire Water has however, confirmed that water supply should not represent a constraint to future development within the District.

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

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

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

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

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

Whilst the District enjoys good access to the national motorway network, some traffic congestion remains in Selby town at peak times, although this has improved considerably since the opening of the Selby bypass in 2004. However, Tadcaster still suffers from heavy commercial vehicles within the town centre, due to the limited access to the bypass at the A162 interchange. Transport demand in both of these areas is likely to increase, in line with general traffic growth and the likely future housing growth in the settlements. A variety of bus companies operate within the District, providing access to market towns, and to larger settlements beyond the District boundary. However, in places the service provision is limited. Future development will need to improve public transport facilities and provision, and locate new development close to existing centres to encourage walking, cycling and the use of public transport. Development strategy can have an influence on reducing the need for lengthy journeys by car e.g. commuting to surrounding towns and cities by increasing access to facilities within the District.

2.5 SA Framework

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

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

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

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

Key Objectives/Sub-Objectives	
ECONOMIC	
1.	Good quality employment opportunities available to all
1.1	Will it provide employment opportunities that match and enhance the needs and skills of the local workforce?
1.2	Will it encourage the development of economies and employment opportunities in those areas that have suffered economic decline or with above average unemployment levels?

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

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

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

3.1 Testing the *PLAN* Selby Objectives

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

***PLAN* Selby Aims**

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

***PLAN* Selby Objectives**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<i>PLAN</i> Selby Question	Key Sustainability Consideration
	It is considered that Core Strategy Policy SP18 could adequately protect these environmental assets. However, the evidence base against which future developments would be assessed against this policy may be insufficient in some cases. For example, local heritage assets and agricultural land quality. Site Allocations in sensitive areas may need specific policies to ensure adequate protection of environmental assets.
26 Do the existing Selby District Local Plan policies for heritage assets remain relevant?	Policies relating to heritage assets will be appraised against the SA Framework to ensure that they respond to the requirements of SA Objective 12.
27 Is there a case for <i>PLAN</i> Selby to consider developing a Local List for heritage assets?	SA Objective 12 asks whether the plan includes consideration of locally important buildings, townscapes and landscapes. In order to assess this, some mechanism for assessment of this would need to be developed.
28 a) Which topics should <i>PLAN</i> Selby concentrate on? b) Which topics do not require any further detailed Development Management policy because the NPPF or Core Strategy policies are sufficient? c) Are there any other topics that <i>PLAN</i> Selby should address?	<i>PLAN</i> Selby will be assessed against the SA Framework presented in Section 2.5. However, as <i>PLAN</i> Selby will form part of the Local Plan for Selby it will be considered in conjunction with the Core Strategy, and the supporting documents to <i>PLAN</i> Selby such as the IDP. All the documents in combination should therefore seek to respond to the SA. During the appraisal process, should deficiencies be identified in responding to the SA Objectives, work will be undertaken with SDC to rectify this.
29 Should <i>PLAN</i> Selby include policies for setting specific house types and sizes, tenures and specialist housing such as care homes and self builds?	It is considered that <i>PLAN</i> Selby should encourage development of housing in accordance with local need as identified /required through the Strategic Housing Market Assessment in accordance with SA Objective 8. However, some flexibility should be maintained so that should housing needs changed during the lifetime of the plan, these needs can still be met in line with SA Objective 8.
30 Should <i>PLAN</i> Selby include further policies for any of the following: travel plans, parking standards, active traffic management, integrated demand management, capacity improvements, electric vehicle charging points, cycle routes and parking? Are there other local transport schemes/issues that <i>PLAN</i> Selby should develop policies for?	Travel plans are already required through Core Strategy Policy SP7. However, policies to make the environment attractive to non car users would contribute to SA Objective 10 as well as numerous national and regional policy documents.
31 Should <i>PLAN</i> Selby have more detailed general policies on design by being more specific about the minimum design standards it will seek to achieve including policy on development density, environmental and quality design benchmarks (such as BREEAM, Lifetime Homes, Secure by Design etc)? Should <i>PLAN</i> Selby establish design requirements in the new allocated sites that consider the layout, orientation and aesthetic of development proposals?	In terms of development density, as the future Site Allocations are based on a development density, then policies to encourage development to meet or exceed such density levels would enable a more accurate appraisal of the Site Allocations. With regard to other policies on environmental and design quality, it is considered that developers should be required to demonstrate that their developments meet local housing needs identified in the SHMA, minimise the risk of crime or the fear of crime etc. in order to respond to the SA

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.1 Cumulative Impacts and Uncertainties

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

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

5. Consultation Process

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDICES

Appendix A Planning Policy Review

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

National Planning Policy

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

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

Regional/Sub County Planning Policy

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

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

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

Local Documents

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<p>The national vision for neighbourhood renewal, the plan aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To have lower worklessness; less crime; better health; better skills; and better housing and physical environment in all the poorest neighbourhoods; • To narrow the gap on these measures between the most deprived neighbourhoods and the rest of the country. <p>There are no specific targets.</p>
<p>Implications for <i>PLAN</i> Selby and SA</p>
<p>These objectives are essential in reducing social exclusion and should be considered broadly within <i>PLAN</i> Selby and SA.</p>

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Opportunities, constraints and challenges

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

Implications for *PLAN* Selby and SA

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Opportunities, synergies, constraints and challenges

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

Appendix B Updated Baseline Data

Detailed Baseline Data for the District

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

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

Subject	Baseline Information																				
Deprivation	<p>2010 English Indices of Multiple Deprivation</p> <p>The Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) are the Government's official measure of economic and social deprivation in England. The IMD comprise a group of statistical indicators (38 in total) which are used to rank the 32,482 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs, often also referred to as 'neighbourhoods') in England in terms of their deprivation.</p> <p>The District is ranked 236th least-deprived out of 354 local authorities, according to the 2010 English Indices of Multiple Deprivation. Selby District is ranked 287st on the income measure and 268th on the employment measure.</p> <p>According to the 2011 Census, 1.9% of houses in the District were without central heating.</p> <p>The LSOA with the highest level of deprivation in Selby District is located in the Ward of Selby North, it stands in the country's most deprived 10%. The Wards of Brayton, Cawood with Wistow, Riccall with Escrick, Sherburn-in-Elmet and Monk Fryston all contain the least deprived LSOAs in Selby District containing LSOAs that stand in the country's 10% least deprived.</p> <p>22 per cent of households have incomes below £10000 which is well below the national average and 47 per cent have incomes over £20000 which is above the national average.</p>																				
Crime	<p>For the year ending April 2011, the crime rate recorded per 1000 population in Selby District was the third highest in North Yorkshire at 38.10, below York and Scarborough. However, the rate is below average for similar districts in the country (41.69)</p>																				
Health	<p>Selby District local Plan/ 2011 Census/ONS/NHS Direct</p> <p>Health services in the Plan area are mainly provided by the Primary Care Trust. Principal facilities include the Selby War Memorial Hospital that provides inpatient, outpatient and minor injuries facilities, a community unit for the elderly and mentally ill, clinics in Selby and Tadcaster, and an ambulance station in Selby.</p> <p>In 2011 4.6% of the District's population considered their health to be 'bad' or very bad. This is in comparison to 6% in England. 16.4% of the District's population has a limiting long-term illness, which is below the national average of 17.6%.</p> <p>In May 2013, 2,100 people in Selby received Incapacity Benefits. This represents 3.9% all people under the age of 65 living in the area, compared with 5.6 % of the population in Great Britain.</p>																				
ENVIRONMENTAL																					
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	<p>The District has a rich and diverse rural habitat. Selby contains notable 'Natural Areas', namely the Humberhead Levels, the Southern Magnesian Limestone Area and the Vale of York and Mowbray Natural Area. These contain a particular geology, wildlife, land use or cultural heritage distinguishing them from other natural areas in the UK.</p> <p>The District contains 13 SSSIs including the River Derwent and Derwent Ings which fall within both Selby and a number of adjoining Districts. Fairburn/Newton Ings SSSI which was originally included within Selby District is now located wholly within Leeds, West Yorkshire. The SSSIs represent a total area of approximately 1,000 hectares within Selby district. Of this, over 99% is in a favourable or recovering position, which is above the Government's target for 95% of SSSIs to be in a favourable or recovering position by 2010. The condition of the SSSIs remains similar to previous SA work of 2005 except Skipworth Common where 91hectares of the SSSI has changed from unfavourable recovering to favourable and Derwent Ings where an additional 17 hectares are now in a favourable condition.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Favourable (ha)</th> <th>Unfavourable Recovering (ha)</th> <th>Unfavourable No change (ha)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Breighton Meadows</td> <td>35.41</td> <td>2.66</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Brockadale</td> <td>48.27</td> <td>9.68</td> <td>1.41</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Burr Closes</td> <td>1.28</td> <td>0.00</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Derwent Ings*</td> <td>299.05</td> <td>368.68</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Favourable (ha)	Unfavourable Recovering (ha)	Unfavourable No change (ha)	Breighton Meadows	35.41	2.66	0	Brockadale	48.27	9.68	1.41	Burr Closes	1.28	0.00	0	Derwent Ings*	299.05	368.68	0
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Subject	Baseline Information			
	Eskamhorn Meadows	13.68	0.00	0
	Forlorn Hope Meadow	0.00	1.70	0
	Sherburn Willows	2.83	1.89	0
	Skipworth Common	141.60	153.71	0
	River Derwent*	26.11	380.46	1.69
	Stutton Ings	5.40	0.00	0
	Bolton Percy Ings	6.97	0.00	0
	Tadcaster Mere	8.71	0.00	0
	Kirkby Wharfe	4.43	17.53	0
	Total	593.74	936.31	3.1
	<p>* Only a section of the SSSI located within Selby District (348.28 of Derwent Ings and 184.54 of River Derwent is in Selby District).</p> <p>Other designations in the District include the Derwent Valley Special Protection Area, National Nature Reserve (NNR) and Ramsar Site. Skipworth Common is designated a NNR. There are over 100 Sites of Importance for nature conservation (SINCs) comprising 1,973 ha of land.</p> <p>There are 3 Regional Character Areas which affect the District: The Vale of York; Southern Magnesian Limestone and The Humberhead Levels. Selby is also defined by 10 Local Landscape Character Areas.</p> <p>Recent surveys carried out on behalf of Selby District Council reveal a continuing loss of wildlife habitats and only 3.7% of the Plan area is now covered by natural or semi-natural habitats. The percentage land area of semi-natural habitat types comprises: Woodland 1.7%; Scrub 0.7; Neutral grassland 0.8%; Calcareous grassland 0.05%; Acidic grassland 0.2%; Marsh 0.3%; Swamp 0.2%; and Heathland 0.05%</p> <p>In April 1997 there were 237 confirmed Tree Preservation Orders in the District.</p>			
Recreation Open Space	The District Council's 2001 survey of recreation open space revealed that the general level of provision of the Plan area falls well below the standard recommended by the National Playing Fields Association (NPFA) of 2.4 hectares (6 acres) per 1,000 population.			

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

Subject	Baseline Information
Flooding	<p>The flood plain that covers most of the District is crossed by the Ouse, the Wharfe, the Aire and the Derwent. The land is generally only 20 feet above sea and therefore prone to flooding. This is caused by both rain flowing down river and by tidal surges from the sea. Almost a quarter of the District falls within the 100yr flood level.</p> <p>The urban area of Selby situated in the flood plain benefits from existing flood defences. Areas to the north-west and south-east outside the existing urban area of Selby are susceptible to flooding and are without flood defences. Management options are currently being explored by the Environment Agency.</p>
Waste	<p>Waste Data Flow Data for Local Authority Collected Waste 2012/2013 indicates that during the local authority collected 38 tonnes of household waste and non household waste, of which 15.9 tonnes (41%) was recycled, reused or composted. The household waste recycling rate reached 43.2% in England in 2012/13.</p>

APPENDIX C SA FRAMEWORK USED IN ASSESSMENT

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

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

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

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

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

SOCIAL

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

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

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

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

Key Objectives/Sub-Objectives	Relevant to the Land Allocations?	Relevant to the DMP?	Justification
			Designated Service Villages (DSV). This is designed to support the vibrancy of town and village centres. Whilst <i>PLAN</i> Selby is not reviewing this spatial strategy the site allocations will need to conform to it and could have SA implications.

9.5 Will it investigate information/communication technology (ICT) links to connect geographically remote and disadvantaged groups to services and resources?

These are considered outside of the scope of *PLAN* Selby.

9.6 Will it support and encourage sharing of information/resources and co-operative ways of working?

ENVIRONMENTAL

10 A transport network which maximises access whilst minimising detrimental impacts

10.1	Will it reduce the need to travel by increasing access to key resources and services by means other than the car (e.g. by locating employment, amenities and residents in close proximity and improving public transport)?	✓	?	The allocation of sites in proximity to key resources and services should be considered.
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10.2 Will it provide/improve/promote information about alternatives to car-based transport?

This is considered outside of the scope of *PLAN* Selby.

10.3 Will it support less use as well as more efficient use of cars (e.g. car sharing)?

Minimising the use of the car is considered as part of SA Sub-objective 10.1. More efficient use of cars is considered to be covered as part of Sub-objective 10.7.

10.4 Will it improve access to opportunities and facilities for all groups?

Accessibility is considered to be appropriately addressed by Sub-objective 10.1.

10.5	Will it make the transport/environment attractive to non-car users (e.g. pedestrians and cyclists)?	✓	✓	Policy SP15 of the Core Strategy makes provision for cycle lanes and cycling facilities, safe pedestrian routes and improved public transport facilities. However, development specific provision of pedestrian and cycle facilities could be covered by the DMPs and Allocations.
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10.6 Will it encourage freight transfer from road to rail?

The Core Strategy supports the reuse of the former Gascoigne Wood mine, provided this is directly linked to the use of the existing rail infrastructure that exists at the site. Further promotion of the use of rail freight is

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

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

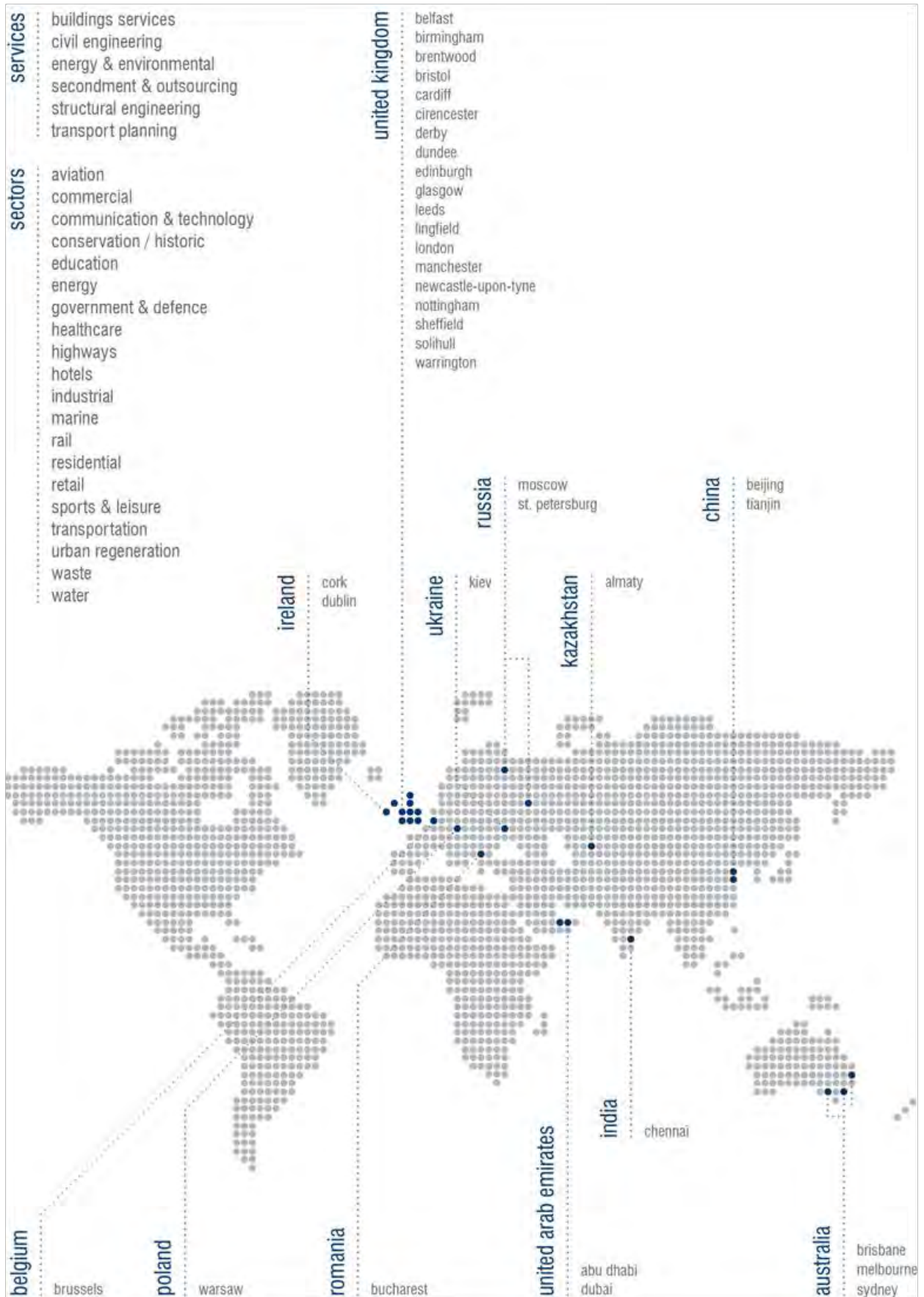
	Key Objectives/Sub-Objectives	Relevant to the Land Allocations?	Relevant to the DMP?	Justification
12.6	Will it conserve and manage locally important buildings and townscapes?	✓	✓	Conserving historic assets is considered as part of Core Strategy Policy SP18. However, this could be supplemented by the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

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

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

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

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



services

- buildings services
- civil engineering
- energy & environmental
- 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

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- birmingham
- brentwood
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- dubai

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australia

- brisbane
- melbourne
- sydney



Selby District Council – *PLAN* Selby Sites and Policies Local Plan Initial Consultation

Habitats Regulations Assessment Screening Process

November 2014

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Issue	Date	Prepared by	Checked by	Approved by
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Our Markets



Property & Buildings



Transport & Infrastructure



Energy & Utilities



Environment

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1. Background

This document describes in brief terms how the needs of the Habitats Regulations¹ will be met in the development of Selby District Council's Sites and Policies Local Plan (SAPP), hereafter referred to as *PLAN Selby*.

The Habitats Regulations are a key component of the local planning process that employs the precautionary principle to protect 'European sites' from damaging activities. In practice, this introduces a short series of tests that evaluate whether a (development) plan is '... likely to have a significant effect on a European Site (either alone or in combination with other plans or projects)'. If significant effects cannot be ruled out, the plan may only be adopted once an 'appropriate assessment' has been carried out and 'after having ascertained that the plan will not adversely affect the integrity' of that site. Together, these tests are known as a 'Habitats Regulations Assessment' (HRA).

As *PLAN Selby* is at such an early stage of preparation, there are no policies or Site Allocations to appraise. This report therefore describes how *PLAN Selby* will be appraised as it during the next stage of its preparation.

¹ The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 as amended

2. European Designated Sites of Nature Conservation Importance

European Designated Sites are the most important and heavily protected nature conservation sites in England and Europe. They include Special Protection Areas (SPA), classified under the EC Birds Directive 2009², and Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) designated under the EC Habitats Directive 1992³. It is Government policy⁴ to also include Ramsar sites⁵ in this list. Together they form a network comprising over 28000 sites across all 28 member states of the EU that protect the very best of Europe's biodiversity. European sites found within, or close to the Council's boundary are set out in Table 1.

Table 1: European and Ramsar Sites Located Within or in Close Proximity to Selby District

European Site Name	Designation
Lower Derwent Vale	SPA, SAC & Ramsar
River Derwent	SAC
Skipwith Common	SAC
Thorne Moor	SAC
Hatfield Moor	SAC
Thorne & Hatfield Moors	SPA
Humber Estuary	SAC, SPA, Ramsar
Strensall Common	SAC
Kirk Deighton	SAC

Features supported by these sites include wintering and breeding bird populations, migratory fish, saltmarsh, mudflats, heathlands and wetlands. However, it is possible that impacts from policies and allocations in Selby District may affect sites beyond those listed above and so additional sites and features may need to be considered.

² EC Council Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds 2009 (2009/147/EC)

³ EC Council Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora 1992 (92/43/EEC)

⁴ paragraph 118 of the National Planning Policy Framework of March 2012

⁵ The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat, Ramsar, Iran 2/2/71 as amended

3. The HRA Screening Assessment Method

The proposed methodology for this assessment is adapted from published guidance and best practice. It utilises advice published by the Countryside Council for Wales⁶ and Scottish Natural Heritage⁷ as Natural England have not released guidance in England. What follows also draws heavily on independent best practice⁸.

At this stage in Selby's development plan, we are only concerned with the very first step in Habitats Regulation Assessment process, that is, whether *PLAN* Selby is '... likely to have a significant effect on a European Site (either alone or in combination with other plans or projects)'. This process is usually called 'screening'. A 'likely' effect is one that cannot be ruled out on the basis of objective information and so it is the 'likelihood' of an effect rather than the 'certainty'⁹. A 'significant' effect is one that adversely affects the reasons for the designation of the European site.

For a policy or proposal to affect a European site, there has to be a plausible link between the habitats and species for which the site has been designated and the changes that *PLAN* Selby may cause. In terms of the European sites listed in Section 2, it is anticipated that this assessment will have to take account of a range of potential impacts that include but are not restricted to:

- Recreational effects;
- Increased discharge of effluent from wastewater treatment facilities;
- Increased air pollution from facilities and traffic;
- Increased water abstraction for domestic and light industrial needs; and
- Growing urbanisation and impacts from light, noise, litter and pollution.

The Council intends to 'screen' the proposals arising out of the *PLAN* Selby initial consultation exercise to identify which elements fall into the following categories:

- Those parts which would have no effect on a European site at all;
- Those parts which would not be likely to have a significant effect, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects.

Examples of these categories are set out in Table 2.

Table 2: Examples of Parts of *PLAN* Selby that would be Screened Out of the HRA

Categories	Explanation
General policy statements and criteria-based policies.	These are policies tend to set out the strategic direction for the Council and describe its expectations in relation to particular proposals. Because they are aspirational they cannot have any effect on a European site.
Projects referred to in, but not proposed by, <i>PLAN</i> Selby.	It is not the responsibility of the District Council to assess the impacts of major projects which it may refer to, but are proposed by other bodies and not the Council. Examples could include major roads; transmission lines; oil and gas pipelines. However, the effects of these projects may need to be considered in any 'in-combination' assessment.

⁶ Guidance for Plan Making Authorities in Wales: The Appraisal of Plans under the Habitats Directive at <http://www.ccg.gov.uk/landscape--wildlife/managing-land-and-sea/environmental-assessment/habitats-regulations-assessmen.aspx>

⁷ Habitats Regulations Appraisal of Plans: guide for plan making bodies in Scotland at http://www.snh.gov.uk/policy-and-guidance/guidance-documents/document/?category_code=Guidance&topic_id=1472

⁸ The Habitats Regulations Assessment Handbook. David Tyldesley and Caroline Chapman. Accessed on: 9 September 2014.

⁹ Managing Natura 2000 sites, EC, 2000. Section 4.4.2.

Categories	Explanation
Other aspects of <i>PLAN</i> Selby that could have no likely significant effect on a site, alone or in combination with other aspects of the same plan, or with other plans or projects.	These comprise policies/proposals that because of their subject or location etc could not have a likely significant effect on a European site and include policies intended to protect the natural environment; those which don't lead to change and those which lead to change to no conceivable or significant effect.

If the screening test finds that *PLAN* Selby (or any part of it) falls into the above categories and, therefore, avoids, or would not be likely to result in, a significant effect on a European site, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects, then no further scrutiny is required and this part of the plan may proceed as normal.

However, if the risk of significant effects on a European site, either alone or in combination, cannot be ruled out, *PLAN* Selby must be subjected to further scrutiny by means of an appropriate assessment. Should this be required, this will be carried out at a later date and in a separate document. If *PLAN* Selby failed to pass that test then the plan would not be allowed to proceed unless exceptional circumstances prevailed.

Importantly, this screening stage may need to be carried out more than once. It may be necessary to repeat it at any time throughout the plan production period when changes are proposed.

The results of the screening stage and appropriate assessment, if found to be required, will be reported separately and issued for consultation at the appropriate time.

4. Interaction with the Core Strategy and Other Documents

PLAN Selby is one of a suite of documents that will, in time, comprise the Local Plan for Selby District; one key part of which is the existing Core Strategy. This was subject to a HRA prior to its adoption. However, where *PLAN* Selby relies on Core Strategy policies and proposals these issues will be evaluated anew to ensure there have been no changes in circumstances over time. This also applies to any saved policies or proposals from the previous Local Plan because these will not have been subjected to a HRA before.

Selby District Council

Infrastructure Delivery Plan

September 2014

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1. Introduction

- 1.1 This Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) provides a resource which outlines the presence of and planned delivery of infrastructure which is relevant to the area covered by the Local Plan for Selby District. The Local Plan is not a single document but comprises the adopted Core Strategy and the emerging Sites and Policies Local Plan (when adopted). It brings together in one document the investment plans of many different organisations, in both the public and private sector. This document gives the position as of September 2014. The IDP is an evolving document and will be updated as appropriate to present the most up-to-date picture.
- 1.2 The IDP was initially developed to form part of the evidence base which underpins the Core Strategy. As it is a living document it is now being updated to support the emerging Sites and Policies Local Plan (or SAPP or 'PLAN Selby') The initial work already undertaken with IDP consultation partners will also help to inform the PLAN Selby initial consultation and help identify the required infrastructure needs to deliver the plan.

Background

- 1.3 Paragraph 162 of the NPPF states that
Local planning authorities should work with other authorities and providers to:
- *assess the quality and capacity of infrastructure for transport, water supply, wastewater and its treatment, energy (including heat), telecommunications, utilities, waste, health, social care, education, flood risk and coastal change management, and its ability to meet forecast demands; and*
 - *take account of the need for strategic infrastructure including nationally significant infrastructure within their areas.*
- 1.4 The IDP forms part of the evidence base which underpins the emerging PLAN Selby and will be submitted for Examination alongside it. The IDP includes information on who will provide the infrastructure and when it will be provided. The IDP includes information on:
- Needs and cost
 - Funding sources
 - Responsibility for delivery
 - The specific infrastructure requirements of sites allocated for development in PLAN Selby
- 1.5 The IDP also supports the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL). For this purpose, the IDP is intended to demonstrate that there is a need for a

wide variety of infrastructure improvements – it is not intended to form the Regulation 123 List, nor be exhaustive. For more information on CIL, see www.selby.gov.uk/cil

- 1.6 Due to the budgeting processes of different agencies whose projects are relevant to the Core Strategy, less information about future projects may be available than would be desired, especially for projects that are planned to take place after the first five years of the plan. The plan should make proper provision for such uncertainty where it can be demonstrated that there is a reasonable prospect of provision.
- 1.7 The Council is committed to communicating on a regular basis with stakeholders and infrastructure providers through formal consultation, meetings and correspondence. Stakeholders and infrastructure providers are kept informed of the progress of new policy documents and of proposals that may impact on their service, together with being involved in master planning exercises for sites where appropriate.

Document Structure

- 1.8 This IDP briefly outlines the current situation in the main infrastructure areas of transport, energy, education, health, water & drainage, emergency services, leisure, community facilities and green infrastructure.
- 1.9 Appendix 1 sets out a detailed table showing the known infrastructure projects planned and proposed and will also be updated as the PLAN Selby process is able to allocate sites and recognise site specific infrastructure needs.
- 1.10 Information has been gathered from key infrastructure providers, Council partners, and other organisations in a number of stages since the Core Strategy IDP was started. The infrastructure needs have been established from individual organisations' own plans and strategies, as well as consultation responses following scenario-based growth options. Other consultation exercises have also yielded information over the last few years, including for example Site Allocations Development Plan Document (SAPD) consultation¹, and research in to the Countryside and Green Spaces Strategy.
- 1.11 The key infrastructure partners include in full:
- Natural England
 - IDB York Consort
 - IDB Shire Group
 - IDB Selby
 - British Waterways
 - Arriva
 - NY Police
 - The Coal Planning Authority
 - Northern Gas Network
 - YDEL
 - NHS
 - Sport England

¹ The SADPD reached consultation on Preferred Options in 2011 but was paused while the Core Strategy was at Examination. The SAPP or PLAN Selby now replaces the SADPD and is being progressed now that the CS has been adopted.

- Parish Councils
- Campaign to protect rural England (CPRE)
- Highways Agency
- National Grid
- Yorkshire Water
- NY County Council
- Leeds City Region
- Network Rail
- NYCC
- Environment Agency
- English Heritage
- Yorkshire Wildlife Trust
- Neighbouring Authorities

2. The Situation in Key Infrastructure Areas

Transport

Road Network

- 2.1 The Highways Agency is responsible for the national Strategic Road Network (SRN), primarily motorways and major trunk roads. Specifically within the plan area they are responsible for sections of the M62, A1(M) and A64. The M62 and A1(M) are three lane dual carriageways with grade separated junctions². The A64(T) is an all purpose dual carriageway with grade separated junctions. No sections of the SRN within Selby District currently have regular weekday traffic congestion problems, however being a commuter route to the urban centres of West Yorkshire it suffers from the associated rush-hour effect.
- 2.2 The cumulative impact of development in Selby District over the life of the plan (to 2028) also indicates impacts on sections of the SRN that are outside of the District – at Askham, Bishopthorpe, Heslington, Tadcaster and Wetherby. In addition various junctions may experience capacity issues – these are the A64, A1079, A19 and A162, and the M62 at junction 34. There is a cross-boundary Technical Officers group that is addressing the A64(T). In many cases, further investigation works need to be carried out, and joint working arranged with adjacent LPAs Selby District Council commissioned its Highways Study in August 2014, to report in December 2014 which will inform the IDP and PLAN Selby when we come to determine precise numbers and locations of sites for new development.
- 2.3 North Yorkshire County Council (NYCC) is responsible for the maintenance of all the other roads in the district (except privately owned roads). NYCC has funding available to support the general maintenance of roads, bridges and railways and various minor improvements to the transport infrastructure. Funding is also in place for safety initiatives and Community Transport schemes.
- 2.4 The third Local Transport Plan (LTP3) has recently been adopted by NYCC. The LTP3 covers the period from April 2011 to March 2016, and sets out what is hoped to be achieved in terms of the issues facing residents and visitors to the County, and what types of actions can be taken to achieve objectives. It also includes information as to how transport networks and services will be managed, maintained and improved and includes measures to monitor achievement efficiency and improve performance.
- 2.5 The Highways Agency and North Yorkshire County Council are

² A junction where vehicles joining and leaving the flow of traffic do so using slip roads.

committed to partnership working with the Council, taking the form of early and continued involvement in the development of the Local Development Framework; contributing evidence and ensuring that development is centred on suitable location with appropriate infrastructure support. No strategic deficiency has been highlighted that cannot be accommodated through the planning process.

- 2.6 The HA's current position is that the level of development proposed within Selby is likely to have an impact on the strategic road network. SDC's highway study will inform PLAN Selby, and this information will be prepared in consultation with NYCC and the HA to enable them to provide more detailed comments on the scale and nature of the impact, and if any mitigation may be necessary.
- 2.7 A number of highway improvement schemes have been identified in this IDP. It should be noted that the schemes have not been designed or tested in terms of viability. These schemes were identified by the local communities but further assessments would need to take place regarding the need of such schemes and the feasibility of implementation. The costs shown are indicative only for the Purposes of CIL. Scheme design, possible land acquisition and location of statutory undertakers apparatus all need considering in future cost estimates as schemes are brought forward. The inclusion of the schemes at this early stage it to flag that there are a number of highway improvements required in the network at present, and growth in these places will exacerbate the need to take action.

Buses

- 2.8 Most of the local bus services within the Core Strategy area are provided by Arriva. Services with less coverage and/or frequency in the district are currently operated by Metro, Transdev Coastliner, Thornes, Utopia and York Pullman.
- 2.9 It is appreciated that a regular bus service is an important part of maintaining sustainable settlements, allowing people to choose to reduce the number journeys made by car, and enabling those without private transport to have independence and access to jobs and services outside of their immediate locality.
- 2.9 Although Arriva is not currently in a position to commit to long term plans for future levels of transport provision, the company is keen to receive early information on specific site development and to exchange strategic planning information with the Council.
- 2.10 A number of services that operate in the District were reduced in 2011 due to the withdrawal of NYCC subsidies. As an example of the costs associated with providing a bus route into a new development, Arriva estimate that it would cost approximately £2,500 per week to kick start a bus route through a site in Selby during its development to subsidise

early use until the site is advanced enough to support itself. This would include a 30 minute frequency service between 0700-1900. Any temporary diversion of an existing bus service through a new site would need to be calculated and risk assessed individually. Arriva and other bus service companies provide services where they are economically viable, and estimate that services can be added to in the future, provided that they are viable to the business and begin with start up funding secured through the planning process.

Rail

- 2.11 There are seven passenger rail stations within the Core Strategy area, at Selby, Sherburn in Elmet, South Milford, Ulleskelf, Church Fenton, Hensall and Whitley Bridge.
- 2.12 Network Rail's Northern Route Utilisation Strategy (RUS) seeks to balance capacity, passenger and freight demand, operational cost, and address the requirements of funders and stakeholders. The RUS for this area forecasts significantly more growth in rail usage over the next ten to twenty years. Doubts are expressed on the likelihood of accommodating growth in services, such as increased frequency and new rolling stock, beyond further train lengthening.
- 2.13 Rail infrastructure funding is allocated by the regulator every five years, but does not cover improvements or accessibility to stations. It is anticipated that these are particular areas where contributions associated with the development of large sites will be focused. The provision of additional car parking at South Milford (estimated cost excluding land acquisition is some £500,000) and installation of lifts at Selby (estimated costs is some £1.5 million) are considered to be particular priorities. Both of these projects are likely to involve funding from the rail authorities and developer contributions (possibly through CIL).
- 2.14 The Route Plan (2008) for North Trans-Pennine, North and West Yorkshire, identifies plans for a much enlarged parkway station at Micklefield, which although outside of the District, is likely to impact on travel patterns by both road and rail from inside and through the District. A less costly scheme is also being considered, to add an extra platform. Travellers from Selby would benefit from a non-stopping service if these plans go ahead, however barriers at level crossings would also need to close more regularly, with a knock on impact to road traffic. A further impact would be the loss of through trains to Micklefield/ Garforth/ Crossgates. The plans are being reviewed at this point in time.
- 2.15 Electrification of the Trans Pennine route has now been confirmed. From Neville Hill (Leeds) through to Selby station, and from Micklefield Junction to Colton Junction on the East Coast Main Line. Selective enabling works (principally bridge alterations) is scheduled for Spring 2015, to allow for the full introduction of electric services in 2018. The electrification is being funded by the Department for Transport and

delivered by Network Rail. The cost is around £250million for the whole route. As this project is wholly funded, it has not been added to the IDP table at the end of this document.

- 2.16 The national HighSpeed2 railway network will pass through Selby District as the line branches off the existing East Coast Main Line near to Church Fenton on its way to Leeds. This is part of Phase 2 of the HS2 project and is likely to start in 2032.
- 2.17 Work on the re-furbishment of the Selby swing bridge is now complete at a cost of some £8 million. The bridge re-opened on time and to budget on 8th September 2014.
- 2.18 Network Rail has an ongoing policy of reviewing its level crossings as they represent the single biggest risk to the operation of today's network. Through the local plan process (and by extension the IDP), the operator is seeking opportunities to shut crossings either through contributions to direct funding, or where an adjacent development provides the opportunity (such as the successful agreement at Olympia Park).
- 2.19 Recent funding announcements mean that most well-used services can expect to have an extra carriage added, leading to capacity to seat up to 100 more passengers on each journey.
- 2.20 A 'Yorkshire Card' (along the lines of the Oyster Card used on London Transport³) is also being considered within the plan period. This could mean that residents use local stations, rather than travelling to stations inside the West Yorkshire boundaries, to access cheaper fares.
- 2.21 The franchises that affect the District will be reviewed and re-issued in October 2015, with the tender process currently under way. This is the time for those organisations bidding for the contracts to consult with the Council. Any new plans will be included in revisions of the IDP.
- 2.22 No strategic deficiency has been highlighted that cannot be accommodated through the planning process.

Energy

- 2.23 National Grid own both the electricity transmission network and the high pressure gas transmission system present in the District, providing electricity supplies from generating stations to local distribution companies in the Core Strategy area. No capacity issues have been identified which would constrain growth planned through the life of the Core Strategy.
- 2.24 CE Electric UK is responsible for delivering electricity in the District through its subsidiary company Yorkshire Electric Distribution (YEDL). The company is in a monopoly position and regulated by Ofgem. The main drivers for investment are asset conditions and customer requests for new or improved connection capacity. The company is a consultee

³ i.e. a smartcard that stores credit, can be loaded with other passes and offers cheaper travel

on all policy documents. Yorkshire Electricity Long Term Development Statement provides information on local capacity.

- 2.25 The infrastructure that forms an essential part of the gas transmission system includes Northern Gas Networks, who are responsible for distributing gas to homes and businesses on behalf of companies who own gas. Gas is not available in all parts of the District, and Development through PLAN Selby is not dependent upon supply as LPG, oil and electricity are also available in place of gas to serve the energy needs of the District.
- 2.26 No strategic deficiencies in delivering energy have been highlighted.

Water and Drainage

Water Supply

- 2.27 Water Supply within the Core Strategy area is provided by Yorkshire Water (YW). There are two important aquifers – the Sherwood Sandstone Aquifer to the west of Selby, and the Magnesian Limestone Aquifer situated along the western side of the District. A service Reservoir also lies under Brayton Barff which is fed by rivers and groundwater.
- 2.28 The Environment Agency (EA) advise that the principal aquifer serving the District (the Sherwood Sandstone Aquifer) with public water supply is now fully committed, meaning that new abstraction licences will only be granted from the River Aire or Selby Canal.
- 2.29 Water to serve new housing developments will be available as part of the public water supply from the Yorkshire Water grid. YW advise that supply is unlikely to be a constraint, as powers exist and measures are in place to ensure supply. Water supply may be a constraint in the early years of the plan as YW work in 5 year plans, and this means that some villages/sites may not deliver until later in the plan period.

Flood Risk Management

- 2.30 The EA has been actively involved in the preparation of the Council's Strategic Flood Risk Assessment 2010 update including the stages of strategic site selection and distribution options. The EA advises that the document demonstrates a robust knowledge of the flood risk challenges in the District. The SFRA will be updated as part of a program working with the EA, IDB and NYCC as the strategic flood risk authority.
- 2.31 Flood defences are present within the District, and in recent years Selby and the surrounding area have been provided with modern flood defences in order to protect it from the sort of major flooding event that occurred in the year 2000.

The EA has action plans for 0-5, 5-10 and 10-15 year periods in the District. The most significant planned capital schemes are identified below:

- **Tadcaster Flood Defences** – Approx cost of improvements £5 Million (lifetime cost of protection at 1:100 standard is £37.3 million, duration of work = 2 years). Project in medium term plan. Risk = Landowners objection to scheme.
- **Selby Dam Pumping Station** – Approx cost £3 million. Options = Increase pump capacity or build new Pumping Station. Risk = power failure can lead to property flooding.
- **Cawood Flood Defences (Right Bank)** – Approx cost of improvements = £10 million. Four options exist which need feasibility study carrying out. Risk = Failure of defences potential impact on the Village and Selby Dam. Project in the medium term plan.
- **Ulleskelf Flood Defences** – Approx cost of rebuild = £10 million. Project in medium term plan. Risk = Scheme not yet developed, predict poor cost benefits.

2.32 Climate change and changes to Flood Defence Infrastructure Funding also pose significant problems in terms of potential increased flooding and greater constraints in accessing capital funds. The costs associated with the flood risk management scheme can be refined once the schemes are progressed into detailed design stage. The current figures are approximations. Due to funding uncertainty in the future, it is anticipated that schemes planned for delivery from 2016 onwards will require external contributions, which could be sought through developer contributions, a CIL or similar mechanism.

Waste Water

2.33 Yorkshire Water has been actively involved in the preparation of the Core Strategy providing advice on the potential for future expansion of settlements in terms of the capacity of Waste Water Treatment Works and the sewerage system.

2.34 Yorkshire Water has five year investment periods, and uses population forecasts to plan allocation of funds. The 2015-2020 Business Plan proposals consider the level of growth of the Core Strategy and can be accounted for and capacity be made available. Completion of necessary investment is scheduled up to March 2020.

2.35 Developer Contributions may be necessary to fund improvements to infrastructure where capacity issues exist. Once allocations are firmed up, more assessment of capacity can be made. In the early years of the plan, delivery may be constrained until capacity can be made for new development.

Surface Water Drainage

2.36 In parts of the District deficiencies exist in surface water drainage

capacity, however, various options exist to cope with this situation where new development is proposed on Greenfield sites. This may be dealt with at application stage, and through the Building Regulations process. There may also be options to retrofit SUDS in urban areas which can decrease runoff. By redirecting runoff surface water can be much reduced.

Land Drainage

- 2.38 A number of Internal Drainage Boards that are members of the York Consortium of Drainage Boards, together with The Selby Area Internal Drainage Board is responsible for land drainage. A number of watercourses rely on a final pumped discharge into main rivers. Pumping Stations are generally at capacity, and cannot accept significant increased flows to them in peak flow times.
- 2.39 The Internal Drainage Boards are a regular consultee on policy documents and planning applications, and are committed to early consultation on proposed site allocations and development plans.
- 2.40 There are several area where land drainage flow capacity is contributing to flooding, and vice versa through combined channels and pinch points. This is not a drainage issue as such, but can be considered a flooding issue.
- 2.41 No strategic deficiency in relation to water supply, waste water treatment and land drainage has been highlighted that cannot be accommodated through the planning process.

Waste Management

- 2.42 As part of its long term waste strategy 'Lets Talk Less Rubbish', the York and North Yorkshire Waste Partnership has agreed a network of Waste Transfer Stations (WTS), where waste will be bulked and transported to a central Waste Recovery Park which will provide recycling and energy recovery. The Partnership has secured land to accommodate a WTS in close proximity to Selby Town, which will need to be in operation from when the treatment plant begins operation. It is anticipated that the finance for these facilities will not involve the need for developer contributions, and that it is not anticipated that there are not any strategic issues relating to the supply of this infrastructure.
- 2.43 More recently, waste issues are being addressed through the emerging NYCC Joint Minerals and Waste Local Plan that is being prepared 2013-present.

Education

Schools

- 2.44 North Yorkshire County Council is the Local Education Authority for the District. Selby is served by a number of Primary Schools and six

Secondary Schools (Selby High School, Barlby High School, Brayton High School, Sherburn High School, Holy Family RC High School Carlton, and Tadcaster Grammar School). Knaresborough King James, Fulford and Snaith School are situated outside of the District and serve a number of Parishes on the fringes of the District. Capacity issues and indicative costs are highlighted in Appendix 1; however detailed costs cannot be established until the scale and timescale of growth is confirmed in any particular locality.

- 2.45 In terms of the Designated Service Villages, NYCC indicate that seven primary schools are unlikely to be able to support additional pupils from new housing without expansion of the existing school facilities. Other villages may also fall into this group, depending on the level of allocations planned. It is also noted that the proposed expansion levels at Sherburn and Tadcaster could not be absorbed by local primary schools, with significant shortfalls anticipated. Developer contributions will be therefore necessary to ensure adequate capacity is provided, and the recent permission on the Phase 2 site in Sherburn is addressing this through a Section 106 agreement.
- 2.46 The capacity of Tadcaster Grammar School will also need to be closely monitored, as it is impacted on by preferences of families who live outside of the District.
- 2.47 The planning application for the Olympia Park Strategic Development Site is addressing education needs through negotiation of a Section 106 agreement. An application elsewhere in Barlby is also contributing to school places through S106.
- 2.48 It is likely that the amount of developer contributions gathered through S106 and/or CIL will not be sufficient to deliver the necessary expansion in local schools capacity. As such, NYCC would need to supplement this by prioritising capital for additional school places (either at existing sites where appropriate or new sites).
- 2.49 The Education Authority is being kept involved in development proposals and masterplanning exercises, to enable them to provide relevant and current data.

Children's Centres

- 2.50 Children's Centres are a focal point for Early Years Services, dealing with prospective parents and families with children up to the age of five.
- 2.51 There are five Children's Centres in the District at Tadcaster, Sherburn in Elmet, Selby South, Selby North, and Brotherton, Byram & Fairburn. The centres provide a range of services relating to community health services, outreach to vulnerable families, information and advice, support to childminders, activities for children and parents/carers, together with links to Jobcentre Plus, all brought together under one roof.
- 2.52 No strategic deficiency has been highlighted in relation to primary and secondary education that cannot be accommodated through the

planning process.

Adult and Community Services

- 2.53 North Yorkshire County Council provides support and help for adults in the District. One of the Commissioning Aims of the Strategic Commissioning Plan for Adult and Community Services (Strategic Commissioning for Independence, Well-being and Choice 2007-2022) is 'The Right Place to Live', which calls for a range of affordable and appropriate housing to meet people's needs. The County Council's policy is to move away from residential care for the elderly and towards Extra Care Housing of mixed tenure. Such housing can also cater for the needs of vulnerable adults. As well as specialist housing, mainstream housing also needs to take account of the needs of an ageing population, through the use of Lifetime Homes standards. Further details will be explored through the masterplanning of significant developments, and no strategic deficiency has been highlighted that cannot be accommodated through the planning process.

Health

- 2.54 Vale of York Clinical Commission Group and NHS England are responsible for health care within the Core Strategy area. The Strategic Plan 'Healthier Lives 2010-2015' guides work over the next 5 years. Key priorities of the strategy are to focus on 'care in the community' to ensure that people receive care closer to home whenever possible, to tackle the way that dementia services are coordinated, and to support the population in changing to healthier patterns of behaviour.
- 2.55 The New Selby War Memorial Hospital opened in 2011 alongside a new Civic Centre. The Hospital deals with day patients, but more focussed care is provided in York and Leeds hospitals. There are three Doctor's surgeries in Selby: they each cover Selby and the surrounding area including the settlements which may accommodate additional development such as Barlby/Osgodby, Brayton, Thorpe Willoughby, Cawood, Hambleton, and Hemingbrough.
- Posterngate Surgery (also has a branch in Hemingbrough). The limited size of Surgery sites indicates a capacity gap in the future.
 - Scott Road Medical Centre in Selby is almost at capacity and will require additional capacity to be developed to accommodate growth within its catchment area. Estimated costs for the required extension are in the region of £500,000.
 - Beech Tree Surgery in Selby has branches in Riccall and Carlton and indicates an imminent capacity problem for the main site, which requires an extension to cope with future additional patients. Estimated costs for the required extension are in the region of

£750,000.

- 2.56 Elsewhere in the District, Surgeries are found in Sherburn in Elmet and Tadcaster, and these serve the wider rural areas. In the south of the District, medical facilities are frequently provided in other Local Authority areas. No strategic deficiencies have been found in medical provision.
- 2.57 A small number of private and NHS Dentists are found in the three towns. It is understood that capacity exists for additional dental patients.

Emergency Services

Police

- 2.58 North Yorkshire Constabulary is responsible for policing. In the period up to 2027 any requirements for increased policing capacity will be met as required. This could include extensions to police buildings and/or recruitment of additional police officers, although it is noted in the short term at least that the service is constrained by funding issues.
- 2.59 The Police are consulted on all new policy documents and relevant planning applications so that they can have an impact through 'planning out crime'.

Fire

- 2.60 North Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Service provide the fire and rescue service across Selby District. The services provided to the community entail prevention, fire protection and intervention. Selby District is served by stations in Selby and Tadcaster that are crewed during the day by fire-fighters who are also on call outside of the crewed hours. Both sites are being considered for refurbishment within the next five years, however, this is not anticipated to impact on service delivery.
- 2.61 Sherburn in Elmet is reliant on fire services provided through Selby and Tadcaster.
- 2.62 The Fire Service are invited to be involved on the consultation of all new policy documents and are official consultees on particular relevant planning applications.

Ambulance

- 2.63 The North Yorkshire Ambulance Service operates within the Core Strategy area, and is responsible for providing emergency, urgent and non-urgent ambulance and transport services and out-of-hours unscheduled care services. Their Business Plan sets out plans to develop a comprehensive Estates Strategy.
- 2.64 No strategic deficiency has been highlighted in relation to emergency services.

Leisure

- 2.65 There are fitness and leisure centres at Selby and Tadcaster, both of

which are managed on behalf of the Council by a Leisure Trust. Facilities at Selby are being expanded with a new Swimming and leisure centre currently under construction following a devastating fire in 2012 which is planned to open in early 2015.

- 2.66 Several smaller privately owned health and fitness facilities operate in the District and one national multiple fitness club operates in Selby Town. Some community halls also provide a range of indoor sports facilities.
- 2.67 As part of a recently granted employment scheme in Selby, a new sports field is being developed at the Selby College site, which will be for use by anyone living in the District.
- 2.68 A number of local semi-professional and amateur sports clubs have indicated a desire for new or improved facilities across the District. A number of Parish Councils have also indicated a desire for additional open spaces and/or play equipment. Further background studies will inform PLAN Selby with up to date playing pitch and sports facilities studies in due course.

Community Facilities

Community Halls

- 2.69 A recent Parish Services survey has identified 58 Community Halls within the District. These provide places for communities to meet, as well as accommodating activities such as evening classes and fitness opportunities.

Libraries

- 2.70 There are four libraries within the Core Strategy area, at Selby, Sherburn in Elmet, Barlby and Tadcaster. These services are provided by North Yorkshire County Council. NYCC provides funding for Community Libraries and for upgrades to ICT systems. Barlby Library is run by volunteers and the Parish Council.

Cemeteries

- 2.71 There are large cemeteries in Selby at Westfield Road, On Leeds Road in Tadcaster, and Church Hill, Sherburn in Elmet. Most villages across the District also have a smaller cemetery. There are no crematoria in the District, but close by in Pontefract and York.
- 2.72 There is a growing need for cemeteries in the District, with several Parish Councils indicating a shortage of burial plots, notably in Sherburn in Elmet and Monk Fryston.

Green Infrastructure

- 2.73 The provision of open spaces for recreation and sport - combined with wildlife habitats and other green spaces and the incorporation in

developments of environmental assets such as green roofs and sustainable drainage systems, both within the District and in adjoining authorities, make an important contribution to the quality of life, and helps mitigate the impact of development on the local community and biodiversity. In addition, as Green Infrastructure (GI) can provide social, economic and environmental benefits to those who live and work in the District it is important for GI to be integrated into developments that are planned for the District over the life of the Core Strategy, including the strategic development site at Olympia Park. Green Infrastructure should be linked up to the wider network to connect habitats and improve environments.

- 2.74 Selby District contains many nationally and internationally designated nature conservation sites, including the River Derwent, Fairburn Ings and Skipwith Common. Locally-designated Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) add to biodiversity interest in the district. There is a need to ensure the network is protected, and impacts from development managed. The potential impact of individual development sites will be addressed in connection with PLAN Selby, taking advice from key stakeholders who are experts in the field.
- 2.75 There is a varied and comprehensive supply of public open space provided within the Core Strategy area, comprising equipped and informal play spaces, sports facilities, greens, parks & gardens and allotments. Many of these spaces are managed by parish and town councils, together with Schools, clubs, the District Council and private landowners. The planned provision of new public open spaces and improvements to existing spaces will be negotiated and provided through individual planning consents, however, significant development sites will need to demonstrate from early planning stages a strategic approach to embedding GI benefits in a scheme and how it will connect to the wider environment.
- 2.76 Leeds City Region has produced a GI Strategy and Delivery Plan, both of which will guide future provision of GI in the District. Additionally, Natural England has mapped GI corridors, opportunities and deficiencies in the City Region, with the help of Local Authorities. This will form useful evidence to guide new development.

3. Phasing of Development

- 3.1 Allocations in PLAN Selby are not to be phased (released in blocks) as this will artificially stunt the supply of housing. A form of phasing is proposed in Tadcaster where due to local land availability issues, there may be a phased release of sites where earlier phases fail to deliver. This will not upset the overall need for infrastructure improvement, but may impact upon the timing of this.
- 3.2 Although it is intended that all sites will be released together at the adoption of PLAN Selby, there are likely to be “bottlenecks” in

infrastructure capacity that cool the rate of delivery in some places. This should not be considered a constraint to prevent allocations, but there must be recognition of these technical constraints in PLAN Selby, and in CIL that may take time to resolve.

Known infrastructure improvements

- 3.3 The table in Appendix 1 lists a range of infrastructure projects that have estimated cost attributed to them. These projects have been established to support the Core Strategy IDP, and following consultation with infrastructure providers, developers and community groups on a number of occasions over the last 4 years, has been updated.
- 3.4 The projects encompass a raft of scales and types of developments, and not all are directly related to growth in the settlements in the hierarchy, but more generally to accommodate growth in the District. The projects are presented as known at this point in time, but as PLAN Selby and CIL progress, it is highly likely that further projects will be added.
- 3.5 The costs of infrastructure must be borne through a combination of funding sources: Government grants and subsidies, 3rd party funds, Statutory Undertakers Obligations, and Developer Contributions among the most significant sources. The IDP is not intended to ensure all infrastructure is installed and accounted for, but instead it is to guide the allocations and policy development work with a clearer understanding of infrastructure implications. The IDP will also assist the delivery of a CIL charging mechanism.

4. Settlement summaries

- 4.1 The following summaries provide a checklist of the most important Infrastructure delivery issues that need to be addressed in planning to accommodate new development proposed through PLAN Selby. This document focuses on infrastructure requirements of strategic significance to the delivery of development proposed through the Core Strategy. Identifying Infrastructure requirements helps to give certainty to future plans, but it is inevitable that gaps in data will exist until development levels and precise locations emerge.
- 4.2 As development site options are further refined and phasing becomes more certain through the PLAN Selby, contributing stakeholders will be able to add more detail of site specific relevance. It should be noted that some site-specific information need not be addressed in this IDP – such as new access arrangements to sites (eg a junction) or the installation of an electricity transformer station in a new estate. These things are specific to each site and will be absorbed by the development of that site in the normal way.

Principal Town

- 4.3 **Selby** – The town is the largest, most self-contained settlement, and therefore the best placed to accommodate the highest level of growth. Selby town is well linked by road, rail and bus services, is protected by new flood defences and is served by an appropriate level of healthcare, education facilities and services. The additional infrastructure provision necessary to support development in the town includes additions to Schools and healthcare facilities, highways improvements and mitigation works, Extra Care housing, start up funds to support any new bus routes, and the provision of lifts at the Railway Station.

Local Service Centres

- 4.4 **Sherburn in Elmet** - is one of the next tier of settlements that provides good access to employment, services and homes and is well situated to access additional employment in York and the rest of Yorkshire with good rail, bus and road links. It is anticipated that development would need to be in step with growth in infrastructure across the board, with stakeholders highlighting the need to accommodate Primary School growth, Extra Care housing, and to manage any additional traffic onto the Strategic Road Network. A recent planning application for large scale housing growth is addressing these issues through the negotiation of a Section 106 agreement.
- 4.5 **Tadcaster** – The town joins Sherburn in the second tier of the settlement hierarchy. It has a traditional centre, longstanding businesses, good road and bus links, and a range of services. Tadcaster is popular as a home for those who commute to nearby Leeds, York and other towns and cities, but has suffered from limited growth in the past. For the town

to accommodate the growth indicated in the Core Strategy and keep pace with the rest of the District - water, drainage and flood alleviation – need to be supplemented, together with the need for additions to education facilities, and extra care housing.

Designated Service Villages

- 4.6 **Appleton Roebuck** – Is the largest settlement in a network of villages in this rural part of the District and is striving to improve services which will support a reasonable level of growth. Water and drainage improvements will need planning in, together with possible extensions to the Primary School.
- 4.7 **Barlby/Osgodby** – Has a good level of combined services and infrastructure, but is also in close proximity to what is on offer in Selby town. It is anticipated that water and drainage issues will need to be addressed, together with the need for additional education capacity in order to keep pace with development. This excludes the requirements of Olympia Park Strategic Site, which is dealt with separately.
- 4.8 **Brayton** – The village lies adjacent to Selby Town, with good local services. There is a need for extended education capacity at primary level to cater for housing growth'
- 4.9 **Byram/Brotherton** – These villages have good local services and access to larger centres outside of the district. The infrastructure that needs to be improved to accommodate growth includes water and drainage, and Primary education.
- 4.10 **Carlton** – The village has a good level of local services, and in order to accommodate a level of growth Primary education will need to be supplemented, and water and drainage capacity will need to be enhanced in phase with development.
- 4.11 **Cawood** – Has good local services and is connected by bus to Selby and York. Depending on the level of future development in Cawood an extension may be required at the Primary School. Flood defence works may also be required.
- 4.12 **Church Fenton** – Is well connected by public transport to a range of larger settlements, and provides a good range of services itself. In order to accommodate a level of growth it is anticipated that water and drainage capacity will need improvement together with an extension to the Primary School.
- 4.13 **Eggborough/Whitley** – Good range of services serve the combined villages, which make up the largest settlements in the south of the District. Good transport links. New developments would need to be in phase with water and drainage improvements, with demand management for highway use and a likely extension of the Primary School and Extra Care housing.
- 4.14 **Escrick** – A village with excellent services and facilities in close proximity and well connected to York by road and bus links. Depending

on the level of development to be accommodated additional capacity in the Primary School and water and drainage improvements may be required. Some highway improvements may also be necessary, subject to site appraisals.

- 4.15 **Hambleton** – Is well connected to services and employment opportunities. In order to accommodate development, capacity will be required at the Primary School, and improvements may be necessary to water and drainage infrastructure.
- 4.16 **Hemingbrough** – Provides a good range of local services and infrastructure. Depending on the scale of development to be accommodated improvements to capacity for water and drainage, education and health may be required.
- 4.17 **Kellington** – A village with limited services, but very well related to larger neighbours. Depending on the scale of development, an extension to the Primary School may be required and development should be in phase with improvements to the Waste Water Treatment Works.
- 4.18 **Monk Fryston/Hillam** – Good range of combined local services. Depending on the level of development proposed, improvements may be required to water and drainage infrastructure and capacity added to the Primary School.
- 4.19 **North Duffield** – Provides a good level of local services. The known capacity issues that will need to be addressed to accommodate development centres on Primary School capacity and the need for water and drainage improvements.
- 4.20 **Riccall** – Provides a good level of local services and is well connected by highway and public transport to larger centres. Any proposed development will need to take into account capacity issues relating to Primary education and water and drainage infrastructure. Extra Care housing is also identified as an area of need.
- 4.21 **South Milford** – Supplies good local services and in close proximity to Sherburn. The Railway Station will require improvements should its use be impacted upon by significant development in the surrounding area particularly in terms of additional car parking. Other travel impact will need to be taken into account and depending on the scale of development, the local Primary School may require an extension.
- 4.22 **Thorpe Willoughby** – Good local services and access to Selby and larger settlements. To accommodate any new development the Waste Water Treatment Works in Hambleton will need investment. Added capacity at local Primary School may be needed. Extra Care housing is also identified as an area of need.
- 4.23 **Ulleskelf** – The village has limited local services, but is well linked by public transport to larger settlements. In order to accommodate any new development Primary School extension and capacity at Tadcaster Waste

Water Treatment Works will need to be addressed. Flood alleviation remains an issue to investigate further in any site allocations.

5. Conclusion

- 5.1 This IDP identifies the scale of infrastructure investment required to accommodate the Core Strategy aspirations for sustainable growth, bringing together the investment plans and development aspirations of many key organisations.
- 5.2 PLAN Selby, CIL and the IDP have been prepared in consultation with service and infrastructure providers, and no major constraints to the delivery of Core Strategy proposals have been identified.
- 5.3 The IDP is intended to be a working document that will be kept up to date as decisions are made and additional information is established.
- 5.4 PLAN Selby interrelates with the IDP as it will consider infrastructure provision at a far more detailed level than is possible in the Core Strategy on which the IDP was originally based. For example as sites are assessed and later allocated it will become clear what specific infrastructure is required and if land contributions or payments towards locally identified priorities will be required.
- 5.5 The IDP is not intended to highlight constraints, but to flag issues around capacity that may be addressed in policy development to ensure development is accommodated sustainably.

Appendix 1 Planned and Proposed Infrastructure Projects

Area	Infrastructure	10 years cost	Other available or anticipated funding	Funding gap €
Strategic - area wide	£20,795,130.00		£18,545,130.00	
Drainage	Riccall/Barlby/Escrick/Hemingbrough area surface flow and pumping. Newborough Pumping Station	£1,000,000.00	IDB, Environment Agency	£1,000,000.00
	Flood defence maintenance at Selby, Selby Dam and Holmes Dyke	£245,130.00	IDB, Environment Agency	£245,130.00
Green Infrastructure	Selby Green Infrastructure strategy. analysis of current GI provision and development of District GI strategy which identifies key areas for prioritisation , key interventions and a list of tangible projects which will deliver GI, including Barlow Common	£4,800,000.00	NE, YWT	£4,800,000.00
	Land acquisition fund to create new sites for amenity use, including informal play, sports and parks (priority for Selby Town and Tadcaster Town areas which have below average greenspace provision)	£1,000,000	Local authority, Parish Councils, Sports Clubs, Lottery	£800,000
Community facilities	Capital improvements fund to support the improvement of existing community facilities including village halls, community centres, church halls, sports pavilions etc.	£2,500,000	Parish Councils, Lottery, Landfill	£1,500,000
Transport	Numerous local and sub-regional transport schemes. Further schemes likely to be identified following detailed transport assessments currently underway	£11,000,000.00	joint funding with York City Council CIL/ S106/ Highways Agency	£10,000,000
	Land acquisition fund to facilitate strategic linkages for footpaths, bridleways and cyclepaths (need to undertake a study to identify priority linkages)	£250,000	Local Authority, Sustrans	£200,000
Selby Town & Olympia Park	£24,155,000.00		£18,385,000.00	
Transport	Numerous transport schemes. Further schemes likely to be identified following detailed transport assessments currently underway	£5,500,000.00	Canal Rivers Trust, HA, NYCC Highways	£5,500,000.00
Drainage	surface flow works and pumping station works	£3,800,000.00	Drainage Boards/Env Agency	£3,800,000.00
Education	Additional School places – Extension, relocating schools ect.	£10,500,000.00	Developer contributions School Basic Need Capital (provided by Central Government) NYCC Corporate Capital	£6,000,000.00

Libraries	General expansion and improvement of facilities	£50,000.00		£50,000.00
Green Infrastructure	Scott Road Community Field - access and wildlife improvements	£120,000	Community Trust	£100,000
	Selby Greenspaces access, biodiversity, natural play, community engagement	£925,000.00	NE, YWT	£925,000.00
Community facilities	Abbots Staithe restoration and development for community use (condition survey, feasibility study, business plan needed)	£1,500,000	Lottery	£500,000
	Scott Road Community Centre refurbishment	£100,000	Community Trust	£60,000
Sport & Leisure	Refurbish Selby Skatepark	£200,000	Lottery, Landfill	£100,000
	Scott Road Community Field - Teen Play provision	£100,000	Landfill	£50,000
	Selby Town Park - new tennis court	£60,000	Lottery, WLCT	£20,000
	Selby Town Park - refurbish crazy golf facility	£50,000	Lottery, WLCT	£30,000
Health	Extension to Surgeries	£1,250,000.00		£1,250,000.00
Sherburn	£18,703,944.00		£18,703,944.00	
Education	Additional School places – extension of Athelstan CP School	£6,000,000.00	Developer contributions School Basic Need Capital (provided by Central Government) NYCC Corporate Capital	£4,000,000.00
	Hungate Primary – Increased capacity subject to feasibility – amount depends on location of additional allocations	£1,500,000.00	Developer contributions School Basic Need Capital (provided by Central Government)	£1,500,000.00
	Sherburn High School – Improvement of facilities	£500,000.00	NYCC Schools Capital Programme	£500,000.00
Transport	A: Conversion of an existing narrow footway to a joint use footway / cycleway adjacent to the B1222 Bishopdike Road, Sherburn-in-Elmet	£87,000.00		£87,000.00
	B: Improvements to traffic flow along Garden Lane, Sherburn in Elmet	£40,500.00		£40,500.00
	Replacement of the road side barrier in the vicinity of the former Half Moon Public House, Sherburn-in-Elmet	£161,000.00		£161,000.00
	Improvements to the existing street lighting along the B1222 Moor Lane in Sherburn in Elmet	£107,000.00		£107,000.00
	Provision of a new HGV access road from the B1222 Church Hill to the Mill Cross Quarry	£5,000,000.00		£5,000,000.00

	Provision of a new access road from the roundabout at the northern end of the A162 bypass (A162 / Finkle Hill / Stream Lane Roundabout)	£5,000,000.00		£5,000,000.00
	Pinfold Garth, Sherburn-in-Elmet Highway Improvement Schemes	£4,700		£4,700
	Pasture Way/Fairway, Sherburn-in-Elmet Traffic Calming	£20,547		£20,547
	B1222. Moor Lane, Sherburn in Elmet (Footway). Footway Schemes	£83,332		£83,332
	B1222. Bishop Dyke Rd, Sherburn In Elmet-F/way/C/way. Footway Schemes	£90,305		£90,305
	B1222. Church Hill, Sherburn in Elmet, Traffic Calming.	£44,179		£44,179
	B1222. Junction with Huddleston Grange Highway Improvement Schemes	£30,343		£30,343
	Sherburn in Elmet Fairway/Pasture Way Traffic Calming	£35,038		£35,038
Tadcaster			£9,207,152.00	
Education	Tadcaster Riverside Primary – Increased capacity – Up to 4 Classrooms subject to feasibility	£1,000,000.00	Developer contributions School Basic Need Capital (provided by Central Government)	£1,000,000.00
	Tadcaster East – Increased Capacity subject to feasibility – amount depends on location of new allocations	£500,000.00	Developer contributions School Basic Need Capital (provided by Central Government)	£500,000.00
	Barkston Ash Catholic Primary – possible additional classroom subject to feasibility	£250,000.00	Voluntary Aided Capital Programme	£250,000.00
	Tadcaster Grammar –Improvement of facilities	£500,000.00	NYCC Schools Capital Programme	£500,000.00
Transport	Stutton Village to Tadcaster Cycle Scheme. Cycling Schemes	£50,000		£50,000
	Tad - Traffic Calming & Bus Stop Imps Stutton Road Traffic Calming	£42,480		£42,480
	Tad TMS - Tadcaster Cycle Parking Central Area Cycling Schemes	£4,855		£4,855
	C306 Toulston Lane, Tadcaster New Cycleway Schemes	£236,000		£236,000
	Leeds Road, Tadcaster Traffic Calming (with ped island) Traffic Calming	£20,000		£20,000

	Rudgate, Tadcaster Footway. Footway Schemes	£33,280		£33,280
	A659 Bridge St Tadcaster Footway Widening SRTS Safer Routes to School	£24,122		£24,122
	A659 River Wharfe Footbridge – Tadcaster Footway Schemes	£315,564		£315,564
	A659 St Joseph's St, Westgate-Tadcaster-20 MPH Zone Traffic Calming	£382,000		£382,000
	A659 Tad TMS-Viaduct Walk inc Cross town cycle rt Cycling Schemes	£150,000		£150,000
	A659. St Joseph's Street, Westgate-Tadcaster T/C (B). Traffic Calming	£340,000		£340,000
	A659. Station Road, Tadcaster-Zebra Crossing. Safer Routes to School	£37,440		£37,440
	A659. TadcasterTMS -Cycle Lane York Rd. Cycling Plans	£75,000		£75,000
	C288 Tad TMS - Wighill Lane TC Traffic Calming	£36,411		£36,411
Drainage	culvert upgrades	£20,000.00		£20,000.00
	Flood Risk Management - improvements to defences at Tadcaster	£5,000,000.00		£5,000,000.00
Sport & Leisure	Tadcaster Sports Club additional pitches and improvements	£30,000.00		£30,000.00
	Parklands Play area refurbishment	£40,000	Local Authority	£30,000
	Woodlands Play area refurbishment	£40,000	Local Authority	£30,000
Green infrastructure	Riverside Park - access and amenity improvements	£150,000	Lottery, Landfill, Town Council	£100,000
Appleton Roebuck	£398,956.00		£383,956.00	
Education	Appleton Primary - single new classroom	£250,000.00	Developer contributions School Basic Need Capital (provided by Central Government)	£250,000.00
Drainage	Study and culvert upgrades	£30,000.00		£30,000.00
Transport	C289 SRTS Main Street, Appleton Roebuck-T/C & Ped Xing Safer Routes to School	£34,320		£34,320
	C290 Appleton Roebuck to Bolton Percy (Main Street) Footway Schemes	£29,636		£29,636
Sport & Leisure	Landpurchase and development of equipped play area	£55,000	Parish Council	£40,000

Barlby/Osgodby	£5,791,981.00		£2,291,981.00	
Green Infrastructure	Wistow - Barlby. Possible flood attenuation, biodiversity, access, farm diversification	£4,500,000.00	EA	£1,000,000
Transport	A19/ A163 Market Weighton Rd - Traffic Signals Highway Improvement Schemes	£198,547		£198,547
	A19/A163 Market Weighton Rd-Barlby Signs & Lines Highway Improvement Schemes	£93,434		£93,434
Education	Primary Schools – Additional capacity – 2 to 4 classrooms subject to feasibility	£1,000,000.00	Developer contributions School Basic Need Capital (provided by Central Government)	£1,000,000.00
Brayton	£1,326,714.00		£1,276,714.00	
Education	Brayton Primary Schools – Additional capacity – 2 to 4 classrooms subject to feasibility	£1,000,000.00	Developer contributions School Basic Need Capital (provided by Central Government)	£1,000,000.00
Transport	A19/ U/C Selby TMS Baffam Lane, Brayton-right turn facility Highway Improvement Schemes	£78,891.00		£78,891.00
	Westbourne Road, Brayton, Traffic Calming	£55,831		£55,831
	C322 Selby TMS - Brayton Barff Cycle Routes	£16,992		£16,992
	Baffam Lane, Brayton - Traffic Calming (chicanes)	£25,000		£25,000
Sport & Leisure	New practice/sports ground extension for Selby RUFC	£150,000	Lottery, Landfill, SRUFC	£100,000
Brotherton/Byram	£876,765.00		£876,765.00	
Education	Brotherton/Byram Primary Schools – Additional capacity – 1 to 2 classrooms subject to feasibility	£500,000.00		£500,000.00
Transport	Provision of traffic lights or a roundabout at the junction of Low Street, A162 and A1246 in Brotherton	£100,000.00		£100,000.00
	E: Improvements to the existing pedestrian crossing point on the A162 in Byram (between Byram Park Road and Sutton Lane)	£67,500.00		£67,500.00
	A162. Brotherton/Byram Puffin Crossing. Crossing Facilities	£70,076		£70,076
	C345, Old Great North Rd, Brotherton – Footway, Footway Schemes	£19,760		£19,760
	Byram Park Estates & Byram cum Sutton Traffic Calming	£91,028		£91,028
	Byram Park Road, Byram cum Sutton Traffic Calming	£28,401		£28,401

Carlton	£600,000.00		£600,000.00	
Education	Carlton Primary Schools – Additional capacity – 1 to 2 classrooms subject to feasibility	£500,000.00	Developer contributions School Basic Need Capital (provided by Central Government)	£500,000.00
Community facilities	Carlton Chapel refurbishment for community use	£50,000	Chapel, Landfill	£50,000
Sport & Leisure	Cricket Club refurbish changing facilities	£50,000	Club	£50,000
Cawood	£10,642,730.00		£10,642,730.00	
Education	Cawood Primary Schools – Additional capacity – 1 to 2 classrooms subject to feasibility	£500,000.00	Voluntary Aided Capital Programme	£500,000.00
Drainage	Flood Risk Management - improvements to defences at Cawood	£10,000,000.00		£10,000,000.00
Sport & Leisure	Cawood tennis Club additional pitches and improvements	£25,000.00		£25,000.00
Transport	B1222 Long Lane Junction, Cawood Highway Improvement Schemes	£33,984		£33,984
	C315 Broad Lane, Cawood, Footway Schemes	£83,746		£83,746
Church fenton	£634,544.00		£634,544.00	
Education	Kirk Fenton Parochial CoE VC Primary School Additional capacity – 1 or 2 classrooms subject to feasibility	£500,000.00	Developer contributions School Basic Need Capital (provided by Central Government)	£500,000.00
Drainage	Study of flows and pumping capacity	£10,000.00		£10,000.00
Transport	C312 Church Fenton Church St New Footway Schemes	£23,359		£23,359
	C312 Church Fenton, Footway Schemes	£4,855		£4,855
	C313 Main Street, Church Fenton, Traffic Calming	£54,617		£54,617
	B1223 New Road/Church Fenton Lane, Ulleskelf Traffic Calming	£35,038		£35,038
	B1223, Church Fenton Lane, Ulleskelf – Footway Schemes	£6,675		£6,675
Eggborough & Whitley	£1,070,028.00		£1,005,028.00	
Education	Whitley & Eggborough Primary School – Additional capacity – 1	£250,000.00	Developer	£250,000.00

	classroom subject to feasibility		contributions School Basic Need Capital (provided by Central Government)	
Transport	Footway extension on Selby Road, Whitley.	£19,000.00		£19,000.00
	Completion of Whitley section of the Selby to County Boundary Cycle Route.	£22,000.00		£22,000.00
	A19. Whitley Puffin Crossing Crossing Facilities	£52,000		£52,000
	A19. Whitley Village Traffic Calming. Traffic Calming	£72,823		£72,823
	A19. Whitley, Footway. Footway Schemes	£20,633		£20,633
	A19. A19 Whitley Signing and Lining- VAS. Highway Improvement Schemes	£49,053		£49,053
	A19 Eggborough Pedestrian Refuge Crossing Crossing Facilities	£87,387		£87,387
	A19 Selby-Cty Bdry Cycle Rte-Sec 9 Whitley to B'dry Cycling Schemes	£50,976		£50,976
	A19 Selby-Cty Bdry cycle Rte-Section 8 – Whitley Cycling Schemes	£24,274		£24,274
	A19 Selby-Cty Bdry-Sec 7 Chapel Haddlesey-Whitley Cycling Schemes	£178,880		£178,880
	C410. Hut Green, Eggborough – Footway Schemes	£19,432		£19,432
	C334 Kellington Lane, Eggborough Footway Schemes	£63,477		£63,477
	Gravel Hill Lane, Whitley, Footway Schemes	£2,101		£2,101
	Learning Lane, Whitley - Footway (SRTS) Safer Routes to School	£7,992		£7,992
Community Facilities	Eggborough Methodist Chapel refurbishment for community use	£40,000	Chapel, Landfill	£20,000
	Eggborough Village Hall refurbishment	£60,000	Landfill	£40,000
Green Infrastructure	Whitley Common - Access and wildlife improvements	£50,000	Lottery, Landfill, Parish Council	£25,000
Escrick	£775,189.00		£775,189.00	
Education	Escrick CoE VC Primary Schools – Additional capacity – 1 to 2 classrooms subject to feasibility	£500,000.00	Developer contributions School Basic Need Capital (provided by Central Government)	£500,000.00
Drainage	Additional pump	£100,000.00		£100,000.00
Transport	A19, A19/ Skipwith Rd Jctn Traffic Signals Escrick. Highway Improvement Schemes	£175,189		£175,189

Hambleton	£565,506.00		£522,298.00	
Education	Hambleton CoE VC Primary Schools – Additional capacity – 1 to 2 classrooms subject to feasibility	£500,000.00	Developer contributions School Basic Need Capital (provided by Central Government)	£500,000.00
	Old Lane, Hambleton – Footway Schemes	£24,274		
	Garth Drive, Hambleton, Traffic Calming	£18,934		
Hemingbrough	£1,050,000.00		£1,050,000.00	
Drainage	Review of pumping capacity + upgrade works	£800,000.00		£800,000.00
Education	Hemingbrough Community Primary School – Additional capacity – 1 classroom subject to feasibility	£250,000.00	Developer contributions School Basic Need Capital (provided by Central Government)	£250,000.00
Kellington	£28,227		£28,227	
Transport	A645 Kellington Weeland Rd New Footway Schemes	£28,227		£28,227
Monk Fryston & Hillam	£5,729,798.00		£5,669,798.00	
Education	Monk Fryston Primary Schools – Additional capacity – 1 to 2 classrooms subject to feasibility	£500,000.00	Developer contributions School Basic Need Capital (provided by Central Government)	£500,000.00
Transport	Provision of a bypass around Monk Fryston and Hambleton	£5,000,000.00		£5,000,000.00

	D: Provision of road safety measures along the A63 Main Street through Monk Fryston	£50,000.00		£50,000.00
	A63. Main Street, Monk Fryston-Footway. Footway Schemes	£50,000		£50,000
	Ingthorpe Lane, Monk Fryston (Footway)	£13,958		£13,958
	C323 Hillam Common Lane Footway, Hillam Footway Schemes	£5,840		£5,840
Community Facilities	Hillam & Monk Fryston Community Centre extension	£110,000	Community Assoc., Landfill	£50,000
North Duffield	£459,126.00		£439,126.00	
Education	North Duffield Primary School – Additional capacity – 1 classroom subject to feasibility	£250,000.00	Developer contributions School Basic Need Capital (provided by Central Government)	£250,000.00
Drainage	Regrading of village pond and associated Board maintained watercourses	£50,000.00		£50,000.00
Transport	North Duffield, Green Lane New Footway Safer Routes to School	£103,803		£103,803
	C304 Main Street, North Duffield - Traffic Calming Traffic Calming	£5,323		£5,323
	Bubwith to Selby Rail Trail - extension of cycle track to join up with Sustrans Route (feasibility study required)	£50,000	Sustrans, Local Authority	£30,000
Riccall	£1,731,652.00		£1,731,652.00	
Education	Riccall Primary Schools – Additional capacity – 1 to 2 classrooms subject to feasibility	£500,000.00	Developer contributions School Basic Need Capital (provided by Central Government)	£500,000.00
Drainage	Improvement works and pumping capacity	£200,000.00		£200,000.00
Transport	A19. Riccall (Roundabout). Highway Improvement Schemes	£1,031,652		£1,031,652
South Milford	£1,710,239.00		£1,710,239.00	
Education	S Milford Primary Schools – Additional capacity – up to 4 classrooms subject to feasibility	£1,000,000.00	Developer contributions School Basic Need Capital (provided by Central Government)	£1,000,000.00

Transport	C: Provision of a short section of footway between Old London Road and The Meadows, in South Milford	£6,500.00		£6,500.00
	Provision of a footpath between Wain Gap and Steeton Hall Gateway along Whitecote Lane, South Milford	£100,000.00		£100,000.00
	Additional car parking spaces at Rail Station	£500,000.00		£500,000.00
	C311. London Road, South Milford. Footway Schemes	£6,642		£6,642
	A162 South Milford, Footway Schemes	£97,097		£97,097
Thorpe Willoughby	£915,232.00		£765,232.00	
Education	Riccall Primary Schools – Additional capacity – 1 to 2 classrooms subject to feasibility	£500,000.00	Developer contributions School Basic Need Capital (provided by Central Government)	£500,000.00
Transport	Thorpe Willoughby, Fox lane Traffic Calming. Traffic Calming	£23,359		£23,359
	C322 Field Lane, Thorpe Willoughby, Footway Schemes	£41,873		£41,873
Sport & Leisure	New skate/BMX facility	£150,000	Parish Council	£100,000
	Multi-purpose games area and practice nets improvements	£200,000	Lottery, Landfill, Club	£100,000
Ulleskelf	£11,077,883.00		£10,907,883.00	
Drainage	Flood Risk Management - Rebuilding defences at ulleskelf	£10,000,000.00		£10,000,000.00
Transport	West End Approach, Ulleskelf – Footway	£16,992		£16,992
	Ped/Cycle Bridge Riv Wharfe Bolton Percy & Ulleskelf. Footway Schemes	£680,891		£680,891
Sport & Leisure	Multi-purpose games area and floodlighting	£150,000	Lottery, Club	£75,000
	New teen play facility	£80,000	Landfill	£60,000
	New sports pavilion & changing rooms	£150,000	Lottery	£75,000
	TOTAL ESTIMATE	£118,315,796.00		£106,152,588.00

Other potential but un-costed projects

Type	Location	Scheme
Highways & Transport	Barlby Road/Ousegate/Waterlane/New Street	Signals Improvement . Intended to fund through developer contribution
Highways & Transport	Gowthorpe/Brook Street/Scott Rd/Leeds Rd	Signals Improvement . Intended to fund through developer contribution
Highways & Transport	East Common Lane Junction	Roundabout improvement. Intended to fund through developer contribution
Highways & Transport	Selby	Park Street Bridge reconstruction following electrification of railway line.
Highways & Transport	Barlby	Roundabout improvement. Intended to fund through developer contribution
Highways & Transport	Sherburn in Elmet	Removal of the station level crossing by means of a bridge
Highways & Transport	Burn	Village Bypass
Highways & Transport	District-wide	Closure of railway level crossings – replacement with bridges/other
Community Facilities	Brotherton	Community Centre and associated facilities
Community Facilities	Sherburn in Elmet	Provision of land for cemetery
Community Facilities	Town Centres of Selby, Tadcaster and Sherburn-in-Elmet	Proposals for townscape and environmental improvements in accordance with SP14 of the Selby District Council Core Strategy
Community Facilities	Monk Fyston	Provision of land for cemetery
Green Infrastructure	Selby Town /Olympia Park	Public realm improvements
Community facilities	Across the District	Repair/restoration/conservation of heritage assets, particularly those on the At-Risk register.

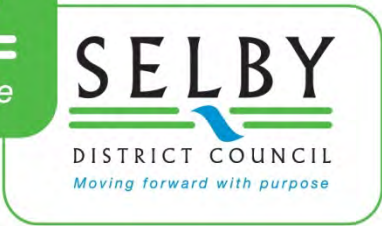
Selby District Council

DRAFT Duty to Cooperate Statement

to accompany the Initial Consultation on

The Sites and Policies Local Plan – “PLAN Selby”

November 2014



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1. Introduction

1.0 The Localism Act, 2011, introduced a Duty to Co-operate (the 'Duty' or DTC) with other local planning authorities and prescribed public bodies when preparing development plan documents. This statement sets out how Selby District Council is satisfying any Duty to Co-operate in preparing the Selby District Sites and Policies Local Plan (known as PLAN Selby) and should be seen as a living document which will be updated on an on-going basis throughout the plan preparation process.

1.1 Selby District Council adopted the Selby District Core Strategy Local Plan in October 2013 following an independently assessed Examination in Public. As the Core Strategy addresses the main strategic (cross-boundary) issues, the Council considers at this stage that there should be few remaining issues that require specific Duty to Co-operate attention. Nevertheless, the Council continues to participate in cross-boundary planning initiatives recognising that, like the Sustainability Appraisal, the Duty to Co-operate is a continuous process of engagement through the plan preparation process and not simply a matter of consulting adjacent authorities on proposals.

1.2 This initial statement seeks to set out the potential strategic cross-boundary issues that have been identified in consultation with neighbouring authorities and prescribed bodies and the actions and/or responses to these as part of preparing PLAN Selby. This gives interested parties the opportunity to comment on the Council's approach to meeting any duty.

1.3 The statement will ultimately provide a log of actions to provide a full account of the collaborative working that has and will be undertaken in preparing PLAN Selby and will be submitted to the Secretary of State alongside the submission draft PLAN Selby.

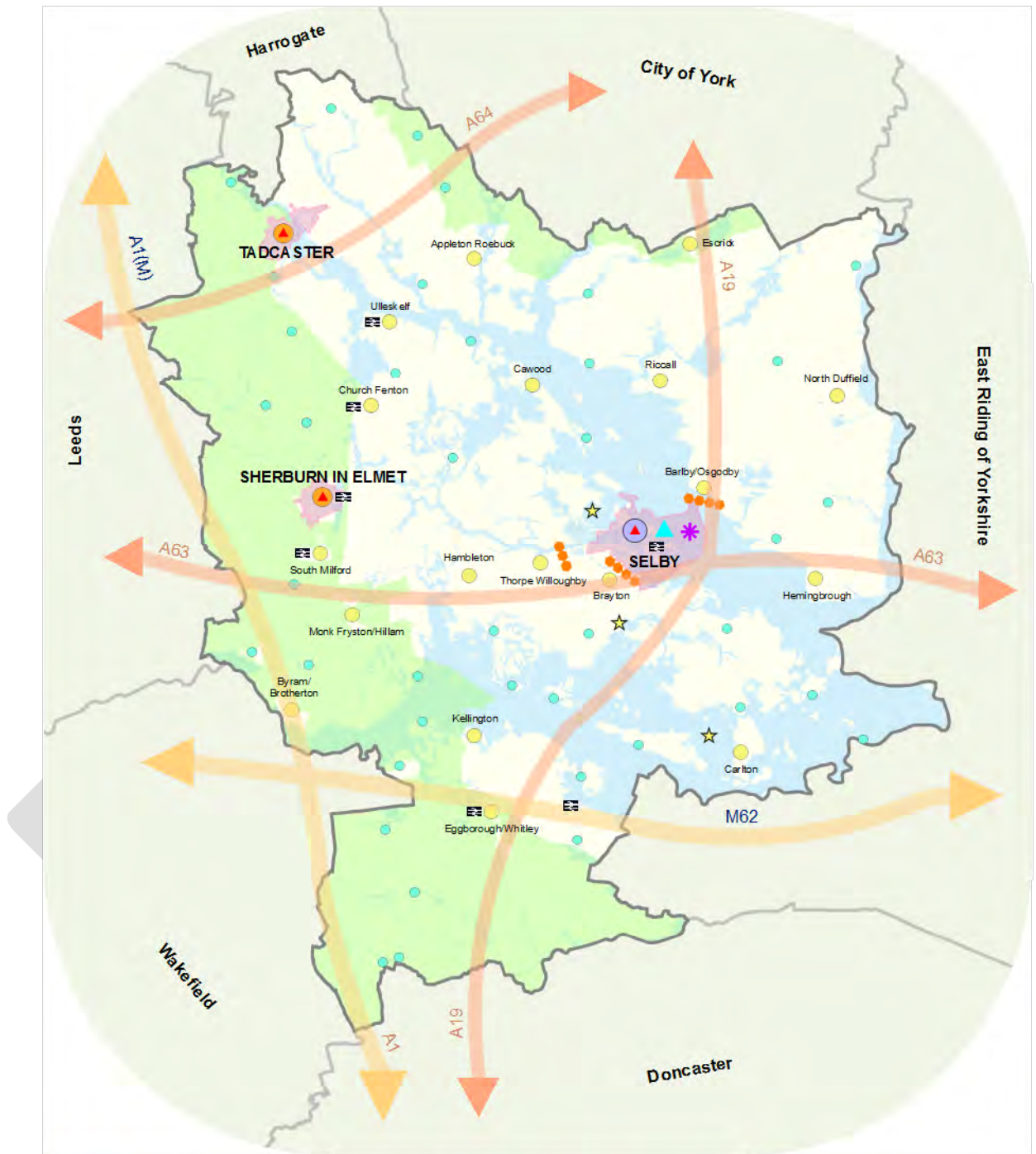
1.4 The Duty to Co-operate is separate from other more general statutory requirements concerning consultation and publicity when preparing Local Plans, which are set out in the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012. A separate Engagement Plan is being prepared and ultimately a Consultation Statement will set out how the Council has involved other bodies and persons in preparation of the Plan and how their comments have been addressed.

The Selby Context/Selby District Portrait

1.5 Selby District is a relatively small District with an estimated 2011 population of 83,449 projected to rise to 93,000 in 2021 check for a date closer to 2027. It is the most southerly District in North Yorkshire, covering an area of approximately 6,190 square kilometres to the south of the city of York and broadly contained by the A1 (M) / A1 to the west and the River Derwent to the east. Neighbouring local authorities are the City of York Council, Leeds City Council, Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council, Harrogate Borough Council, Wakefield Metropolitan District Council and the East Riding of Yorkshire Council. The key diagram from the adopted Core

Strategy illustrates the relationship with surrounding areas which is the starting point for assessing strategic and cross boundary issues for PLAN Selby.

Map: Regional Context



- | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Main Routes | Railway Stations | Urban Areas |
| Secondary Routes | Principal Town | Selby District Boundary |
| Strategic Mixed Development Site | Local Service Centres | Green Belt |
| Existing Gypsy and Traveller Sites | Designated Service Villages | High Flood Risk - Zone 3 |
| Primary Retail Area | Secondary Villages | |
| Town Centres | Strategic Gap | |

2. Context – the Requirement of the Duty to Co-operate

The Localism Act

- 2.0 Section 110 of the Localism Act inserts a new section 33A into the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and introduces a duty to co-operate in relation to planning of sustainable development in so far as it relates to a strategic matter. A ‘strategic matter’ is defined as *“sustainable development or use of land that has or would have a significant impact on at least two planning areas, including (in particular) sustainable development or use of land for or in conjunction with infrastructure that is strategic and has or would have a significant impact on at least two planning areas.”*
- 2.1 The responsibility it introduces (‘the duty’) applies to all local planning authorities, county councils and other bodies. These other bodies are prescribed in Regulation 4 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012, and updated by the National Planning Policy Guidance (PPG, 2014).

Of those in the regulations it is considered that the following bodies are most relevant to Selby District Council:

- The Environment Agency;
- The Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England (English Heritage);
- Natural England;
- The Civil Aviation Authority;
- The Homes and Communities Agency;
- The Office of Rail Regulation;
- National Health Service Commissioning Board and clinical commissioning groups
- The Highway Agency;
- North Yorkshire County Council as Highways Authority; and
- The Marine Management Organisation.

The Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) is also included as a prescribed body although as part of a separate clause 33A (ix). For Selby this includes both the York, North Yorkshire and East Riding LEP and the Leeds City Region LEP. It should be noted, as illustrated at Annex 1, that both LEPs are intrinsically linked with the wider, on-going governance structures (discussed in more detail in chapter 4). In addition, paragraph 180 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) highlights

that local planning authorities should also work collaboratively with Local Nature Partnerships (LNPs). Local planning authorities (LPAs) should also work collaboratively with private sector bodies, utility and infrastructure providers.

The LPAs surrounding Selby District are:

- Leeds
- City of York
- Harrogate
- East Riding of Yorkshire Council
- Wakefield
- Doncaster
- North Yorkshire County Council
- The West Yorkshire Combined Authority

The LEPs are:

- Leeds City Region
- York, North Yorkshire and East Riding

The LNPs in the Plan area are:

- North Yorkshire and York LNP
- Humber LNP

The neighbouring LNPs are:

- Hull and East Riding LNP
- South Yorkshire LNP
- Yorkshire West LNP

2.3 The duty requires all local planning authorities to co-operate with each other in maximising the effectiveness with which development plan documents are prepared. The Localism Act states that in particular the duty requires that engagement should occur “*constructively, actively and on an on-going basis*” during the plan making process and that regard must be given to the activities of other authorities where these are relevant to the plan making authority. The duty also requires that Councils set out planning policies to address any strategic issues which may arise and requires the Council to consider joint approaches to plan making.

2.4 It is important to note that when demonstrating wider co-operation in plan making, this co-operation needs to be across organisational boundaries as well as geographical boundaries.

2.5 The Inspector must determine as part of his or her overall assessment of an emerging plan whether or not the duty to co-operate has been complied with. If it is determined that the duty has not been met, a plan will automatically fail as not legally compliant, and cannot go forward for examination of its overall soundness.

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

- 2.6 The NPPF (2012), paragraph 178 sets out that public bodies have a duty to cooperate on planning issues that cross administrative boundaries, particularly those which relate to the strategic priorities set out in paragraph 156. Paragraph 156 states that Local planning authorities should set out the strategic priorities for the area in the Local Plan. This should include strategic policies to deliver:
- The homes and jobs needed in the area;
 - The provision of retail, leisure and other commercial development;
 - The provision of infrastructure for transport, telecommunications, waste management, water supply, wastewater, flood risk and coastal change management, and the provision of minerals and energy (including heat);
 - The provision of health, security, community and cultural infrastructure and other local facilities; and
 - Climate change mitigation and adaptation, conservation and enhancement of the natural and historic environment, including landscape.
- 2.7 Paragraph 178 states that local authorities have a duty to cooperate on planning issues that cross administrative boundaries particularly those which relate to the strategic priorities set out in paragraph 156 and expects joint working on areas of common interest to be *“diligently undertaken for the mutual benefit of neighbouring authorities”*. Paragraph 179, follows on from this stating: *“... joint working should enable local planning authorities to work together to meet development requirements which cannot wholly be met within their own areas – for instance, because of a lack of physical capacity or because to do so would cause significant harm to the principles and policies of this Framework. As part of this process, they should consider producing joint planning policies on strategic matters and informal strategies such as joint infrastructure and investment plans.”*
- 2.8 Paragraph 180 states: *“... In two tier areas, county and district authorities should co-operate with each other on relevant issues. Local planning authorities should work collaboratively on strategic planning priorities to enable delivery of sustainable development in consultation with Local Enterprise Partnerships and Local Nature Partnership. Local planning authorities should also work collaboratively with private sector bodies, utility and infrastructure providers.”*
- 2.9 Paragraph 181 states: *“Local planning authorities will be expected to demonstrate evidence of having effectively co-operated to plan for issues with cross-boundary impacts when their Local Plans are submitted for examination. This could be by way of plans or policies prepared as part of a joint committee, a memorandum of understanding or a jointly prepared strategy which is presented as evidence to an agreed position. Co-operation should be a continuous process of engagement from initial thinking through to implementation. Resulting in a final position where*

plans are in place to provide the land and infrastructure necessary to support current and projected future levels of development.”

- 2.10 The requirement for continuous engagement implies a commitment to engage in regular discussions and collaborative decision-taking over a prolonged period of plan preparation.
- 2.11 The Duty to Co-Operate is not a ‘duty to agree’ but local planning authorities should demonstrate that they have proactively engaged with their neighbours and other prescribed bodies to seek agreement on strategic priorities. Where differences of approach exist, there is an expectation that neighbouring authorities should be satisfied that the proposed outcome would not prejudice each other’s plans.
- 2.12 For Selby, the Selby District Core Strategy Local Plan (adopted October 2013) is the result of an extended period of collaborative working between neighbouring planning authorities and stakeholders to assemble evidence and agree strategic planning priorities to inform the plan and develop policies effectively responding to the sustainable development needs of the area. Thus the Core Strategy Local Plan provides the adopted policies to address the strategic priorities required to be covered by the NPPF and section 33A of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. PLAN Selby will primarily provide detailed policy to implement the strategy.
- 2.13 The Core Strategy was accompanied by a Duty to Co-operate Compliance Statement (in two parts¹) which demonstrated how the plan fulfilled the requirements in the NPPF although the duty in s33A did not apply as the plan was prepared before the section came into force. These strategic priorities are not repeated in this document. Annex 2 (see also 3.1) summarises the on-going collaborative working which applied to the Core Strategy and now PLAN Selby. A summary table is also provided at Annex 3 which outlines the key strategic priorities dealt with at Core Strategy level.

The National Planning Practice Guidance (PPG)

- 2.14 The PPG was published in online form in 2014. It contains further guidance on how Local Planning Authorities should meet both the legal part of the duty from s33A of the Localism Act and also the duty as set out in the NPPF. Key points are highlighted below:
- The duty to cooperate is not a duty to agree. But local planning authorities should make every effort to secure the necessary cooperation on strategic cross boundary matters.
 - Local planning authorities must demonstrate how they have complied with the duty at the independent examination of their Local Plans.

¹ Part 1, April 2012 -

http://www.selby.gov.uk/upload/CD64_SDC_NPPF_3_Topics_Statement_13_April_2012.pdf

And Part 2 June 2012 - http://www.selby.gov.uk/upload/CD64a_Part_2_NPPF_Compliance_Statement.pdf
With Appendices

http://www.selby.gov.uk/upload/CD64a_Part_2_NPPF_Compliance_Statement_Appendix_1.pdf

And http://www.selby.gov.uk/upload/CD64a_Part_2_NPPF_Compliance_Statement_Appendix_2.pdf

- Local planning authorities will need to bear in mind that the cooperation should produce effective and deliverable policies on strategic cross boundary matters.
- The duty to cooperate is a legal test that requires cooperation between local planning authorities and other public bodies to maximise the effectiveness of policies for strategic matters in Local Plans. It is separate from but related to the Local Plan test of soundness.
- The Local Plan examination will test whether a local planning authority has complied with the duty to cooperate. The Inspector will recommend that the Local Plan is not adopted if the duty has not been complied with and the examination will not proceed any further.
- If the Inspector finds that the duty has been complied with the examination will also test whether the Local Plan is sound. In assessing whether the Local Plan is 'effective' (one of the tests of soundness) the Inspector will assess whether it is deliverable within the timescale set by the Local Plan and if it demonstrates effective joint working to meet cross boundary strategic priorities.
- Local planning authority councillors and officers are responsible for leading discussion, negotiation and action to ensure effective planning for strategic matters in their Local Plans. This requires a proactive, ongoing and focused approach to strategic planning and partnership working.
- Local planning authorities and the public bodies that are subject to the duty must cooperate with Local Enterprise Partnerships and Local Nature Partnerships and have regard to their activities when they are preparing their Local Plans, so long as those activities are relevant to local plan making.
- Cooperation between local planning authorities, county councils and other public bodies should produce effective policies on strategic cross boundary matters. Inspectors testing compliance with the duty at examination will assess the outcomes of cooperation and not just whether local planning authorities have approached others.
- Local planning authorities should bear in mind that effective cooperation is likely to require sustained joint working with concrete actions and outcomes. It is unlikely to be met by an exchange of correspondence, conversations or consultations between authorities alone.
- The activities that fall within the duty to cooperate include activities that prepare the way for or support the preparation of Local Plans and can relate to all stages of the plan preparation process. This might involve joint research and evidence gathering to define the scope of the Local Plan, assess policy impacts and assemble the necessary material to support policy choices. These could

include assessments of land availability, Strategic Flood Risk Assessments and water cycle studies.

- Authorities should submit robust evidence of the efforts they have made to cooperate on strategic cross boundary matters. This could be in the form of a statement submitted to the examination. Evidence should include details about who the authority has cooperated with, the nature and timing of cooperation and how it has influenced the Local Plan.
- Cooperation should take place throughout Local Plan preparation – it is important not to confine cooperation to any one point in the process.
- Local planning authorities and other public bodies need to work together from the outset at the plan scoping and evidence gathering stages before options for the planning strategy are identified. That will help to identify and assess the implications of any strategic cross boundary issues on which they need to work together and maximise the effectiveness of Local Plans. After that they will need to continue working together to develop effective planning policies and delivery strategies. Cooperation should continue until plans are submitted for examination and beyond, into delivery and review.
- The local planning authorities and public bodies that a local planning authority needs to cooperate with will depend on the strategic matters that the local planning authority is planning for and the most appropriate functional geography to gather evidence and develop planning policies. For example housing market and travel to work areas, river catchments and landscape areas may be a more appropriate basis on which to plan than individual local planning authority areas.
 - It is important to adopt a pragmatic approach in deciding the area over which cooperation is needed and who to work with.
 - Cooperation between different tiers – counties and districts – may be needed on issues such as transport, waste and flood risk. This will be decided by the particular issues and local planning authorities may well work in different groupings for different strategic matters.
- If Local Plans are not being brought forward at the same time, the use of formal agreements between local planning authorities, signed by elected members, demonstrating their long term commitment to a jointly agreed strategy on cross boundary matters will demonstrate effective cooperation.

Local planning authorities must give details of what action they have taken under the duty to cooperate to their communities in their Authority Monitoring Reports. This should include actions to both secure the effective cooperation of others and respond constructively to requests for

cooperation. It should also highlight the outcomes of cooperation. This should be done at least once a year and information should be published on the local planning authority's website and made available for inspection at their offices.

3. Collaborative Working

3.0 The table in Annex 2 illustrates the changing but on-going methods of co-operation that Selby District Council has been engaged in whilst preparing both the Core Strategy Local Plan and PLAN Selby. (See also Core Strategy Compliance Statements at 2.13).

The RSS Process

3.2 The Yorkshire and Humber Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) was, with the exception of the RSS York Green Belt policies and the Key Diagram of the RSS (insofar as it illustrates the York Green Belt boundaries), revoked by the Regional Strategy for Yorkshire and Humber (Partial Revocation) Order 2013. Even though the RSS has been revoked, it is essential to recognise that collaborative working was undertaken as part of the RSS process and its evidence base, as it relates to Selby and neighbouring authorities. It is important to recognise this historic point because its key approaches have informed emerging development plans and existing plans in the functional sub regions and the York sub area. It provided the vehicle for consideration of cross boundary strategic issues and identifies suitable policy approaches to address them. (See also Core Strategy DTC Compliance Statement at section 2 and LCR DTC Statement at section 4). However it is also important to note that the Duty to Cooperate replaces the RSS process in developing new plans.

Joint Working Outcomes

3.3 Selby District Council has been involved in extensive collaborative joint working with its neighbouring authorities and other stakeholders and prescribed bodies on a range of documents to support the activities shown in Annexes 1 and 2 and to address specific strategic issues. The following documents will influence our work during the preparation of PLAN Selby:

- Regional Settlement Study (2004) (North Yorkshire County Council (NYCC));
- Sub-regional Renewable Energy Assessment and Targets Study (2004) (Future Energy Solutions for the Government Office Yorkshire and the Humber and the Yorkshire and Humber Assembly);
- Yorkshire and Humber Region Sand and Gravel resources and environmental assets (2004) (Yorkshire and Humber Regional Assembly);
- North Yorkshire - Managing Landscape Change : Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Development – a landscape sensitivity framework for North Yorkshire and York (Feb 2012).
- Delivering Sustainable Energy in North Yorkshire (2005) (NYCC, District Councils, National Parks, City of York, the Regional Assembly and Local Government Yorkshire and Humber);
- Let's Talk Rubbish: A municipal waste management strategy for the City of York and North Yorkshire (2006)(York and North Yorkshire Waste Partnership);

- Leeds City Region Transport Strategy (2009) (Leeds City Region Partnership);
- The Yorkshire and Humber Plan (the RSS) (2008) (Yorkshire and Humber Assembly);
- North Yorkshire Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (2008) (Arc on behalf of all District Councils in North Yorkshire);
- North Yorkshire Accommodation Requirements of Showmen (2009) (Arc on behalf of the North Yorkshire Strategic Housing Partnership Board) ;
- Leeds City Region Green Infrastructure Study (2010) (Leeds City Region Partnership);
- Effective demand for Market Housing Study (2010) (Local Government Yorkshire and Humber and all District Councils);
- Leeds City Region Housing Investment Plan (2010) (Leeds City Region Partnership);
- York and North Yorkshire Economic Assessment, Selby District Authority Profile (2010) (York and North Yorkshire Partnership Unit);
- Realising the Potential: The Leeds City Region Local Enterprise Partnership Plan (2011) (Leeds City Region Partnership);
- Leeds City Region Interim Spatial Strategy (2011) (Leeds City Region Partnership);
- Leeds City Region Green Infrastructure Strategy (2011) (Natural England, Leeds City Region Partnership);
- Local Government North Yorkshire and York Sub Regional Strategy (2011) (Local Government North Yorkshire and York);
- North Yorkshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2011) (North Yorkshire Strategic Housing Partnership, NYCC, City of York, District Councils, National Parks);
- Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (2012) (Harrogate Borough Council) and Selby District Council; Traveller Needs Assessment 2013
- City of York, North Yorkshire and North Yorkshire Moors Joint Minerals and Waste Plan (in production) (all North Yorkshire District Councils)

4. Current Strategic Approach to Co-operation

4.0 Annex 1 shows the current governance arrangements for the North Yorkshire and York sub area (extended to include East Riding of Yorkshire in the LEP) and the Leeds City Region as they affect the District of Selby. The York sub area is a functional sub area in its own right and it cuts across these two larger sub areas. It is evident from Annex 1 that the emerging new structures are complex but Selby District Council is engaged in the Boards/Groups formally with Member/Officer representation and in most cases with additional informal officer level meetings.

4.1 Within the Leeds City Region, the Local Authority Joint Committee (Leaders' Board) brings together the elected leaders of the 11 partner councils and is constituted as a joint committee. The Leaders' Board has direct responsibility for planning. The Leaders' Board also works together with the Local Enterprise Partnership Board to facilitate sustainable economic growth across the City Region. Below the Leaders' Board and LEP Board are a suite of thematic panels, with the LCR/HCA joint board dealing with housing investment and regeneration and the Transport Panel overseeing the setting of transport priorities being important in shaping the planning agenda across the City Region. There is also the LCR Planning Portfolios Board

(councillors) which sits below the LCR Leaders' Board advises the Leaders' Board on DTC and planning issues. There are also a number of Officer Groups, including the LCR Heads of Planning Group as well as the Strategic DTC Group, which reports to it that underpin these formal arrangements (as illustrated in Annex 1).

- 4.2 Most authorities within the Leeds City Region have used the RSS as the starting point for developing their strategic policies. The authorities within the Leeds City Region continue to support the broad policy thrust of the RSS and have therefore carried forward (in 2011) a suite of policies from the RSS that address the spatial principles in a City Region Strategy Statement. This is set out in the Leeds City Region Interim Strategy Statement reproduced as part of the Statement of Cooperation for Local Planning, Leeds City Region at Annex 4.
- 4.3 The LCR Statement of Cooperation for Local Planning has been developed by the Planning Portfolios Board and agreed by the Leaders' Board. Endorsement of the Statement by LCR Leaders, the WYCA and the LEP gives the document further weight and raises awareness of the importance of meeting the Duty to Cooperate and strategic planning issues. The Portfolios Board have recognised that the document will need to develop as our duty to cooperate arrangements develop.
- 4.4 The statement is paramount to understanding how the authorities and other partners currently liaise and engage at the city region level, as an important part of demonstrating the duty. In order to avoid duplication, these details have not been repeated in the body of this statement. The LCR Statement of Cooperation for Local Planning forms part of the evidence base for PLAN Selby. It is not simply a policy document, but sets out agreed processes for how Selby and the other local authorities in the LCR identify and tackle strategic matters and priorities in order to meet our respective duty to cooperate during the preparation of local plans.
- 4.5 Annex 1 sets out the governance structures in the region and Annex 2 sets out the on-going collaborative arrangements. The North Yorkshire and York LEP was extended to include the East Riding of Yorkshire Council. The Local Government North Yorkshire and York Leaders' Board was formally constituted in 2009 and brings together the leaders of North Yorkshire County Council, City of York Council and the District Councils of North Yorkshire. Below this are a number of thematic Boards, of most importance to planning is the North Yorkshire and York Spatial Planning and Transport Board supported by a technical Officer Group. The North Yorkshire and York Spatial Planning and Transport Board, as well as the Technical Officer Group, includes representation from other relevant stakeholders (e.g. East Riding of Yorkshire Council). One of the specific purposes of the Board is to develop appropriate strategic approaches, connections and consultations between authorities and other prescribed bodies with particular regard to demonstrating compliance with the Duty and effective joint working. In addition, specific task and finish groups have been established by the Board. This includes the York Sub Area Joint Infrastructure Working Forum, which brings together representatives from City of York Council, North Yorkshire County Council, Selby District Council, Harrogate Borough Council, Hambleton District Council, Ryedale District Council and East Riding of Yorkshire Council. There is also a North Yorkshire Development Plans Forum (also includes East Riding of Yorkshire Council), which seeks to share best practice and where relevant coordinate Local Plan work. There are also wider planning related LGNYY governance structures which SDC engages with, such as the

LGNYY Housing Board which is increasingly now focusing upon housing delivery across all tenures and sectors.

- 4.6 In 2011, Local Government North Yorkshire and York prepared the North Yorkshire and York Strategy. In the absence of the RSS this document advocates the strategic development priorities of the North Yorkshire and York Sub-Region. A key feature of the strategy is that the approach to delivery of critical priorities needs to be strongly rooted on the diverse places and spaces of North Yorkshire and York and to understand and capitalise on the different opportunities that are available in the different parts of the sub-region. It also set out that places have different roles and characters that determine how they relate with each other. The York sub region is an important and successful part of the economy of the north of England. The sub area has a role that is linked to the Leeds City Region and wider North Yorkshire; it also has its own distinctive characteristics.
- 4.7 A neighbouring authority with whom Selby District share a border but are not within the same City Region is Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council (MBC) who is a member of the Sheffield City Region. As a neighbouring authority outside the respective City Regions, it has been the historical practice of Selby District Council and Doncaster MBC to consult each other on respective Local Plans and, as the particular need arises. Under the Duty, both Selby District Council and Doncaster MBC have co-operated with each other throughout the progress of each development plan document as necessary and appropriate. Selby is a relatively small rural authority which through the adopted Selby Core Strategy, aims to meet the housing needs of its population within its own borders. Selby has also set the objective of reducing out-commuting to larger economic centres by providing employment opportunity sites within the District. Doncaster plays a significant part in the Sheffield City Region and also hopes to meet its own housing needs within its borders, therefore, there has been no strategic cross boundary issues raised by either Authority regarding each other's Local Plan documents. Doncaster is now embarking on a new Local Plan and both LPAs will work closely with each other to identify and address any cross-boundary or strategic matters.
- 4.8 Selby District Council will continue to liaise directly with adjoining LPAs on specific issues as required so that issues are flagged up as part of this on-going process. For PLAN Selby, early engagement to seek to identify any strategic matters and priorities and other cross-boundary issues has already been undertaken using the officer groups outlined above and further work utilising the common approach of the matrix and the protocols as set out in the LCR Statement of Cooperation for Local Planning is already being progressed.

Joint Working / Evidence Base

- 4.9 Where appropriate, close working on aligning methodologies and developing joint commissions or evidence gathering at a sub-regional or regional level has taken place and will be considered when preparing the PLAN SELBY. Previous examples include the NYSHMA 2011 and TNA 2013. Most recently, the Housing Market Areas work and Edge Analytics demographic and objectively assessed needs for housing study has been progressed jointly in the LCR. In addition, the City of York Council work on housing market areas will also be taken into account.

4.10 There are other areas where Selby works with our local authority neighbours. For example periodic SDC/NYCC KIT meetings in relation to the Local Plan and infrastructure planning / CIL matters. As part of this, SDC intends to work with NYCC to prepare an Infrastructure Delivery Statement (IDS). Further, whilst not relating directly to the duty on policy development, it is worth highlighting that there are a number of mechanisms of collaboration between local authorities in the interests of enabling implementation, development and growth. For example, under the County Council's (Infrastructure Delivery Steering Group) infrastructure planning mechanisms, SDC has identified an Infrastructure District Champion to mirror an equivalent within the County Council.

5. The Selby District Core Strategy Local Plan (the Core Strategy) Adopted October 2013

- 5.1 The adopted Core Strategy has made the key policy decisions and PLAN Selby is being developed to implement the Core Strategy. Ultimately, PLAN Selby will add the more specific details, such as identifying specific locations for the housing, employment and other land uses. It will also set out policies for day-to-day decisions on planning applications.
- 5.2 In preparing the evidence base for the Core Strategy, Selby District Council complied with the NPPF which states that the Government expects joint working on areas of common interest to be diligently undertaken for the mutual benefit of neighbouring authorities and that local planning authorities should also work collaboratively with private sector bodies, utility and infrastructure providers (NPPF paras 178-181).
- 5.3 The Council considered cross boundary impacts of housing growth on and from neighbouring authorities as set out in the Core Strategy Background Papers taking into account the views of adjoining local planning authorities and formally consulting on a revised housing target in January 2012. Neighbouring local planning authorities confirmed that the target level of growth would not have a significant impact on at least two planning areas (for further information refer to the Core Strategy NPPF compliance papers and the DTC Compliance Statement produced during the Examination in Public).
- 5.4 The Core Strategy includes a strategic policy to review Green Belt and only consider boundary alterations of those settlements within Selby District if exceptional circumstances can be demonstrated (It is not a wholesale review of the West Yorkshire and York Green Belt). This approach is compliant with the NPPF. Adjoining local planning authorities consider that the Core Strategy Green Belt Policy does not raise strategic implications. As part of the preparation process for PLAN Selby, the 'review' will appraise the current Green Belt and then, alongside other evidence relating to meeting our development needs, consideration will be given to whether there are any exceptional circumstances to alter boundaries. The review will trigger full cooperation with relevant bodies.
- 5.5 Annex 3 provides a brief summary of the strategic priorities addressed in the Core Strategy which provides the framework for developing the more detailed policies and site specific proposals in PLAN Selby.
- 5.6 The following section and table in Annex 5 seek to identify the 3 aspects of plan preparation which would require cross-boundary working:
1. Legal DTC under s33A of Act = strategic matters = defined as likely to have significant impact on 2 or more planning areas. And para 182 of NPPF – prepared in accordance with the Duty
 2. NPPF DTC = soundness test = para 178 - planning issues that cross administrative boundaries, particularly those which relate to the strategic priorities set out in paragraph 156. Also para 181 - Local planning authorities will be expected to demonstrate evidence of having effectively

cooperated to plan for issues with cross-boundary impacts – prepared in accordance with the Duty

3. NPPF soundness tests - para 182 – ‘positively prepared’ and ‘effective’

6. Identifying Cross Boundary Issues arising from the Sites and Policies Local Plan – PLAN Selby

- 6.1 Ultimately, the final DTC Statement will be submitted with PLAN Selby to demonstrate how any DTC requirements have been fulfilled in respect of PLAN Selby. The statement however is not an end in itself as it is considered to be a living document which will evolve from this first draft at Initial Consultation stage and inform the preparation process for PLAN Selby. It seeks to identify any DTC or cross-boundary issues at this early stage to ensure such matters are an integral part of the process and a basis for an on-going conversation with our neighbours and stakeholder bodies. The Council will maintain a ‘log’ of engagement and cooperation with any responses/actions recorded which will be used to inform further drafts of this DTC Statement. It will supplement but not replace the Consultation Statement and Engagement Plan associated with the preparation of PLAN Selby.
- 6.2 This document is the first public working draft of the DTC Statement and comments are welcomed on its content and in particular to the matrix at Annex 5 which assesses the strategic and cross boundaries issues relevant to PLAN Selby. The matrix has already taken into account comments received on earlier drafts circulated to Local Planning Authorities in the Leeds City Region and North Yorkshire & York areas in November 2013 and in May 2014 and to a range of other bodies and other adjoining Local Planning Authorities in July 2014.
- 6.3 Because the Council is only at evidence gathering stage for PLAN Selby (which will take the Core Strategy strategic policies forward) and there are no specific policies and proposals for PLAN Selby at this stage; the Matrix at Annex 5 only identifies broad topic areas and highlights areas of the evidence base which will need to take account of wider-than-Selby District issues. Further work is required at the later stages when identifying specific policies and site specific allocations and designations which may impact across administrative boundaries.
- 6.4 The matrix is based on the table approved as part of the LCR DTC Statement but has been adapted to suit PLAN Selby at this early stage of the process.

7. Conclusions

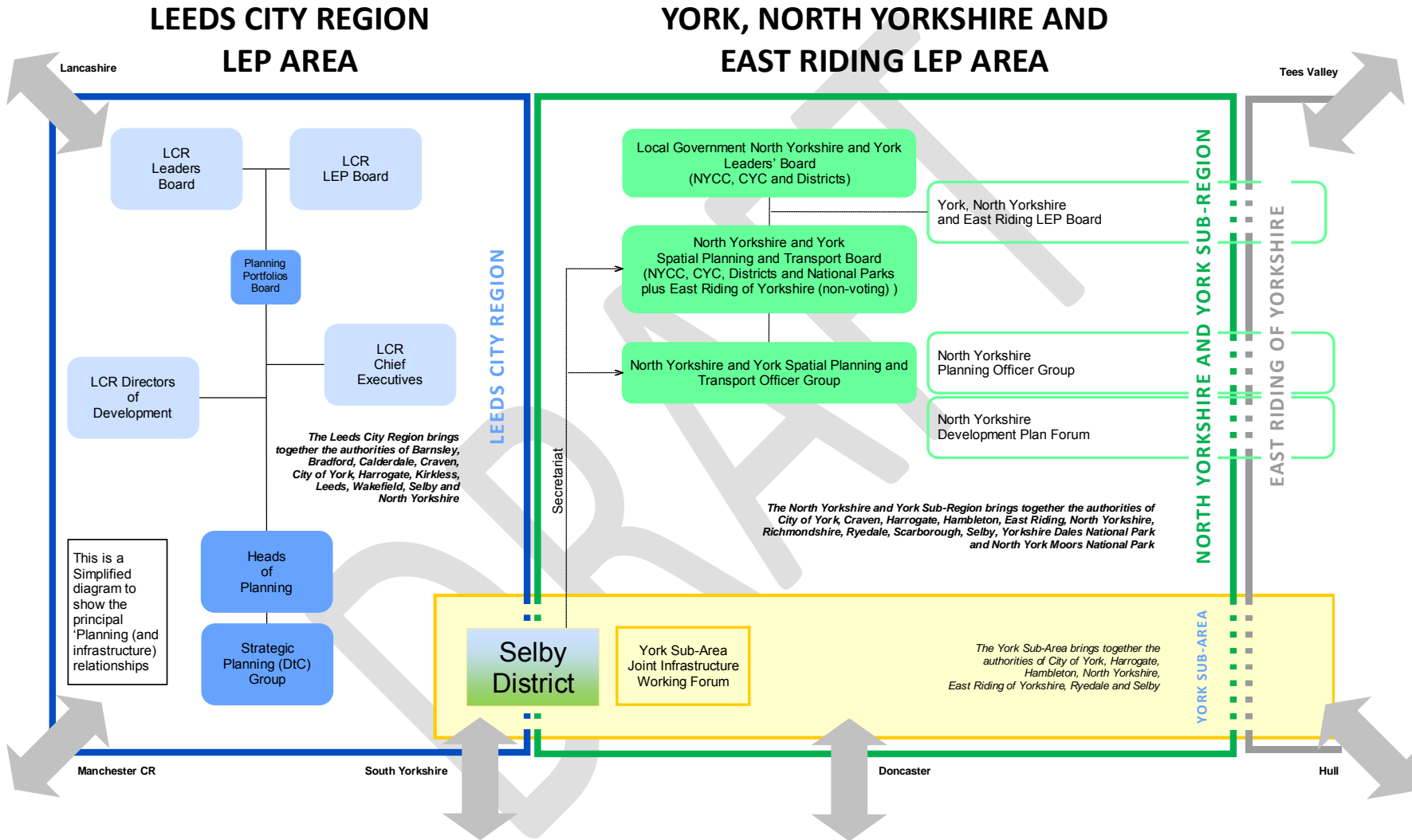
- 7.1 The work undertaken so far to identify any duty to cooperate is collated in the Matrix at Annex 5. At this stage, the Matrix does not identify that PLAN Selby triggers any legal duty to cooperate under s33a of the Localism Act or other NPPF duty relating to either strategic matters or strategic priorities.
- 7.2 There is nothing in the Initial Consultation PLAN Selby which has a significant impact on 2 or more planning areas.
- 7.3 However, the Matrix identifies that once further evidence is undertaken to inform emerging policies and allocations through the on-going plan preparation process there are topics where cross boundary impacts may become apparent and thus the duty to cooperate may well be triggered.
- 7.4 The Matrix and this main DTC paper should be seen as a living document and will be used to log progress and actions at each stage of the process in order to demonstrate compliance with the Duty where applicable.

Annexes

- Annex 1 Current Joint Working Arrangements – Diagram showing Selby’s relationship with both Leeds City Region and North Yorkshire & York Sub-region
- Annex 2 Changing methods of co-operation through the Selby District plan-making process
- Annex 3 Core Strategy - Summary of Strategic Matters and Priorities
- Annex 4 Statement of Cooperation for Local Planning, Leeds City Region *Available Separately*
- Annex 5 Selby District Sites and Policies Local Plan: Strategic Matters and Priorities Matrix

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Annex 1 Current Joint Working Arrangements



Annex 2: Changing methods of co-operation through the Selby District plan-making process

Dates	Vehicle for Co-operation	Role of Selby District Council
Pre-2004	North Yorkshire and York Structure Plan	Document produced by North Yorkshire County Council, City of York Council, National Park Authorities and North Yorkshire Local Authorities (including Selby)
Pre-2004	North Yorkshire Local Plan Forum	Active member
2003 - 12	Yorkshire and Humber Plan (Regional Spatial Strategy to 2026) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set core approach and local authority targets • Identified sub area and cross-boundary issues 	Active member of the North Yorkshire and York Technical Forum which established a regional consensus on strategic cross-boundary issues and collectively lobbied the Regional Assembly SDC (Leader) was on the Regional Assembly Place Shaping Lead Member attended RSS meetings with Policy lead Officer chaired by NYCC and presented by Regional Planning Officers / members and officers attended
2004 - present	Leeds City Region Partnership <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agreed a concordat which outlined a shared vision and the principles of how local authorities would work together • Agreed the City Region Development Programme which developed the Partnership's vision into actions • Leaders Board set up to make strategic decisions 	Active member
2004 -present	North Yorkshire Development Plan Forum	Active member
2010 - 11	North Yorkshire and York Sub-Regional Strategy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintained core approach and sub area approach of RSS 	Active member of North Yorkshire and York Spatial Planning Board and Technical Officer Groups
2010 - 11	Leeds City Region Partnership: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interim Planning Strategy which retains core approach of RSS 	Active member
2011 - present	Leeds City Region Local Enterprise Partnership	Active member
2011 - present	York, North Yorkshire and East Riding Local Enterprise Partnership	Active member
2011 - present	York Sub Area Joint Infrastructure Working Forum	Active member

Dates	Vehicle for Co-operation	Role of Selby District Council
2004-present	North Yorkshire and York Technical Officers Group (reports to SP&TB – see below)	Active member
2009-present	North Yorkshire and York Spatial Planning and Transport Board (reports to Leaders’ Board – see below)	LGN&Y in 2009 established 4 thematic boards: Economy and Skills, Transport, Housing and Spatial Planning. In 2011 reduced thematic boards to 2 - Spatial Planning & Transport and Economy & Skills.
2009 -present	Local Government for North Yorkshire and York Leaders’ Board <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilitates discussion on strategic and spatial matters at a sub-regional level. - Infrastructure planning issues Supported by NY&Y Chief Executive Officers Group and NY&Y Technical Officers Group	SDC Leader sites on Leaders’ Board.
2011 - present	Duty to Co-operate: LCR Chief Executives Group? LCR Planning Portfolios Board (councillors) LCR Directors of Development LCR Heads of Planning Group LCR Strategic Planning DTC Group	Active member
Ongoing	Periodic SDC/NYCC ‘Keep In Touch’ meetings in relation to the Local Plan and infrastructure planning / CIL matters.	SDC and NYCC to investigate preparing a joint Infrastructure Delivery Statement (IDS)
2013-present	SDC Chief Executive is also Assistant Chief Executive at NYCC	

Annex 3 Summary of how Strategic Matters and Priorities have been addressed within Core Strategy

Overview of Strategic Issue	Core Strategy Position
<i>Summary of the issue</i>	<i>Baseline position starting from the adopted CS policies</i>
Market and Affordable Housing	<p><u>SP2 Spatial development strategy</u></p> <p>The Core Strategy sets out the broad spatial housing distribution through the identified settlement hierarchy:</p> <p>51% Selby Town (Principal Town)</p> <p>11% Sherburn-in-Elmet (Local Service Centre)</p> <p>7% Tadcaster (Local Service Centre)</p> <p>29% in the 18 Designated Service Villages</p> <p><u>SP5 The scale and distribution of housing</u></p> <p>The Core Strategy sets the strategic housing requirement in Selby District at 450 dwellings per annum . This has been calculated by taking in to account Selby's role within the Leeds City Region and York Sub Area, including migration and population changes with reference to up-to-date population and household projections. This balances the need for housing, jobs and reducing the need for out-commuting.</p> <p>Plus additional 105 (minimum) dwellings per annum from windfall.</p> <p><u>SP9 Affordable housing</u></p> <p>Up to 40% target on sites of 10 units or more, and up to 10% contribution on smaller sites. An SPD sets out further detail.</p>
Traveller Needs	<p><u>SP11 Travellers</u></p> <p>The Core Strategy sets the broad framework for the development of sites within the District</p> <p>Establishes a broad spatial approach to traveller development and through the TNA identifies a need for 33 pitches for the plan period, and nil showperson plots.</p>
Employment Growth	<p>The Core Strategy provides the framework for employment growth in terms of the broad requirement, the location of growth and key sectors to focus on.</p> <p><u>SP13 The scale and distribution of economic growth</u></p> <p>Additional employment growth has been proposed that will help to reduce the need for residents to commute (to York/Leeds). Policy SP13 sets out employment growth of 37-52ha across the District, split 22-27ha in Selby and hinterland, 5-10ha Tadcaster, 5-10ha Sherburn, and 5ha in rural areas.</p> <p><u>SP7 Olympia Park strategic development site</u></p> <p>As part of the Olympia Park Strategic Development Site in the Core Strategy, allocated 23ha of employment land with proposed access from both A63 and A19.</p>
Retail, leisure, commercial development and town centres	<p>The Core Strategy sets out the retail hierarchy within the District as well as the broad role and function of each centre.</p> <p>The Core Strategy seeks to develop Selby's role for serving its own</p>

Overview of Strategic Issue	Core Strategy Position
	<p>population's needs and seeks to claw back leakage in order to create a more sustainable pattern of expenditure, rather than seeking to attract an increase in spend from neighbouring authorities.</p> <p><u>SP14 Town centres and local services</u></p> <p>This policy sets out the retail hierarchy and a broad desire for focusing retail, leisure etc. in Selby Town and the renaissance of the town centre; strengthening the role of Tadcaster and Sherburn-in-Elmet; promoting the regeneration of Tadcaster; and securing improved infrastructure and services for Sherburn-in-Elmet.</p>
<p>Transport and Highways</p>	<p><u>SP2 Spatial Development Strategy</u></p> <p>New housing development focussed on Selby urban area and then the LSCs (then DSVs) takes into account highways opportunities and constraints. Housing development in Selby urban area is limited to about 51% due to highways constraints and flood risk issues.</p> <p><u>SP5 The scale and distribution of housing</u></p> <p>This policy sets out the settlement hierarchy that capitalises on public transport networks to offer modal choice.</p> <p><u>SP13 The scale and distribution of economic growth</u></p> <p>Through SP13, the CS seeks to offer more employment opportunities within the District, to reduce the need for commuting out of the District stating that preference will be given to opportunities within Selby urban area and close to the Selby by-pass. Housing development in Selby urban area is limited to about 51% partly due to highways constraints.</p> <p><u>SP15 Sustainable Development and Climate Change</u></p> <p>Directs development to sustainable locations in line with Policy SP2. Minimise traffic growth by providing travel options and Transport Assessments are required. Make provision for cycle lanes and cycle facilities, safe pedestrian routes and improve public transport facilities</p>
<p>Minerals and Waste Management</p>	<p>The Core Strategy does not directly address Minerals and Waste issues, as it is a County Council function.</p> <p>However, in order to address minerals safeguarding there is a need for joint working in relation to emerging allocations.</p>
<p>Flood Risk.</p>	<p><u>SP2 Spatial Development Strategy</u></p> <p>The Core Strategy sets out the settlement hierarchy and has accounted for flood risk in the assessment of sustainable settlements and the overall level of development proposed in each level of the hierarchy. The CS acknowledges the District's flood risk, but also the relative sustainability of Selby as the Principal Town. Policy requires sequential test for sites. Housing development in Selby urban area is limited to about 51% due to highways constraints and flood risk issues.</p> <p><u>SP15 Sustainable development and climate change</u></p> <p>This Policy seeks to ensure that development in areas of flood risk is avoided wherever possible through the application of the sequential test and exception test. It also ensures that where development must be located within areas of flood risk that it can be made safe without increasing flood risk elsewhere.</p> <p>It also supports sustainable flood management measures such as water storage areas and schemes promoted through local surface water</p>

Overview of Strategic Issue	Core Strategy Position
	management plans to provide protection from flooding; and biodiversity and amenity improvements.
Renewable, Low-Carbon and Renewable, Low Carbon and Decentralised Energy Generation (RLCD)	<p><u>Policies SP15 Sustainable Development and Climate Change, SP16 Improving resource efficiency and SP17 Low-Carbon and Renewable Energy</u></p> <p>The CS sets out overall target for installed RLCD and that 10% of energy should be generated on sites for larger developments.</p> <p>Key development sites identified in the CS and PLAN Selby are to derive the majority of their total energy needs from renewable, low carbon or decentralised sources where viable.</p> <p>Supports a range of available RLCD technologies, design requirements and seek compliance with national construction benchmarks.</p> <p>PLAN Selby to identify opportunities where development can derive energy needs from RLCD, consider identifying suitable areas for RLCD and consider revised target and development management policies/guidance.</p>
Infrastructure Capacity	<p>Core Strategy Infrastructure Delivery Plan and background papers used to inform <u>SP2 Spatial Development Strategy</u> which sets out the most appropriate locations for growth.</p> <p><u>SP12 access to services, community facilities and infrastructure</u></p> <p>Requires new infrastructure and community facilities in connection with new development.</p>
Natural Environment (landscape, biodiversity and green infrastructure)	<p><u>SP12 access to services, community facilities and infrastructure</u></p> <p>Provide community facilities in connections with new development. Protect and enhance and provide new green infrastructure</p> <p><u>SP15 Sustainable development and climate change</u></p> <p>Protect, enhance and create habitats, include tree planting, wetland creation etc.</p> <p><u>SP18 Protecting and enhancing the environment</u></p> <p>The CS sets out a range of broad measures to protect and wherever possible enhance natural and cultural assets, and promoting effective stewardship of the District's wildlife.</p>
Green Belt	<p><u>SP3 Green Belt</u></p> <p>The CS establishes the protection for Green Belt from inappropriate development.</p> <p>The Policy sets out that the Council may undertake a review of Green Belt to inform PLAN Selby, including what may constitute Exceptional Circumstances to alter any boundaries (also identify Safeguarded Land)</p>

Annex 4 Statement of Cooperation for Local Planning, Leeds City Region

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Statement of Cooperation for Local Planning

Leeds City Region

Draft Final Report
Leeds City Region Leaders Board
1st July 2014

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1. Introduction

- 1.1 The Duty to Cooperate became a statutory requirement on the 15th November 2011; it is a legal duty on Local Planning Authorities and certain public bodies¹ to engage constructively, actively and on an on-going basis to maximise the effectiveness of Local Plan preparation relating to strategic cross boundary matters.
- 1.2 The Leeds City Region is the functional economic area made up of the local authority districts of Barnsley, Bradford, Calderdale, Craven, Harrogate, Kirklees, Leeds, Selby, Wakefield, York and North Yorkshire County Council². The Leeds City Region partnership of local authorities has a long history of collaboration on spatial planning and economic issues and has well-established partnership arrangements; formerly through the wider Yorkshire and Humber Regional Assembly partnership which informed the development of the Regional Spatial Strategy for Yorkshire and the Humber (RSS) and currently through the Leeds City Region Partnership (LCRP) which incorporates the Leeds City Region Enterprise Partnership.
- 1.3 Leeds City Region Planning Portfolios Board has prepared this Statement of Cooperation for Local Planning to outline the practical steps that are being taken to meet the Duty to Cooperate; the purpose of the Statement is twofold:
- To set out processes and practical steps to be followed going forward, that will strengthen the Leeds City Region authorities' approach to collaborative working;
 - To outline the current collaborative work on strategic, cross-boundary issues that is ongoing within the Leeds City Region.
- 1.4 This Statement of Cooperation sets out the legislation and guidance relating to the Duty to Cooperate. It outlines the Leeds City Region Duty to Cooperate process including best practice examples. The Statement also provides details of the current governance structures in place within the Leeds City Region to support collaborative working; it includes details of the Leeds

¹ Environment Agency, English Heritage, Natural England, Civil Aviation Authority, Homes and Communities Agency, Clinical commissioning groups, National Health Service Commissioning Board, Office of Rail Regulation, Integrated Transport Authority, Highway authorities (including the Secretary of State).

² NYCC, the eleventh local authority, is a planning authority in respect of minerals and waste only, but also a strategic infrastructure provider in relation to the District Councils of Craven, Harrogate and Selby.

City Region strategic context and the current agreed priorities. It is proposed that this Statement be revised annually.

2. Legislation and Guidance

- 2.1 The Localism Act (2011) and the National Planning Policy Framework requires local planning authorities specifically to cooperate with other planning authorities, public bodies and stakeholders on strategic matters affecting two or more planning areas.

The Localism Act 2011

- 2.2 The key legislation governing the Duty to Cooperate is the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 as amended by the Localism Act 2011. Section 33A of the 2004 Act requires local planning authorities to “.....engage constructively, actively and on an on-going basis.....” with other local planning authorities, County Councils and other prescribed public bodies when preparing development plan documents and other local development plan documents. The Duty to Cooperate also includes supporting activities, such as the preparation of the evidence base.
- 2.3 The Duty to Cooperate should be applied to any “strategic matter” related to the preparation of the document. A strategic matter is defined as “sustainable development or use of land that has or would have a significant impact on at least 2 planning areas including (in particular) sustainable development or use of land for or in connection with infrastructure that is strategic and has or would have a significant impact on at least two planning areas” (section 33A (4) (a)). The aim of such cooperation is to maximise the effectiveness of the documents.
- 2.4 In this regard local authorities and others are required to engage constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis. Regard must also be had, under section 33A (9) and regulation 4(2), to the activities of Local Enterprise Partnerships as they relate to the Local Plan and supporting activities. Local Enterprise Partnership means a body, designated by the Secretary of State, which is established for the purpose of creating or improving the conditions for economic growth in an area.

The National Planning Policy Framework

- 2.5 Paragraphs 178-181 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) provide guidance on planning strategically across local boundaries. Paragraph 181 states that:

“Local planning authorities will be expected to demonstrate evidence of having effectively cooperated to plan for issues with cross-boundary impacts when their Local Plans are

submitted for examination. This could be by way of plans or policies prepared as part of a joint committee, a memorandum of understanding or a jointly prepared strategy which is presented as evidence of an agreed position. Cooperation should be a continuous process of engagement from initial thinking through to implementation, resulting in a final position where plans are in place to provide the land and infrastructure necessary to support current and projected future levels of development”.

2.6 Section 33A (6) of the Act adds legal weight to this guidance, requiring the Council to consider whether to prepare agreements on joint approaches to strategic planning, including whether to prepare joint local development documents with neighbouring local planning authorities.

2.7 Paragraph 178 of the NPPF also states that “*public bodies have a duty to cooperate on planning issues that cross administrative boundaries, particularly those which relate to the strategic priorities ...*” The NPPF (paragraph 156) states that such priorities should include strategic priorities to deliver:

- the homes and jobs needed in the area;
- the provision of retail, leisure and other commercial development;
- the provision of infrastructure for transport, telecommunications, waste management, water supply, wastewater, flood risk and coastal change management, and the provision of minerals and energy (including heat);
- the provision of health, security, community and cultural infrastructure and other local facilities; and
- climate change mitigation and adaptation, conservation and enhancement of the natural and historic environment, including landscape.

However the NPPF makes it clear that this list is not exhaustive.

National Planning Policy Guidance

2.8 On March 6th 2014 the Government published the National Planning Policy Guidance (NPPG); it is available at the following link: [National Planning Practice Guidance](#). NPPG replaces a number of older guidance notes and complements the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). With regard to the Duty to Cooperate, NPPG confirms that the duty is the responsibility of local planning authority councillors and officers; leading discussion, negotiation and action to ensure effective planning for strategic matters in their Local Plans. The guidance also reiterates that it is not a duty to agree but that every effort should be made to secure the necessary cooperation on strategic cross boundary matters before a Local Plan is

submitted for examination. Further guidance is also provided on circumstances where an authority will not cooperate.

Other Guidance Documents

2.9 As well as the PAS ‘Doing your Duty’ early practice paper (2013), other useful guidance documents include [‘A Simple Guide to Strategic Planning and the Duty to Cooperate’](#) (2011) produced by the Planning Advisory Service and in [‘Transition to the Localism Act and the NPPF’](#) (2012) produced by the Planning Officers Society. The processes described in this Statement make reference to the guidance, including directly addressing the following key messages from the PAS guidance.

PAS Guidance	Leeds City Region Enterprise Partnership Approach
Utilise existing mechanisms / governance structures if they are useful vehicles which will help demonstrate cooperation.	Use of Heads of Planning and Planning Portfolios Board within the context of the wider Leeds City Region Enterprise Partnership Structure in addition to joint working with neighbouring authorities.
For key strategic issues, look to produce joint evidence with neighbouring authorities and / or prescribed bodies	Examples of joint evidence include the Kirklees, Wakefield and Calderdale Joint Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (see p21).
Keep good and easily accessible (transparent) records of your engagement with neighbouring authorities and prescribed bodies so that it is easy to demonstrate cooperation.	Tools to demonstrate cooperation, to be used as appropriate, include the Duty to Cooperate Table, Duty to Cooperate Statements, Statements of Common Ground and Memorandums of Understanding (MoU).
The responsibility to respond to the Duty is not confined to Examination and cannot be ‘retro-fitted’. It necessitates co-ordination and cooperation throughout all stages of plan preparation, planning for strategic projects and on to delivery and implementation.	Joint-working on strategic, cross-boundary issues will be undertaken throughout the development plan preparation process from early engagement through to consultation on draft plans. Planning Portfolios will be consulted at the draft plan stage (see Figures 1 and 2).

3 Leeds City Region Duty to Cooperate Process

- 3.1 The introduction of the Duty to Cooperate was an important change to the methodology of preparing Local Plans, it requires more than consultation with adjacent Councils; it requires cooperation in the preparation of plans and in the way in which plan provisions are arrived at in order to ensure that sustainable strategies are adopted and strategic issues are properly addressed; it is outcome focussed. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) makes clear that cooperation should be a continuous process of engagement from initial thinking through to implementation. NPPG states that *“LPAs should bear in mind that effective cooperation is likely to require sustained joint working with concrete actions and outcomes. It is unlikely to be met by an exchange of correspondence, conversations or consultations between authorities alone”*. In determining whether the Duty to Cooperate has been fulfilled it is necessary to consider both the process that has been gone through and the outcomes. The objective is effective plan-making that recognises and responds effectively to matters identified in evidence that have implications both within and beyond the Plan area.
- 3.2 Since it became a statutory requirement on 15th November 2011, the Duty to Cooperate has been tested through the examination of a number of Core Strategies and Local Plans nationally which have now progressed through to adoption; for examples of early practice on the Duty to Cooperate PAS has produced a guide which is available at the following [link](#). For information on the status of Core Strategies and Local Plans within the Leeds City Region refer to Appendix B.
- 3.3 There is no definitive list of actions that constitute effective cooperation under the Duty to Cooperate as the actions will depend on local needs. NPPG states that, *“Cooperation should produce effective policies on cross boundary strategic matters. This is what local planning authorities and other public bodies should focus on when they are considering how to meet the duty.”* The issues that authorities choose to cooperate on and the method by which cooperation is undertaken is therefore at the discretion of the Local Planning Authority. This section of the Statement provides some high level principles on how Leeds City Region planning authorities intend to cooperate on strategic, cross-boundary issues and considers some of the options for documenting the process. All authorities will find methods of cooperation and documentation that are appropriate to their local circumstances.
- 3.4 Cooperation at different levels will be required (city region, county and district), the level at which engagement is required will be determined by the strategic issues identified. Local planning authorities are likely to be required to work in different groupings for different

strategic matters. Section 33A(6) of the 2004 Act requires local planning authorities and other public bodies to consider entering into agreements on joint approaches. Local planning authorities are also required to consider whether to prepare local planning policies jointly under powers provided by section 28 of the 2004 Act.

High Level Principles

3.5 The Leeds City Region authorities have identified the following high level principles that will influence a joint approach to meeting the Duty to Cooperate:

- **Cooperation throughout the development plan process:** the Duty to Cooperate is a statutory requirement for Local Plan preparation, implementation, ongoing monitoring and review; the Duty to Cooperate therefore applies throughout the development planning process.
- **Going beyond consultation:** effective cooperation requires sustained joint working, identifying actions and achieving outcomes. Correspondence, conversations and consultations alone are not sufficient.
- **Taking a pragmatic approach:** not all issues will require cross-boundary cooperation and the scale at which cooperation needs to take place to achieve the most effective outcomes will be dependent on the nature of the strategic matter.
- **Responding to all requests to engage:** at a local level where planning authorities within the Leeds City Region partnership request input into their development plan process a response will be provided from other authorities in the partnership. It is acknowledged that a 'no comment' response is more valuable than no response.

Identifying and Addressing Strategic, Cross boundary Issues (officer led)

3.6 Figure 1 below captures key stages that planning authorities may go through to identify and address cross-boundary, strategic issues in preparing development plan documents. The diagram represents an outline example, intended to be used as a guide only, as the nature of collaboration will depend on the circumstances of the authority.

3.7 The process diagram illustrates that collaboration needs to be undertaken throughout the development plan process, it is important not to confine cooperation to any one point in the process. It also identifies that engagement in the early stages is essential in identifying the strategic cross-boundary issues. The activities that fall within the Duty to Cooperate include activities that prepare the way for or support the preparation of Local Plans this might involve

joint research and evidence gathering to define the scope of the Local Plan, assess policy impacts and assemble the necessary material to support policy choices. The diagram identifies a series of actions that may be appropriate at different stages of plan preparation and for each stage possible methods of documenting collaborative working are identified.

- 3.8 It is important to note that the diagram only represents the collaboration through the plan making period, monitoring and reviewing progress on cross-boundary, strategic issues will be an on-going process beyond adoption of local development plans and throughout the policy implementation period.

Duty to Cooperate Tools

- 3.9 The list of strategic priorities included in NPPF is not exhaustive; it is therefore at the discretion of the Local Planning Authority to determine which issues they consider to have cross-boundary, strategic implications. The Leeds City Region planning authorities have developed a Duty to Cooperate Table (template) to be used as a tool in identifying strategic, cross-boundary issues and in addressing these issues; the template includes a list of policy areas where cross-boundary issue are most likely to arise. The recommendation is that all of these policy areas are considered, in addition to any additional local priorities identified. The table can be used as a tool to assist with high-level scoping of strategic, cross-boundary issues, for the collation of responses when engaging stakeholders and to track issues throughout the plan preparation process; the tables are therefore live until the point of final submission of the development plan.
- 3.10 This template was endorsed by the Leeds City Region Leaders' Board on the 6th December 2012. A copy of this template is included as Appendix C; the template has been used by Leeds City Council, Wakefield Council, Selby Council and Kirklees Council and has been adapted by each planning authority to meet local needs.
- 3.11 Documentation of the actions undertaken to fulfil the Duty to Cooperate is essential as local planning authorities must demonstrate how they have complied with the duty at the independent examination of their Local Plans. NNPG states that authorities should submit robust evidence and that this could be in the form of a statement submitted to the examination. Evidence should include details about who the authority has cooperated with, the nature and timing of cooperation and how it has influenced the Local Plan.

3.12 Also included in Figure 1 as examples of documenting collaboration are Statements of Common Ground and Memorandums of Understanding (MoU). An example MoU is provided as Appendix H; the example is a framework for cooperation between South Pennine local authorities (including Kirklees, Calderdale and Barnsley within the Leeds City Region) with respect to strategic planning and development issues relating to renewable energy, in particular wind energy.³ The MoU provides a good example of joint working to cover a strategic issue dominated by the geography of the landscape rather than administrative boundaries. Authorities also report on on-going Duty to Cooperate compliance in their Annual Monitoring Reports.

Application of the Duty to Cooperate in the Leeds City Region

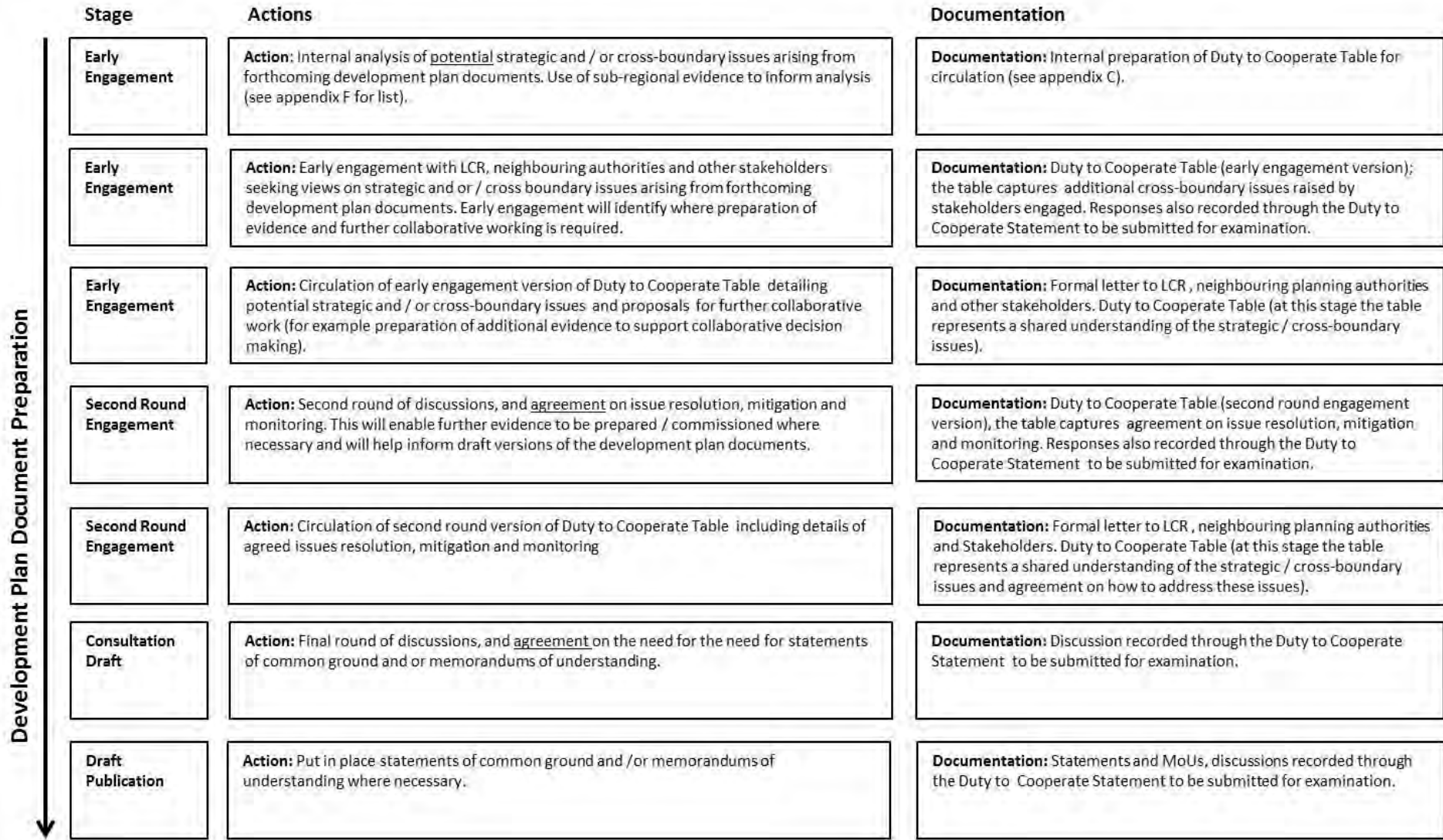
Wakefield Council: Site Allocations Document Preparation

It was predicted at an early stage that there might be significant cumulative impacts on the strategic road network from the development of sites. Consultation with the Highways Agency on their preferred options indicated particular pressures on the motorway junctions along the M62. A joined up approach was agreed to model the potential impacts on the strategic road network using Wakefield's site allocations data and assumed growth from early versions of adjoining authorities' Core Strategies. This modelling indicated pressure on some motorway junctions which would need significant mitigation measures – the delivery and timing of which might represent essential infrastructure if growth in Wakefield was to be realised.

Further modelling on more refined options at a later stage of the Plan allowed the Council to take on board the issues evidenced by the modelling and also allowed the Highway Agency to consider their position in determining their priorities for improvements to the motorway junctions to increase capacity. The end result was an agreed position of impact, demonstrated by robust evidence, which led to agreed mitigation measures. These measures were then written into Wakefield's Development Plan and the Highways Agency were able to confirm that their document was sound.

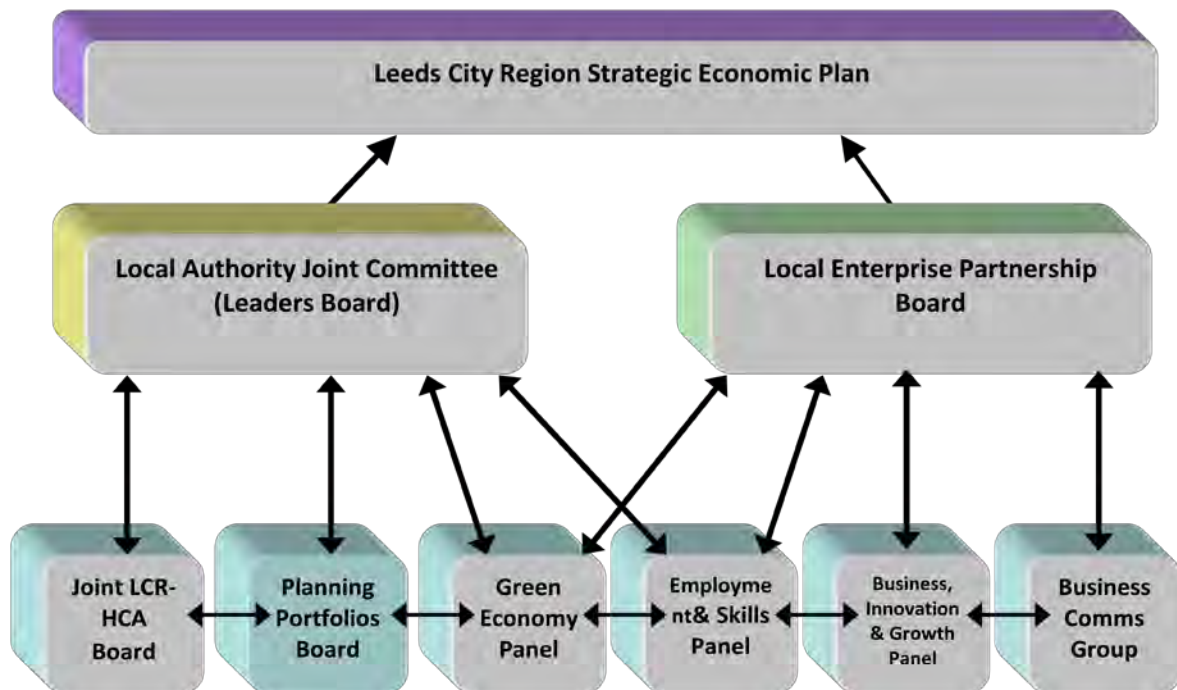
³ The MoU has been signed by the following authorities: Barnsley, Burnley, Bury, Calderdale, High Peak, Hyndburn, Kirklees, Lancashire CC, Pendle, Rochdale and Rossendale.

Figure 1: Process Diagram - Identifying and addressing cross-boundary, strategic issues



Political Oversight and Endorsement of Duty to Cooperate Outcomes (member led)

3.12 The Planning Portfolios Board is one of a series of panels and boards within the Leeds City Region structure, a diagram of the full structure and descriptions of the function of the boards and panels is provided at Appendix D. The Planning Portfolios Board has Councillor representation from each Local Planning Authority (and Senior Officer support). It was established specifically to provide political oversight on strategic planning matters⁴ and the Duty to Cooperate, advising the Leeds City Region Leaders Board and Leeds City Region Enterprise Board on appropriate actions that could / should be taken in respect of these planning matters. The Board is tasked with providing political oversight for matters relating to the Partnership's role in supporting authorities in ensuring compliance with the legal requirements of the Duty to Cooperate. Appendix E provides the full Terms of Reference for the Planning Portfolios Board.



3.13 Collaboration on planning matters is currently supported at three specific levels through the following key groups:

- Leeds City Region Planning Portfolios Board (Members and Chief Officers)

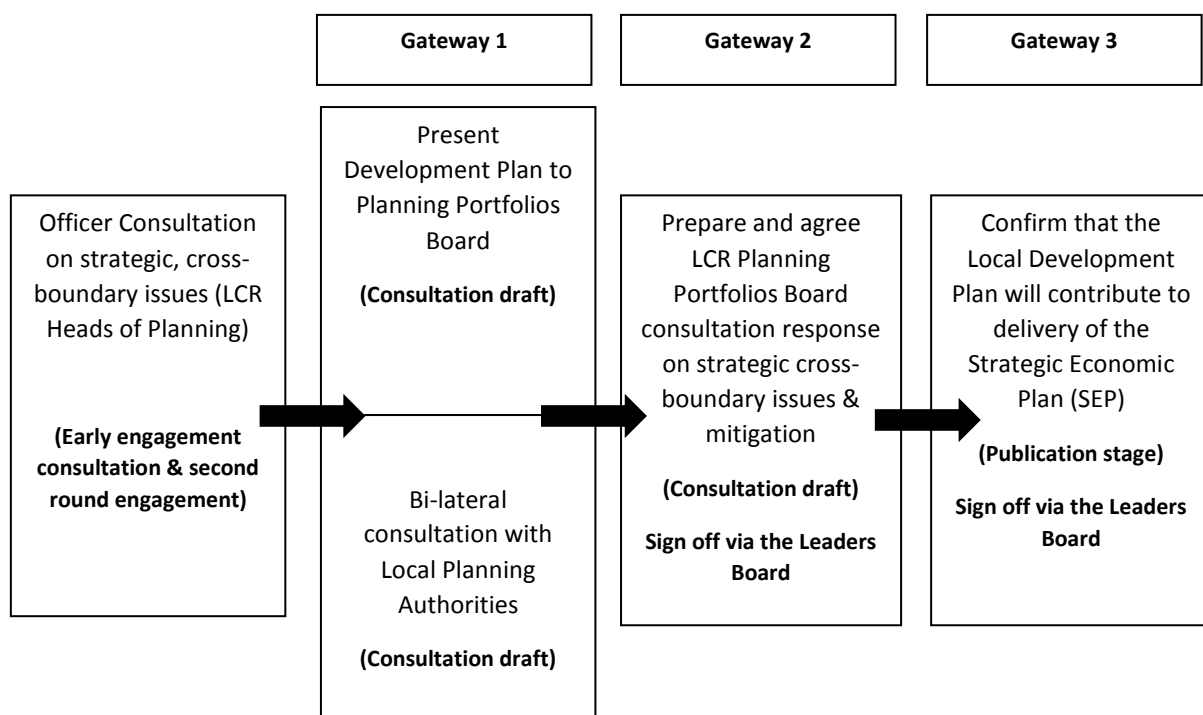
⁴ Strategic Planning is defined as 'sustainable development or use of land that has or would have a significant impact on at least two planning areas, including (in particular) sustainable development or use of land for or in connection with infrastructure that is strategic and has or would have a significant impact on at least two planning areas' (Localism Act, 2011).

- Leeds City Region Heads of Planning (Chief Officer Level)
- Strategic Planning (DTC) Group (Local Plan Lead Officer Level)

Leeds City Region spatial planning matters are also reported to the Leeds City Region Directors of Development Group and Leeds City Region Chief Executives’ Group as required.

3.14 As the core function of the Portfolios Board is to provide political oversight on strategic planning matters the Board is well-positioned to advise on strategic, cross-boundary issues within local development plans. The Planning Portfolios Board was established November 2013 and a number of development plans have been presented to the Board for discussion. It is proposed that these arrangements are formalised and that all Leeds City Region authorities will formally consult the Planning Portfolios Board at draft plan stage.

Figure 2: Process Diagram – Planning Portfolios Board and the Duty to Cooperate



3.15 The diagram above illustrates the process; including both officer and member engagement and ensures that Leeds City Region level engagement is complementary to bi-lateral engagement. The three Gateways in the diagram above include those stages that involve input from the Planning Portfolios Board only, as illustrated in the process diagram Figure 1 collaborative working on cross-boundary issues will also be required at the early engagement and options stages of plan preparation. For context, Appendix B provides a summary of

current progress on plan making at the district level, indicating when authorities expect to be at the Examination stage for individual plans.

4 Leeds City Region Strategic Cooperation

4.1 The sub-regional partnership arrangements have an important role to play in supporting Local Planning Authorities in meeting the Duty to Cooperate. Planning authorities are required to engage in a co-ordinated process for securing sustainable development and resolving strategic issues, the Leeds City Region structures and activities support this process.

4.2 It is important to note however that the Leeds City Region Enterprise Partnership (LEP) currently has no statutory basis for decision making within the planning system. A recent [RTPI research paper](#) explores the current functional relationships between local planning authorities and LEPs on a national basis and provides useful context.

Rationale for Strategic Cooperation

4.3 There is a history of collaboration on spatial planning issues across the city region particularly since 2004 when work began on the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) for Yorkshire and Humber; the Yorkshire and Humber Plan was adopted in 2008. Following the revocation of the RSS collaboration has continued between authorities on strategic planning in part to meet the requirements of the Duty to Cooperate, but more practically because collaboration is considered locally to be good practice and to result in better planning and planning outcomes. Leeds City Region level collaboration is undertaken for a number of reasons:

- The main functional trends and drivers for change that affect places operate at a spatial scale above local authority level. Housing markets, commercial property markets, labour markets, business agglomeration effects and supply chains, travel to work areas, utilities networks and water catchments for example do not stop at local authority boundaries. In the context of the Duty to Cooperate, understanding these greater-than-local trends and engaging with partners to identify and resolve issues is essential.
- There is a collective interest across local authorities in the success of the most important places of growth, regeneration and change that will drive the city region's economy. Local policy development cannot be undertaken in isolation, authorities within the Leeds City Region are actively engaged in identifying and promoting / delivering strategic priorities.
- There is a clear value in using strategic spatial analysis to develop a policy framework that will support the process for the prioritisation and integration of investment in places across

different funding streams and policy areas addressing the strategic aspects of what the Local Government Association has described as 'place based budgeting'. This will be particularly important in the context of significant reductions in funding over the next 3-5 years and as the City Region Enterprise Partnership continues to more effectively join up its investment priorities across economic development, skills, innovation, transport and housing.

- Finally, planning policy at the district level relies to some extent on an evidence base and technical work developed across local authority boundaries because the matters being considered have cross boundary implications. Examples of this include economic forecasts, population and household projections, renewable energy, waste and minerals. Some of these areas of technical work for example minerals and renewable energy will benefit from technical work based on a geography that is wider than the city region. The preparation of joint plans and evidence is an integral part of meeting the Duty to Cooperate.

The Leeds City Region Interim Strategy Statement

4.4 Following the revocation of the RSS the Leeds City Region authorities produced an Interim Strategy Statement. The purpose of the 2011 Statement was to provide an interim strategic context for both plan making and major development proposals. The Statement (2011) set out that *'the authorities in the partnership continue to support the broad policy thrust of the former RSS and the principles of urban transformation contained in the Plan' [The Yorkshire and Humber Plan, 2008]*. The Statement identifies a list of policies that authorities propose to adhere to from the approved RSS to ensure that the above principles were retained. The full Interim Strategy Statement is provided at Appendix A including the list of policies. The Statement was endorsed at the Leeds City Region Leaders Board meeting on Thursday 21st April 2011.

4.5 A review of the Strategy Statement has been included in 2014/15 Planning Portfolio Board work programme and is scheduled for autumn 2014.

The Leeds City Region Planning Charter and Consultation on Major Applications

4.6 In addition to collaboration on plan making the Leeds City Region is also working together to ensure that the city region has a business friendly planning system. The Leeds City Region Local Enterprise Partnership has developed a charter which sets out how the Local Planning Authorities and developers will work together to ensure that proposals major new investments will be dealt with in an efficient and effective way throughout the city region. The

Charter represents the first step towards creating a seamless service for investors wherever they choose to locate in the city region. A copy of the Charter is included at Appendix G.

- 4.7 Consideration is also being given to whether the LEP Board should be consulted on major planning applications (where these are considered to be of strategic importance and or have potential cross-boundary implications). The Board would consider whether major proposed developments will achieve the ambitions of the Leeds City Region Strategic Economic Plan (SEP).

**Application of the Duty to Cooperate in the Leeds City Region
Leeds City Region: DtC Officer Group**

The Duty to Cooperate Officers Group was originally convened in 2012 to enable an opportunity for planning issues to be raised at an early stage that may have cross boundary implications. Authorities are encouraged to liaise and share information in the meetings but also outside the formal meetings as well. These have continued to be a regular and ongoing series of meetings with agendas prepared and agreed in advance. The meetings are formally minuted and are timed to coincide with Leeds City Region Heads of Planning meetings and Leeds City Region Leaders Board and more recently Leeds City Region Planning Portfolio Board meetings, in order to enable matters to be escalated at the appropriate time if required.

The meetings provide an opportunity for joint authority working on specific evidence – through topics being raised at an early stage and the scope of the work to be undertaken. Through this process Leeds City Council for example, has been able to demonstrate compliance with the DtC legal requirement. As part of the Council's evidence submitted for Core Strategy Examination, the City Council submitted a DtC background paper. This included a matrix schedule encapsulating comments received on the plan and the mitigation put in place. This provided a basis for comparison with the earlier DtC material presented at Pre-submission stage, documenting the influence on the DtC process through the changes subsequently presented.

Strategic Context and Agreed Priorities

- 4.8 NPPG states that Local Enterprise Partnerships have a key role to play in delivering local growth by directing strategic regeneration funds and in providing economic leadership through their Strategic Economic Plans. The commitment of local planning authorities to work collaboratively with Local Enterprise Partnerships across their area is therefore considered to be vital for the successful delivery of policies for strategic growth in Local Plans. An effective policy framework for strategic planning matters, including joint or aligned planning policies, is a fundamental requirement for this.
- 4.9 As detailed in Section 2 of this Statement, Planning Authorities must have regard to the activities of the LEP; *“in meeting the Duty regard must be had to the activities of Local Enterprise Partnerships as they relate to the Local Plan and supporting activities”*. This requirement reflects the important role that both Local Enterprise Partnerships and Local Nature Partnerships need to play in strategic planning. NPPG states that: *Local Enterprise Partnerships and Local Nature Partnerships are not subject to the requirements of the duty. But local planning authorities and the public bodies that are subject to the duty must cooperate with Local Enterprise Partnerships and Local Nature Partnerships and have regard to their activities when they are preparing their Local Plans, so long as those activities are relevant to local plan making.*
- 4.10 The following is a summary of the Leeds City Region Enterprise Partnership policy framework.

The LEP Vision

The LEP's new vision for the Leeds City Region is:

'To unlock the City Region's immense potential, becoming the growth engine for the North and the Nation.'

The LEP Plan

The LEP Plan set out in 2011 the Leeds City Region's original ambitions and strategy and policy framework to grow the economy. It identified four strategic investment priorities, as listed below. These have recently been updated as part of the development of the Leeds City Region Strategic Economic Plan, which was submitted to Government in March 2014.

1. Unlocking the growth potential of businesses in key economic sectors;
2. Making the most of a skilled and flexible workforce;
3. A Resource Smart City region; and
4. Creating the environment for growth: major centres, housing and transport.

The Leeds City Region Strategic Economic Plan (SEP)

The Leeds City Region Strategic Economic Plan was influenced by emerging local development plan strategies and priorities. The Strategic Economic Plan updated the four LEP plan investment priorities (now referred to as the four strategic pillars):

1. Supporting growing businesses;
2. Developing a skilled and flexible workforce;
3. Building a resource smart city region;
4. Delivering the infrastructure for growth;

The Strategic Economic Plan also sets out complementary strategic targets to be achieved by 2021:

1. £5.2bn additional economic output beyond current projections
2. 62,000 extra jobs
3. £675m in benefits savings
4. Making the City Region a net contributor to the national economy

4.11 Priority 4 of the Leeds City Region Enterprise Partnership Plan and Strategic Economic Plan: Delivering the infrastructure for growth, provides the main context for collaborative work on spatial planning within the Leeds City Region. The long term ambition is: *“To build a 21st Century physical and digital infrastructure that enables us to reach our growth potential.”* The following key action areas are identified in the Plan:

- Ensure that **transport connectivity** provides the engine for growth by implementing our delivery plan from 2015-16. This includes:
 - **West Yorkshire plus Transport Fund** – 32 prioritised schemes delivered over 10 years to increase employment opportunities and economic growth, creating 20,000 jobs and increasing economic output by £2.4bn each year;
 - **DfT legacy schemes** – three ongoing major schemes: New Generation Transport, Leeds Inner Ring Road and Leeds Rail Growth Package for 2015-16 and beyond;
 - **Accelerated Growth programmes** – quickwin transport interventions targeted at strategic growth areas and network connectivity enhancements to generate additional GVA and jobs, and prepare the Leeds City Region to be HS2-ready;
- **Double house-building** particularly in strategic housing and employment growth areas, and deliver new affordable homes;

- **Bring forward development sites** that commercial investors will not currently finance through site decontamination, clearance and other upfront infrastructure works;
- **Deliver improvements to digital and green infrastructure** to accelerate further growth and investment.

5 Strategic Issues (thematic)

5.1 As recommended in the Interim Strategy Statement further work is being undertaken at a city region level to establish joint positions on spatial planning issues as a strategic context for emerging Local Plans. Both the strategies and plans being taken forward in the city region, as well as the research and analysis on a city-region-wide scale will provide a robust strategic framework upon which local planning authorities can draw in the preparation of local plans; an overview of work (complete and proposed) is provided below by theme. Also included are examples of policy implementation on cross-boundary strategic issues such as transport and broadband. A number of case study examples demonstrating collaborative working are also included.

Transport Infrastructure

5.2 The Leeds City Region has a strong history of collaboration on transport priorities; the following is a summary of the current partnership priorities and programmes:

- There are a number of strategic plans and programmes that set out transport's contribution to the economic well-being of the Leeds City Region, as well as impacts on the environment and people's quality of life. These plans and programmes include:
 - Strategic Economic Plan (SEP);
 - Leeds City Region Transport Strategy;
 - Local Transport Plans (the statutory plans for transport in West Yorkshire, York, North Yorkshire and South Yorkshire);
 - West Yorkshire plus York Transport Fund.
- The Leeds City Region Local Enterprise Partnership has developed an ambitious transport proposition to substantially increase transport investment in the area to promote economic growth, this is set out in the Strategic Economic Plan.
- The Leeds City Region Transport Strategy was developed in 2009 and sets out a framework for a period of 20-25 years. It aims to improve transport across the area by meeting

existing demand for travel, tackling current problems of congestion, supporting future development and prosperity, and progressing towards a lower carbon economy.

- The West Yorkshire Combined Authority is the Local Transport Authority (LTA) for West Yorkshire, City of York Council is the LTA for York, Barnsley falls within the South Yorkshire Transport Authority area and Selby, Craven and Harrogate within the North Yorkshire Transport Authority area.
- For West Yorkshire, the third Local Transport Plan (2011-26) was developed through extensive public and stakeholder engagement by the Integrated Transport Authority, working with the five constituent District Councils. The 15 year Plan was adopted by all the partners in March 2011.
- There have been significant developments since the West Yorkshire LTP 2011 – 2026 was adopted in 2011. The most significant of these are:
 - The establishment of the WYCA on 1 April 2014;
 - West Yorkshire plus York Transport Fund 2014-24 – a £1.6bn programme of transport interventions;
 - The development of the Strategic Economic Plan 2015-21 as a bid to the Local Growth Fund. IP2 will need to be reviewed following the outcome of the Strategic Economic Plan bid in July 2014;
 - Development of High Speed 2 proposals and the need to ensure that benefits are spread across the wider city region area.
- It is proposed that, in view of these developments, a review is undertaken in West Yorkshire to develop a single transport plan for the West Yorkshire Combined Authority that sets a clear strategy and context for future interventions. In any future review, a single transport plan could also include City of York Council. It could be interpreted from the legislation (Localism Act, 2011) that the West Yorkshire Combined Authority has to comply with the Duty to Cooperate. The West Yorkshire Combined Authority will explore how this will be achieved for new documents and strategies and is currently working in partnership with the Leeds City Region Enterprise Partnership to ensure that the processes for meeting the Duty to Cooperate are aligned.
- Through the West Yorkshire plus York Transport Fund, West Yorkshire partners, with City of York Council, have developed an ambitious plan to create 22,000 jobs and economic growth across the area. The West Yorkshire plus Transport Fund is a 10 year investment plan worth £1.6bn to deliver a priority core programme of transport interventions, specifically targeted at creating new jobs and unlocking growth.

Housing

- 5.3 Meeting housing needs is one of the most important functions of Local Plans. Failure to deal with it properly can have wide-ranging implications for the whole plan and can render the whole document unsound, this is a key issue for constituent Local Planning Authorities in the Leeds City Region who are seeking to progress their local plans to significantly boost housing supply to meet needs and support economic growth.
- 5.4 The NPPF requires that Councils should positively seek opportunities to meet the development needs of their area and that Local Plans should meet objectively assessed needs unless the adverse impacts of doing so would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits. It states that every effort should be made objectively to identify and then meet housing needs, setting out a clear strategy for allocating sufficient land, taking account of the needs of the residential community. It is clear from national guidance that the Government places considerable importance on the need to encourage house-building to meet the national shortage⁵.
- 5.5 In this context the following work is underway in Leeds City Region to both support LEP work as well as provide LPAs with up-to-date evidence for their local plan preparation:
- An updated Leeds City Region Housing and Regeneration Plan was commissioned in late 2013 to inform the Leeds City Region Strategic Economic Plan submission and update the housing and regeneration context and policy and investment priorities. A final document will be completed in Summer 2014.
 - Research has been commissioned to strengthen the Leeds City Region evidence base on housing affordability. This work will inform ongoing work with the Homes and Communities Agency on the next Affordable Housing Programme (2014-17). The research sets out what affordability means in the city region in relation to a variety of income levels in different locations and provide an understanding of the strategic affordability needs and potential interventions required to meet these needs.
 - Two key pieces of work were commissioned in the latter part of 2013 to support the work of individual authorities on planning for housing specifically and to help in addressing the requirements of the Duty to Cooperate. The first addressed a common methodology for defining the objectively assessed need for housing and the second considered cross-boundary implications of housing markets. Both of these pieces of work will be

⁵ Extract from the Letter from the Planning Inspectorate to Kirklees Council, 26th April 2013.

completed in Summer 2014 and will provide a joint evidence base for the Leeds City Region and each LPA.

Application of the Duty to Cooperate in the Leeds City Region

Kirklees, Wakefield & Calderdale Councils: Joint Strategic Flood Risk Assessment

Wakefield's Core Strategy or Sites Allocation documents both needed to be informed by a robust assessment of flood risk, particularly as it this was needed to inform whether Wakefield was able to deliver strategic levels of growth or not. The major river catchment for Wakefield which could potentially prevent growth is the River Calder, and recognising the wider catchment of the river, work was commissioned alongside Kirklees and Calderdale Councils on a joint Strategic Flood Risk Assessment. The preparation of this closely involved the Environment Agency and the findings of the study were able to be agreed between all parties.

Wakefield Council used this data in their site selection process to avoid as far as possible development within the areas of highest probability of flooding. A positive outcome of this joint working was reflected in that consequently, little or no objections were raised to the Wakefield's Core Strategy or Sites Allocation documents on flood risk grounds.

Waste and Minerals

- 5.6 Advice and guidance produced by the Government seeks to move towards enhanced working between local authorities on areas of common interest to achieve sustainable development. The nature of minerals and waste developments mean that often there are implications beyond individual planning authorities' boundaries. Each of the unitary Local Authorities in the region is a Minerals and Waste Planning Authority. In addition, as minerals and waste planning authorities, North Yorkshire County Council, the City of York Council and the North York Moors National Park Authority are producing a minerals and waste joint plan. The minerals and waste joint plan will, once finalised, set out new planning policies for minerals and waste developments across all three areas which will guide decisions on planning applications up to 2030. It is estimated that the plan will be adopted October 2015.

- 5.7 North Yorkshire County Council recently produced the first draft of a position statement on waste, covering the Yorkshire and Humber area, following a meeting of Yorkshire and Humber waste planning officers in April 2014.
- 5.8 The NPPF also requires every mineral planning authority to carry out a Local Aggregate Assessment each year. This is a new obligation and comes on top of the need to establish a (regional) Aggregates Working party and carry out annual monitoring of the production and supply of aggregates. A draft West Yorkshire Local Aggregates Assessment has been prepared and is currently being finalised in consultation with neighbouring Mineral Planning Authorities. This will help inform the consideration of further collaborative work on minerals and waste planning across West Yorkshire, including in relation updating local planning policy.
- 5.9 A Local Aggregate Assessment for the North Yorkshire Sub-region was also finalised and submitted to the (regional) Aggregates Working Party in May 2014. The LAA was prepared by North Yorkshire County Council, the City of York Council, the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority, and the North York Moors National Park Authority.

Broadband

- 5.10 The Leeds City Region Digital Infrastructure Plan was published in 2012 and due to the economic, social and environmental importance of enhancing digital infrastructure and broadband coverage, steps have been taken to ensure that local planning policy and decision making takes into account the priorities of the Leeds City Region Digital Infrastructure Plan. The following are current key programmes within the Leeds City Region:
- Superfast West Yorkshire Programme – BT have been commissioned to deliver a £22m broadband fibre infrastructure enhancement programme in West Yorkshire (excluding Kirklees), to deliver superfast broadband accessibility coverage to 97% of the area by September 2015. Not only will this project provide superfast broadband to 59,000 additional homes, an associated business support programme will maximise the economic impact of the investment by working with up to 2,000 companies to exploit the benefits.
 - Superfast North Yorkshire Programme – BT have been commissioned in York and North Yorkshire to similarly deliver an enhanced fibre infrastructure programme. The programme is forecast to achieve 90% coverage across the area by the end of 2014, and there is also a similar business support programme to support SMEs to exploit the enhanced broadband opportunities.

- Enhancements in broadband infrastructure in Barnsley is being taken forward in collaboration with the South Yorkshire authorities.
- SuperConnected Cities Programmes in both Leeds/Bradford and also in York. Connection vouchers worth up to £3,000 are available to SME businesses to cover the cost of upgrading to a superfast broadband connection. Investments have also focused on rolling out further activities including wireless networking within the city centres, libraries and other public buildings and free Wifi on major bus and train routes.

5.11 Leeds City Region partners are working to ensure that planning and highways departments in all of Leeds City Region's authorities are well linked with broadband programmes so that they have early sight of all roll-out plans. In West Yorkshire for example, regular and ongoing joint meetings take place between the Superfast Broadband team, BT and local authority planning and highways officers to ensure the smooth roll-out of the programme through jointly planning streetwork management within and across local authority boundaries and a number of practical measures are being taken:

- Ensuring that through both the planning policy and development management processes that fibre to all premises (homes, commercial retail) is included in planning applications or that at least ducting is put in as part of all new developments as a minimum.
- Ensuring that any planning issues are considered and built into proposals within neighbouring authorities' plans.
- Adopting appropriate Planning Performance Agreements where advantageous to do so (positive fast-track planning agreement) such as agreed for the Leeds and Bradford Super Connected Cities Programme, consider the roll out of the principles elsewhere in the city region.
- Exploring the possibility of developing a fast-track planning approach for any additional street furniture or additional structures on schools or public buildings.
- Considering the implications of new infrastructure on environmental quality and amenity, particularly in high quality environments such as Conservation Areas.

6 Conclusion

6.8 Leeds City Region Planning Portfolios Board has prepared this Statement of Cooperation for Local Planning to outline the practical steps that are being taken to meet the Duty to Cooperate; the purpose of the Statement is twofold:

- To set out processes and practical steps to be followed going forward, that will strengthen the Leeds City Region authorities' approach to collaborative working;
- To outline the current collaborative work on strategic, cross-boundary issues that is ongoing within the Leeds City Region.

6.2 The Leeds City Region authorities have identified the following high level principles that will influence a joint approach to meeting the Duty to Cooperate:

- **Cooperation throughout the development plan process;**
- **Going beyond consultation;**
- **Taking a pragmatic approach;**
- **Responding to all requests to engage.**

6.3 The Planning Portfolios Board is committed to partnership working to ensure a joined-up approach to spatial planning including tackling cross-boundary issues and agreeing strategic priorities; the Portfolios Board has identified long-term priorities in an ambitious work programme.

6.4 This Statement identifies tools that can be used by authorities to demonstrate cooperation, including the Duty to Cooperate Table, Duty to Cooperate Statements, Statements of Common Ground and Memorandums of Understanding (MoU). This Statement also identifies processes that will support authorities in meeting the Duty to Cooperate; these include a commitment to consulting the Planning Portfolios Board on draft development plans. Some of the processes identified in this Statement are new and are therefore likely to evolve; it is essential that these processes are adapted as required and it is proposed that this Statement be revised on an annual basis.

6.5 The governance structures within the Leeds City Region are also evolving, how these changes influence joint working on cross-boundary, strategic issues will need to be considered. The recently established West Yorkshire and York Combined Authority is one example.

West Yorkshire and York Combined Authority

- 6.6 The West Yorkshire Combined Authority, created on 1st April 2014, is a statutory body corporate for the geographical area which covers the constituent authority districts of Calderdale, Bradford, Kirklees, Leeds and Wakefield. At the first meeting of the Board on the 1st April 2014, York also became a member of the Authority with full voting rights. It is proposed for York to become a constituent authority member of the Combined Authority by as early as April 2015, subject to the passage of a legislative reform order and local agreement.
- 6.7 The Combined Authority has been put in place by local agreement, and underpinned by local public and business support, in order to deliver the ambition of Councils and the LEP to oversee the long term delivery of public economic and transport investment, including the proposed Leeds City Region Economic Investment Fund set out in the City Deal, which includes the West Yorkshire Plus Transport Fund. Committees of the Combined Authority have been established for both transport and economic growth to oversee these two key functions with a view to further collaboration over the wider Leeds City Region area.
- 6.8 Work is ongoing to consider the potential roles of the Combined Authority in relation to the economic growth function taking into account the interrelationship to the Leeds City Region Enterprise Partnership. This could involve joint working around the development and planning agendas. To be effective and to avoid the risk of duplication and confusion, it is recognised that the Combined Authority and the Local Enterprise Partnership for the area must act seamlessly.

Appendix A: Interim Strategy Statement

LEEDS CITY REGION INTERIM STRATEGY STATEMENT

21 April 2011

Background

In July 2010 the government revoked the approved Regional Spatial Strategy for Yorkshire and the Humber. This decision has been contested through the courts with the result that currently, the RSS remains part of the Development Plan albeit with some uncertainty regarding the weight to be attached to it in decision making. In these circumstances there is considerable uncertainty surrounding the strategic policy framework for spatial planning in the Leeds City Region which addresses those matters that are 'bigger than local' and require collaboration between the Planning Authorities in the City Region.

The Government published the Localism Bill in December 2010 this includes a number of changes to the operation of planning legislation. As expected the Bill includes a 'duty to cooperate' on these strategic issues however this part of the Bill is likely to be subject to amendments and its operation will only become clear once the secondary legislation that gives effect to the duty is published. The Bill also deals with the revocation of regional strategies and associated with this in Clause 89 of the Bill is the revocation of orders that have saved policies from existing development plans (the revocation of saved policies may only apply to Structure Plan policy, a clarification is being sought on this). This will particularly affect those authorities who have yet to complete work on their Core Strategies. It is expected that this Bill will become an Act sometime later in 2011.

In the period before the Localism Bill becomes an Act there is a need for an interim strategy position to help manage the uncertainty on strategic policy and to make clear the continuing support for the policy principles in the RSS that support shared objectives across the City Region. Furthermore depending on the eventual content of the Act there may well be a longer period of time before the Local Planning Authorities can give effect to what ever procedures are put in place in the Act and to address the duty to cooperate and the potential gap created by the loss of previously saved policies

The City Region Partnership had been working on a city region strand for the wider Yorkshire and Humber Strategy that was being prepared by the Yorkshire and Humber Joint Board. This Yorkshire and Humber Joint Board was dissolved and its strategy work ceased following the general election. However the City Region decided that it is important to continue work across the city region on a strategy and investment plan that would bring greater coherence to policy and investment activities of the City Region Partnership and would support the development of the City Region Local Enterprise Partnership. The development of the interim strategy statement for spatial planning is seen as part of this wider strategy development activity.

Proposed Interim Strategy Statement

The 10 Local Planning Authorities in the City Region Partnership that are required to prepare LDF Core Strategies (NYCC the eleventh local authority is a planning authority in respect of minerals and

waste only) have all used the RSS as a starting point for their Core Strategies and support the urban transformation ambition that is at the core of the RSS. Where there are adopted Core Strategies (Harrogate and Wakefield) those documents have a strong policy relationship with the RSS. Authorities who have not yet reached that stage are reviewing the relevance of the RSS approach in their ongoing work on Core Strategies. All authorities recognise that the policies in the former RSS which articulate the urban transformation ambition, should provide the start point for an interim strategy statement. Along with policies that safeguard the environmental assets of the city region and the key spatial investment priorities that are set out in the already agreed city region strategies.

Policy approach in the strategy

The authorities in the partnership continue to support the broad policy thrust of the former RSS and the principles of urban transformation contained in the Plan. To ensure these principles are retained the authorities propose to include the following policies from the approved RSS that address spatial principles in a City Region Interim Strategy Statement.

Spatial Principles

Policy YH1 Overall approach and key spatial priorities (as these apply to the Leeds City Region)

Policy YH2 Climate Change and Resource use

Policy YH3 Working Together (as this applies to the Leeds City Region)

Policy YH4 Regional Cities and sub regional cities and towns

Policy YH5 Principal Towns

Policy YH6 Local service centres and rural (and coastal) areas (as these apply to the Leeds City Region)

Policy YH7 Location of Development

Policy YH8 Green Infrastructure

Policy YH9 Green Belt (as this applies to Leeds City Region)

Thematic Policies

To ensure that the city region's environmental assets are effectively safeguarded the following thematic policies from the RSS will be included in the City Region Interim Policy Statement.

ENV1 Development and Flood Risk

ENV2 Water Resources

ENV3 Water Quality

ENV6 Forestry, Trees and Woodland

ENV7 Agricultural Land

ENV8 Biodiversity

ENV9 Historic Environment

ENV10 Landscape

H4 Affordable housing

City Region thematic strategies

The strategy statement also captures the spatial implications of key strategic investment priorities in the city region, set out below. These priorities should be reflected in Core Strategies and other Development Plan Documents.

Housing and Regeneration Strategy and Investment Plan - This strategy and investment Plan has four Key Priorities for Investment:

- Accelerated strategic growth where investment will support the growth areas in Barnsley Wakefield and Calderdale
- Promoting eco living where investment will support the delivery of:
 - the four Urban Eco Settlements: Aire Valley Leeds, York Northwest, Bradford-Shipley Canal Road Corridor, and North Kirklees / South Dewsbury; and
 - the Leeds City Region Domestic Energy Efficiency Programme to eco-retrofit the existing housing stock across the city region.
- Delivering strategic urban renewal which will support the growth and regeneration ambitions in the Leeds-Bradford Corridor, Green Corridor and Kirklees A62 Corridor.
- Supporting rural economic renaissance in the Colne and Calder Valleys

Leeds City Region Transport Strategy - This strategy describes three broad spatial priorities for transport investment:

- Priority A transport links beyond the city region
- Priority B developing the roles of the sub regional cities and towns and priority areas for regeneration and housing growth
- Priority C strengthening the service roles of principal towns

Leeds City Region Green Infrastructure Strategy -The strategy:

- Identifies the value of green infrastructure assets and the case for investing in them
- Ensures green infrastructure complements other city region investment priorities
- Establishes the current priorities for green infrastructure investment
- Impels planning and housing policy work to support widespread improvements in green infrastructure

Further Work to develop the Strategy

Clearly, what is set out is an interim position and there will need to be further work in the context of the commitment to produce a broadly based but economic-led City Region Strategy and Investment Plan.

The RSS included policies on the quantum and distribution of development, which have not been addressed in the interim strategy statement. The local authorities within the city region partnership have all undertaken reviews of the evidence that underpins these policies as part of their plan-making activities. Those authorities that have undertaken reviews in the past 12-18 months have taken account of the local implications of the range of factors that have led to a dramatic slow down in rates of development. These local reviews have led to different conclusions regarding the

capacity of an area to deliver development. The partnership will work with individual authorities to help develop our collective understanding of the social and economic factors that are driving the need and demand for development, and the financial, economic and delivery factors that are restricting the ability to meet the need and demand for development. We will use our improved understanding of these factors in the development of a second iteration of the strategy statement that will examine quantum and distribution of development and is expected to form part of the wider economic led city region strategy.

All this work will contribute to a more rounded Strategy Statement

Leeds City Region Secretariat

Regional Policy Team

Leeds City Council

Civic Hall

Leeds

LS1 1UR

Appendix B: Leeds City Region Partner Development Plans' Status

(June 2014)

Barnsley	Core Strategy	Adopted Sept 2011
	Development Sites & Places	Consultation draft June 2013
	Combined Local Plan	September 2014
Bradford	Core Strategy	Publication Draft approved by Council Dec 2013
		Published for Representations Feb/March 2014
		Submission anticipated Sept 2014
Calderdale	Local Plan	Preferred options Oct 2012
		Publish Local Plan Sept 2014
Craven	Local Plan	Early engagement June / July 2013
		Further engagement 2014 on pre-publication draft
Harrogate	Core Strategy	Adopted Feb 2009
	Sites & Policies DPD	Submission draft consultation June 2013
		Submitted Nov 2013
		Examination April 2014
		Full council meeting May 2014 to discuss whether to withdraw DPD (concerns over objective assessment of housing need)
Kirklees	Core Strategy	Submitted April 2013
		Pre Inquiry hearing Oct 2013
		Withdrawn Nov 2013 to undertake further work
Leeds	Core Strategy	Examination Oct 2013/May 2014
		Initial view on main modifications Jan 2014 and final modifications received from inspector 6 th June. Final report expected August
	Site Allocations	Issues and options published – reps received
	CIL	Examination 3 rd June 2014, report expected August
	Natural Resources and Waste DPD	Minerals and Waste Plan adopted January 2013

Selby	Core Strategy	Adopted October 2013
		Legal challenge to Core Strategy raised December 2013
		High Court Hearings 10-14 July 2014
	Site Allocations Plan (the Sites and Policies Plan – SAPP)	Proceeding to Issues and Options autumn / winter 2014
Wakefield	Core Strategy & Dev. Policies	Adopted April 2009
	Sites Specific Policies	Adopted Sept 2012
York	Local Plan	Consultation on sites spring 2014
		Autumn 2014 submission draft
North Yorks	Joint Minerals & Waste Plan NYCC NYNP & CYC	Early engagement ongoing
		Consultation 2014
	Marine Aggregates Study	Draft Nov 2013
		Finalised May 2014

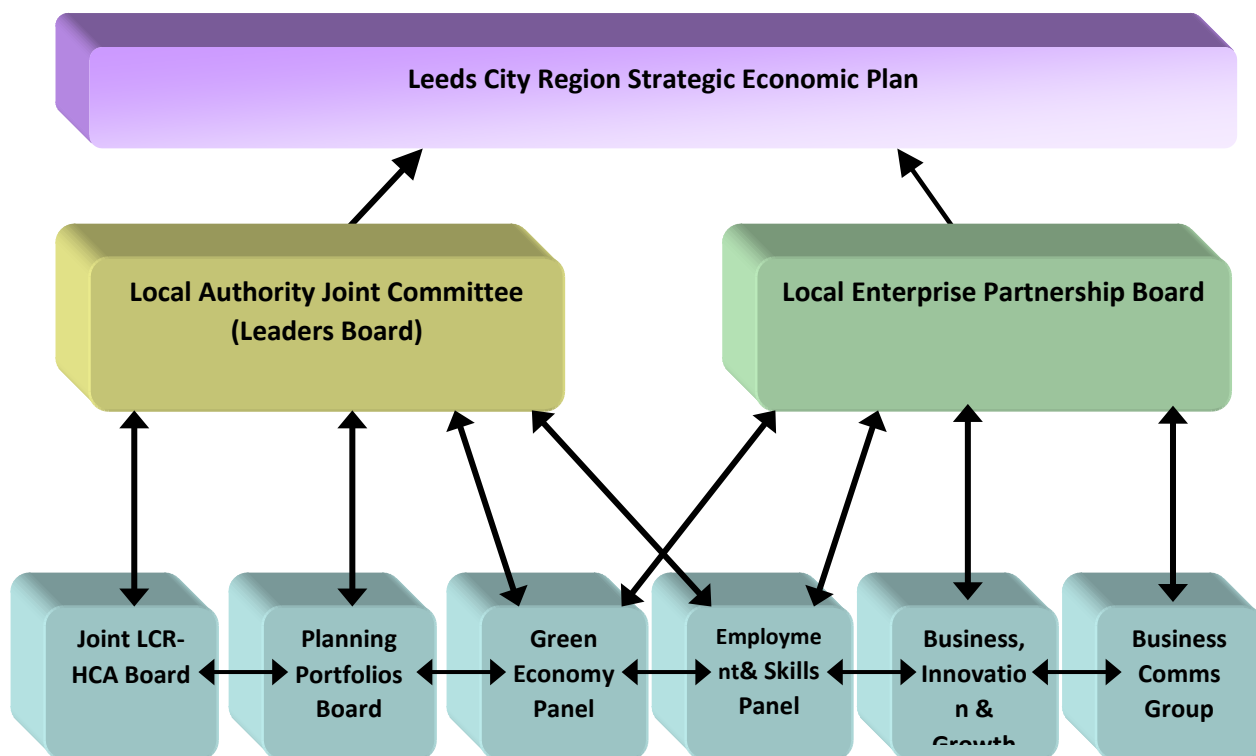
Appendix C: Duty to Cooperate Table Template

Ref	Strategic Issue	Impact	Areas affected	Evidence	Resolution / Mitigation	Monitoring	Actions / Response	NPPF Para 156 link
<i>Ref</i>	<i>Summary of the issue (the topics below should all be considered along with any other locally identified strategic priorities).</i>	<i>Description of why it is an issue for neighbouring authorities / stakeholders.</i>	<i>Details of the authorities / stakeholders affected by the issue.</i>	<i>Evidence to show there is an issue (including links to source documents)</i>	<i>Details of how the issue can be overcome or managed</i>	<i>How the issue will be monitored including key indicators and trigger points</i>	<i>Agreed actions (including who lead & timescale)</i>	<i>Relevant strategic priority in para 156</i>
	Housing							
	Employment							
	Retail / Leisure Commercial							
	Physical Infrastructure: Transport							
	Physical infrastructure: Other							
	Minerals							
	Energy							
	Social Infrastructure							
	Climate Change							
	Natural Environment							
	Gypsies and Travellers							
	Waste							

Appendix D: Leeds City Region Governance & Operational Groups

The Leeds City Region has worked in Partnership since 2004 when the Leaders of the eleven local authority partners decided that strategic economic policy and delivery would be best served by collaborating at the functional economic area level, which is the Leeds City Region, rather than based on administrative areas. The Leeds City Region Partnership is founded on collaboration, evidence based policy and implementation, and following the establishment of the Leeds City Region Enterprise Partnership (LEP), has seen an increased focus on delivery. The following are key milestones for the Partnership:

- Leeds City Region Concordat (2004)
- Establishment of the Leeds City Region Leaders Board (2007)
- Leeds City Region Multi Area Agreement with Government (2008)
- Leeds City Region Forerunner agreement with Government (2009)
- Establishment of the Leeds City Region Enterprise Partnership (2011)
- Leeds City Region LEP Plan (2011)
- Leeds City Region City Deal with Government (2012)
- Leeds City Region Enterprise Partnership Strategic Economic Plan (March 2014)



The diagram above provides an illustration of the Leeds City Region Governance Framework as it currently stands; it excludes the Combined Authority arrangements which are subject to confirmation:

The Leeds City Region Partnership (Leaders Board Joint Committee)

The Leeds City Region Leaders Board brings together the elected leaders of the 11 partner councils to take strategic decisions on behalf of the Leeds City Region. The Board has been legally constituted as a Joint Committee since 2007 and is governed by an annually agreed set of procedures and protocols, central to which is the principle of 'one member, one vote'. A key role of the Leaders Board has been to provide an overview and a level of continuity for strategic planning. The Leaders Board also sets direction and oversees delivery on transport, housing, regeneration and the green economy in partnership with the Leeds City Region Enterprise Partnership Board.

The LEP Board

The Leeds City Region LEP Board brings together the private and public sectors in a unique partnership to drive economic growth and competitiveness. The LEP is charged with directing its efforts to facilitating and creating the environment for economic growth. The LEP Plan expressly provides that the LEP and Leaders Board will work together to unlock the growth potential of the City Region economy by providing the cross-sector leadership required and developing a framework for delivery with partners. The LEP Plan provides that activity will be clearly aligned to achievement of the planned growth targets. It will also align with national priorities for sustainable economic growth and will build on local economic priorities. There is therefore a direct and substantive link between the activities of the LEP and Strategic Planning in the City Region.

The Leeds City Region Enterprise Partnership's recent Strategic Economic Plan submission to Government (March 2014) provides the most recent overarching strategic policy framework and investment priorities to drive and accelerate economic growth and competitiveness across the city region.

Business, Innovation and Growth Panel

The Business, Innovation and Growth (BIG) Panel will act as the designated body, on behalf of the Local Enterprise Partnership, (LEP) to:

- devise objectives, in line with the LEP's economic strategy, to drive business growth in the Leeds City Region, focusing on international trade, inward investment, innovation, and supporting SME growth;

- deliver against these objectives by commissioning and overseeing key projects and work programmes;
- provide oversight with UKTI to the international trade and investment elements of the Leeds City Region Deal through its additional function as the Leeds City Region Joint Trade and Investment Board.

The Panel is industry-led to ensure that its work is driven by the needs of business, and that interventions meet the existing and future needs of the Leeds City Region economy. The BIG Panel forges strong links with a broad coalition of partners to drive delivery of the LEP's economic plan. In particular it has links with: local authority economic development teams; HEI knowledge transfer departments; government departments and agencies including BIS, UKTI, the TSB and Nesta; inward investment and destination marketing agencies; business representative organisations and delivery agencies; and other relevant partners.

Employment and Skills Panel

The Employment and Skills Panel brings together policy-makers, delivery partners and employers in key business sectors. It works closely with the Leeds City Region Skills Partnership to achieve the LEP's aims. Research and analysis that has been commissioned by the Panel includes an analysis of the city region labour market (2013), a skills report and a skills plan (2013-15).

The Employment and Skills Panel brings together employers in key sectors, skills providers, funding agencies, policymakers and local authority leaders. It works closely with the Leeds City Region Skills Network to better align skills provision to the needs of employers and to support delivery of the LEPs Skills Plan and priorities. The Panel has commissioned significant employer research to identify need in 2012, publishes an annual assessment of the city region labour market and has developed a Skills Plan (2013).

The Panel has been instrumental in securing c.£40m of funds to support the delivery of employment and skills programmes across the city region. Its private sector representatives play a key role either as Task Group leaders or as champions for their sectors – helping to identify and address particular skills challenges affecting businesses within their sectors.

Leeds City Region HCA Board

The Leeds City Region Homes and Communities Agency (LCR HCA Board) is a joint board between the Leeds City Region Partnership and the Homes and Communities Agency. The LCR HCA Board

oversees the delivery of strategic housing and regeneration policy and delivery of projects and programmes, as set out in the Housing and Regeneration Investment Plan and associated strategies. The Board is responsible for advising the Partnership on levels of housing and regeneration investment needed, and influences the distribution of HCA and other housing and regeneration investments across the City Region.

Business Communications Group (BCG)

The BCG is responsible for communicating information about the LEP's work to the business community, and acts as an advisory group to the LEP Board about barriers to growth. The group includes representation from the Chamber of Commerce and the private sector.

Green Economy Panel

The Leeds City Region Green Economy Panel sets direction and oversees delivery on the Smart Resources agenda, particularly in relation to low carbon and sustainable energy matters. The Panel's core objective is to achieve a substantial and continued decrease in carbon emissions, alongside an increase in GVA and employment. Panel members represent both the public and private sectors.

The Planning Portfolios Board

The Planning Portfolios Board has Councillor representation from each LPA (and Senior Officer support), it was established specifically to provide political oversight on strategic planning matters and the Duty to Cooperate, advising the Leeds City Region Leaders Board and Leeds City Region Enterprise Board on appropriate actions that could / should be taken in respect of these planning matters. The Board is tasked with providing political oversight for matters relating to the Partnership's role in supporting authorities in ensuring compliance with the legal requirements of the Duty to Cooperate.

Appendix E: Draft Terms of Reference: Planning Portfolios Board

1.0 MEMBERSHIP

- 1.1 The cabinet member who holds the responsibility for Strategic Planning and the Development Plan from each authority within the Partnership (or appropriate substitute).
- 1.2 The Head of Planning from each authority (or an appropriate substitute) may attend meetings in an advisory capacity.
- 1.3 The Chair and Deputy for the group shall be selected from amongst the membership. These roles shall rotate on a yearly basis

2.0 ROLE OF THE GROUP

- 2.1 The proposed role of the Group is:

To provide political oversight on strategic planning matters and the Duty to Cooperate, advising the Leeds City Region Leaders Board and Local Enterprise Board on appropriate actions that could / should be taken in respect of these matters.

- 2.2 Strategic Planning is defined as any matter relating to sustainable development, infrastructure planning and land use planning that affects more than one local authority within the partnership. Some issues may also be reported to the Leeds City Region HCA Board as appropriate.
- 2.3 The group will in particular provide political oversight for matters relating to the Partnership's role in supporting authorities in ensuring compliance with the legal requirements of the *Duty to Cooperate* (S110 of the Localism Act).

3.0 FREQUENCY OF MEETINGS

- 3.1 It is proposed that the group shall meet 4 times a year with meetings timed to enable matters to be taken to the Leaders Board and LEP Board in a timely fashion.

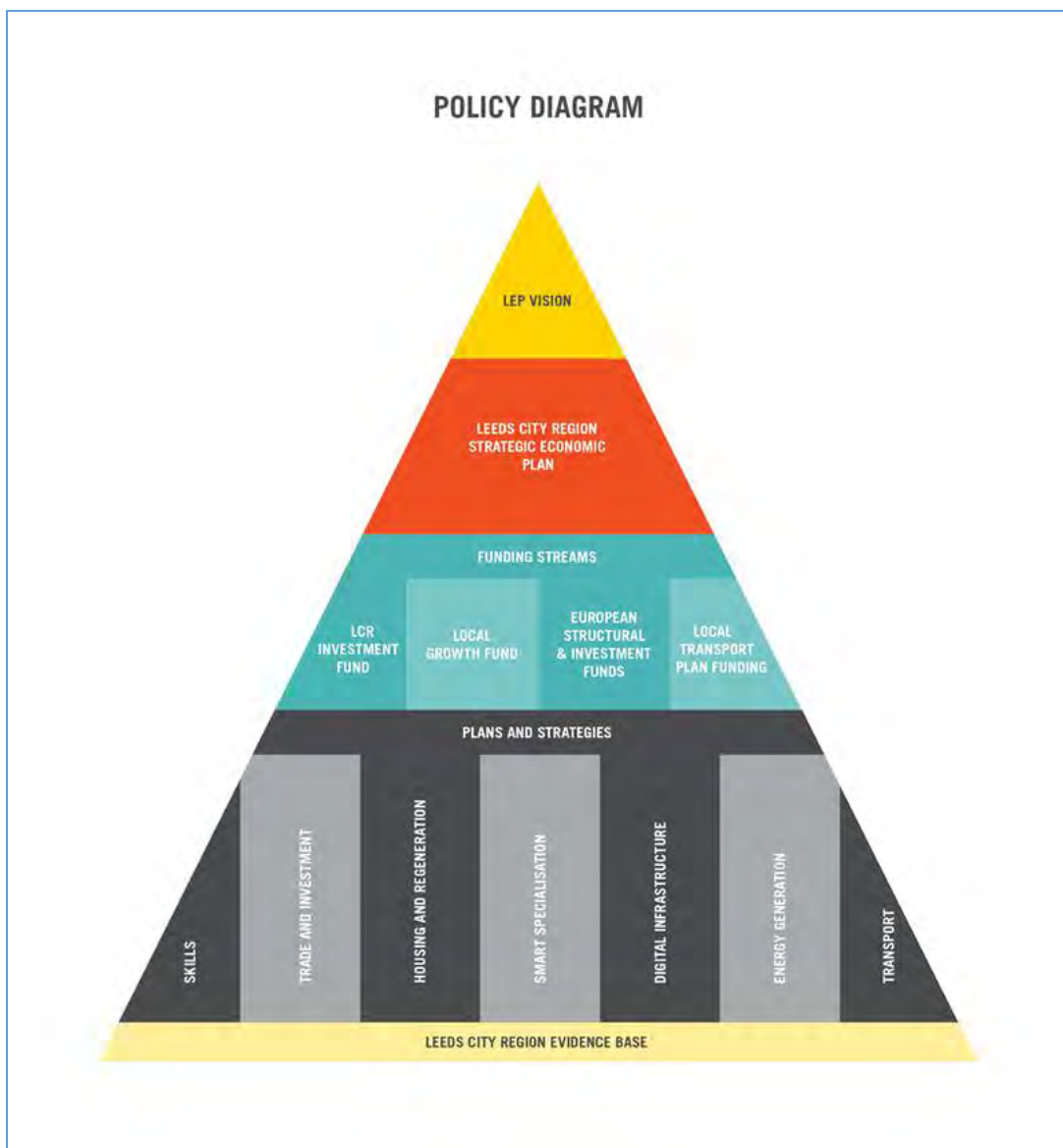
4.0 OFFICER SUPPORT

- 4.1 The Leeds City Region Secretariat shall provide officer support with the lead for this support being the Head of Infrastructure and Investment.
- 4.2 The Leeds City Region Heads of Planning Group will provide the wider officer support undertaking tasks as requested by the Leeds City Region Planning Portfolios Group on strategic planning matters.
- 4.3 Agenda and papers will normally be circulated at least 7 days in advance of the meetings.

Appendix F: Leeds City Region Evidence Base

Introduction

Over the course of the 10 years of the Leeds City Region partnership, a robust and comprehensive evidence base has been produced. This has been continuously updated and refined, and has formed the basis for the suite of strategy documents (e.g. Housing and Regeneration Strategy and Investment Framework; Connectivity Strategy; Green Infrastructure Strategy; Skills Strategy etc.) and plans upon which Leeds City Region policy is based. These strategy and policy documents, summarised in the diagram below, have formed the basis of the interventions proposed in our Strategic Economic Plan.



- Additionally, as part of the Strategic Economic Plan process we have commissioned new work where we felt our evidence needed refreshing, or where there were gaps in our knowledge.
- The list below provides a synopsis of the key LEP policy, strategy and evidence documents and, where available, a link to an online version.

Leeds City Region LEP Policy, Strategy and Evidence Documents

Overarching strategy and policy documents

- [Strategic Economic Plan](#) - in which we set out our long-term vision and ambitions for the City Region economy. It also sets out what support we are asking for from the government to help us achieve this vision, in terms of both funding from the Local Growth Fund, and additional freedoms and flexibilities to give us the power to deliver on our ambition.
- [Leeds City Region European Structural and Investment Funds Strategy \(2014\)](#) - complements our SEP and describes local needs and opportunities, desired outcomes and the rationale for proposed projects and programmes for our ESIF strategy for 2014-20.
- **Leeds City Region Investment Plan (2013, not published)** - sets out the ways in which we envisage that public and private investment will play their part in achieving our vision as set out in the LEP Plan.
- [Leeds City Region City Deal \(2012\)](#) – our landmark deal with government giving the City Region and its partner local authorities greater control over spending and decision-making to ensure interventions are in line with what our economy needs.
- [Leeds City Region LEP Plan \(2011\)](#) - the LEP Board’s vision and strategy for growth across the City Region – was agreed in 2011 and sets the overall strategic parameters for our work.

Thematic policies, strategies and evidence

- [Trade & Investment Plan \(2014, publication forthcoming\)](#) – details how the LEP intends to increase inward investment into and exports from Leeds City Region.
- [Housing & Regeneration Strategy \(2009, refreshed 2014\)](#) – a refresh of our 2009 Housing & Regeneration Strategy – sets the context for future investment decisions by recognising market conditions (where they relate to both challenges and opportunities) and strategy drivers.
- [Housing & Regeneration Investment Framework \(2010\)](#) – sets out the strategic investment priorities for major housing and regeneration schemes across the city region.
- [Leeds City Region Skills Plan \(2013\)](#) – sets out how the LEP intends to achieve its aim of creating a skilled and flexible workforce to support improved productivity and jobs growth.
- [Leeds City Region Labour Market Analysis \(2013\)](#) - presents the state of the City Region labour market within the context of its economy. It shows the key supply and demand side challenges, the strengths and weaknesses and prospects for growth.
- [West Yorkshire plus Transport Fund – a draft prospectus for change \(2013\)](#) - outlines our City Deal and provides a summary of the West Yorkshire plus Transport Fund schemes, explaining their job creation potential and contribution towards economic growth.
- [Digital Infrastructure Plan \(2012\)](#) – sets out how over the next 20 years the City Region intends to develop its digital infrastructure to maximise exploitation of digital communications technology and boost its economic competitiveness.
- [Advanced Manufacturing in Leeds City Region \(2012\)](#) - analysis of the advanced manufacturing sector in the City Region detailing the size and characteristics of the sector, and its prospects for growth.
- [Beyond Borders: Report on Leeds City Region Exports \(2012\)](#) – joint report with local Chambers of Commerce considering how to encourage more businesses to start exporting and support existing exporters in targeting new international markets. It includes the identification of potential new markets, and analysis of the barriers to exporting.

- [My Journey: West Yorkshire Local Transport Plan 2011-2026 \(2012\)](#) - outlines the West Yorkshire Local Transport Plan (LTP) for 2011 to 2026. The LTP is the statutory plan for transport in West Yorkshire and sets out the needs, ambitions and strategy over a relatively long period of time as well as detailed spending proposals in the first three years.
- [City of York Local Transport Plan 2011 – 2031 \(2011\)](#) - sets out the transport policies and measures that will contribute to the city's economic prosperity over the next 20 years, whilst meeting challenging national and local targets for reducing emissions.
- [Leeds City Region Mini-Stern Review \(2011\)](#) - reviews the cost and carbon effectiveness of a wide range of low carbon options. Explores the scope for their deployment, their associated investment needs, financial returns and carbon savings, and the implications for the economy and employment.
- [Leeds City Region Green Jobs report \(2011\)](#) - analysis of the green jobs sector in the City Region, including a summary of regional assets, renewable & low carbon energy capacity projections, existing green jobs, higher & further education sectors, growth opportunities and vulnerable sectors.
- [Leeds City Region Business Survey \(2011\)](#) – locally-commissioned survey of businesses across the City Region, providing analysis of business attitudes consistent with the National Business Survey.
- [Green Infrastructure Strategy \(2010\)](#) - analysis of the City Region's green infrastructure and natural assets, presenting a strategy focusing on how this green infrastructure can deliver our sustainable urban growth agenda.
- [Leeds City Region Transport Strategy \(2009\)](#) – identifies the main issues and priority challenges for transport in Leeds City Region, the wider policy and spatial outcomes that transport needs to support, and a framework for developing interventions.
- [Leeds City Region Key Sector Strategy \(2014, publication forthcoming\)](#) - identifies the key sectors which can play an important role in driving growth within the City Region, and the assets, leading businesses and opportunities within them.
- [Leeds City Region Smart Specialisation Strategy \(2014, publication forthcoming\)](#) - analysis of the City Region's innovation assets, strengths, weaknesses and opportunities, and sets out the City Region's strategy to drive greater levels of innovation and implement smart specialisation across the City Region.
- [Leeds City Region low carbon energy investment roadmap \(forthcoming\)](#) – analysis of the opportunities for low carbon energy generation in the City Region to define the LEP's investment priorities.
- [Leeds City Region Economic Assessment \(2014, publication forthcoming\)](#) – assessment of the economic situation across Leeds City Region, including analysis of trends over the past decade and comparison of economic performance against England and other areas.
- [West Yorkshire Local Aggregates Assessment \(2014\)](#) – to be finalised.
- [North Yorkshire and York Local Aggregates Assessment \(2014\)](#) - Local Aggregate Assessment for the North Yorkshire Sub-region was also finalised and submitted to the (regional) Aggregates Working Party in May 2014.

Appendix G: Leeds City Region Planning Charter for Major Investment Proposals (2012)

The Leeds City Region Local Enterprise Partnership has developed a charter which sets out how the Local Planning Authorities and Developers will work together to ensure that proposals for major new investments will be dealt with in an efficient and effective way throughout the city region. The Charter represents the first step towards creating a seamless service for investors wherever they choose to locate in the city region.

Definitions

What is a major investment proposal?

- They are of major strategic significance in terms of one or more of the following; job growth, investment value and regeneration. Clearly the scale of this will be different in different parts of the city region, for instance the scale of proposal that is strategically significant in Bradford or Harrogate would be different. Each authority will set out which applications will be subject to the Charter;
- Or are proposals that are eligible for large scale, time limited, public funds.

The Charter Pledge

Charter Pledge sets out clearly what the developer can expect from the Local Authority and vice versa.

Local Authorities will:

- Work together to ensure and maintain a comprehensive and up to date Development Plan framework. This will:
 - Enable the delivery of the priorities in the LEP Plan;
 - Provide certainty over development opportunities;
 - and help inform investment decisions.
- The Local Authority will nominate a project co-ordinator to lead the process in conjunction with the Developer. The Local Authority nominee will:
 - Agree with the Developer a timetable and milestones for the application to deliver a decision in the shortest period of time practicable;
 - Set out requirements for consultation (internal and external) and work with the Developer to ensure appropriate pre application public consultation takes place;
 - Set out the Local Authority's aspirations for any legal agreement and land transactions;
 - Maintain a regular dialogue with the developer and ensure changes required by either the local authority of the Developer are made promptly.

- Work in partnership with customers and stakeholders to bring forward successful applications that deliver high quality sustainable development.
- Work with customers to understand their business needs and development proposals to ensure that everyone involved understands scheme viability and deliverability.
- Undertake regular reviews, led by the Local Authorities, of the service we deliver in conjunction with customers giving all involved opportunity to shape future delivery.

Developers will:

- Agree a Project Plan, including key stages and milestones, which take into account the need for discussion and review to take place, keeping the Council informed of progress at all key stages.
- Undertake an urban design analysis to inform the evolution of the scheme and the subsequent development of the design and access statement.
- Engage in meaningful pre application discussions, with adequate time allowed for the preparation of essential information and assessment proposals, including appropriate community consultation.
- Respond within the agreed timescales to requests for further information and/or revisions.
- Attend project meetings with relevant persons.
- Submit a complete planning application with appropriate supporting information as agreed with the Council, including a draft legal agreement where appropriate.

The Local Enterprise Partnership Board will receive regular reports on the performance of the agreement and will review it as required.

Appendix H: South Pennine Memorandum of Understanding on Renewable Technologies

PURPOSE

This Memorandum of Understanding establishes a framework for cooperation between South Pennine local authorities with respect to strategic planning and development issues relating to renewable energy, in particular wind energy. It is framed within the context of the Section 110 of the Localism Act 2011 and the duty to cooperate in relation to the planning of sustainable development. It sets out the way in which the authorities have, and will continue to, consult one another and work together on matters which affect the South Pennine area.

In line with the National Planning Policy Framework, particularly paragraphs 97 and 98, Planning Authorities will seek to take a positive approach to renewable energy development both in development planning and management. This will include taking opportunities to maximise strategic cross-border benefits as well as ensuring that any potential negative impacts are minimised or avoided.

PARTIES TO THE MEMORANDUM

The Memorandum is agreed by the following Local Authorities:

Insert names

OBJECTIVES

The Memorandum has the following broad objectives:

- To help secure a process and framework enabling a consistent strategic approach particularly to Wind Energy and also to other Renewable Energy issues as appropriate; including development management, strategic planning and monitoring between neighbouring local authorities
- To enable a sharing of information and views and, where appropriate, to facilitate joint working on strategic issues which affect more than one local authority area
- To facilitate joint research and procurement between neighbouring authorities
- To facilitate strategic cooperation and partnership on issues of shared interest with statutory consultees such as the Environment Agency, Natural England and English Heritage and other key consultees including planning, delivering, managing and mitigating renewable energy and its impacts

TOPIC ISSUES

The principal topics where cooperation are considered to be valuable are:

- Effective and timely consultation on planning applications, EIA Screening Opinions and Environmental Scoping Reports of cross-border significance in the South Pennines and related areas
- Development of mutually consistent databases on planning applications to enable “cumulative impact” issues to be addressed particularly on wind energy but also other technologies
- Consistent application of landscape character assessments such as the “Julie Martin Study” (or successor documents); the Peak District National Park Landscape Strategy and Action Plan and,

as appropriate, other evidence base documents or cross-border landscape studies, when assessing planning proposals

- Joint procurement of evidence base documents and professional expertise where this would bring economies of scale and be mutually beneficial
- An approach to Planning Policy development and Development Management that takes into account as appropriate cross border effects on:
 - Landscape and visual impact
 - Cumulative impact
 - Historic landscape character
 - Ecology including flora, fauna and peat
 - Water supply, hydrogeology and flood risk
 - Recreational assets, bridleways and footpaths
 - Green infrastructure
 - Noise
 - Cultural and built heritage
 - Shadow Flicker
 - Socio-economic benefits
 - Access and grid connections
 - Telecommunications and radar
- Cooperation on planning issues relating to the implementation of renewable networks such as District Heating schemes; energy from waste or biomass particularly where these are identified in studies such as the Greater Manchester, Yorkshire and Humber, Lancashire and East Midlands Renewable and Low Energy Studies and have clear cross-border affects
- Joint working as appropriate on policy development and implementation relating to low carbon development including Allowable Solutions and Zero Carbon development
- Consultation on Local Plan policies and SPD's on renewable energy beyond immediate neighbours where proposals are innovative or of wider interest
- Support as appropriate at Planning Inquiries
- Information sharing on current "good practice" at local and sub-regional level

MECHANISMS FOR COOPERATION

- Regular meetings will be held (at least 3 times per year) with special meetings if necessary, such as when triggered by an application of major cross-border significance or other specific issues of common interest
- Renewable energy databases will be regularly updated and circulated in particular to inform Local Authority Monitoring Reports
- Consultations on wind energy planning applications, Screening Opinions and Environmental Scoping opinions with neighbouring planning authorities will occur in the following circumstances:
 - Affected neighbouring authorities where the Zone of Visual Influence shows an impact on land outside the host authority area
 - Where there are significant impacts on Recreational Trails of sub-regional or greater significance

- Consultations on non-wind renewable energy applications and Environmental Scoping Opinions will be considered on a case by case basis
- Liaison on development of Planning Policy documents and SPD's
- Sharing of development management policies and validation requirements to facilitate a standardised approach to planning applications across the South Pennines

LIMITATIONS

The Local Authorities recognise that there will not always be full agreement with respect to all of the issues on which they have agreed to cooperate. For the avoidance of doubt, this Memorandum shall not fetter the discretion of any of the local authorities in the determination of any planning application, participation in evidence base studies or in the exercise of any of its statutory powers and duties.

Signed:

Organisation:

Position:

Date:

Annex One – Background Context

BACKGROUND

The South Pennine landscape straddles the borders of Greater Manchester, Derbyshire, Lancashire and North, West and South Yorkshire. Upland areas are particularly attractive for wind energy developments, ranging from very large wind farms to small individual turbines. While parts of the area such as the Peak District National Park, Forest of Bowland Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and the South Pennine Special Protection Area/Special Area of Conservation are subject to national landscape or conservation designations substantial areas are not. Issues of cumulative visual impact from wind energy proposals are the major cross-border issue and were clearly identified in the "Landscape Capacity Study for Wind Energy Developments in the South Pennines" (2010) commissioned jointly from Julie Martin Associates by a number of authorities. There is a history of cross-border consultation on renewable energy dating back to the early 1990's through the Standing Conference of South Pennine Authorities (SCOSPA).

While wind power is the dominant cross-border energy issue other forms of renewable energy that are being developed in the area include solar power, biomass and small scale hydro. These can have localised cross-border impacts. Opportunities for development were identified in the jointly commissioned "Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Study" (Maslen 2010). Other separate studies exist for the East Midlands (LUC, CSE and SQW 2011) Greater Manchester (Aecom 2009), Lancashire (SQW/Maslen 2011/12) and Yorkshire and Humber Low Carbon and Renewable Energy Capacity Study (Aecom 2011).

ANNEX 5 Selby District Sites and Policies Plan: Duty to Cooperate Matrix

Context for Matrix

The NPPF (2012), paragraph 178 sets out that, public bodies have a duty to cooperate on planning issues that cross administrative boundaries, particularly those which relate to the strategic priorities set out in paragraph 156. Paragraph 156 states that Local planning authorities should set out the strategic priorities for the area in the Local Plan. This should include strategic policies to deliver a specific list of strategic priorities (see paragraph 2.6 in main document). That duty then, refers to strategic policies and these have already been provided in the Core Strategy Local Plan (see also Annex 3). PLAN Selby will not contain strategic policies for strategic priorities but instead aims to deliver the Core Strategy through detailed policies and proposals. Therefore strategic issues have already been addressed in the Core Strategy.

However the Council is mindful that cross-boundary issues are properly considered and that PLAN Selby is positively prepared. To this end this Annex 4 seeks to identify if there are any strategic matters in PLAN Selby which would trigger the legal duty to cooperate and identify any further strategic priorities which must be addressed in PLAN Selby and which would then require the NPPF duty to cooperate. In addition other cross-boundary issues are appraised. It does not prevent strategic matters or other strategic priorities being identified and coming into the process as PLAN Selby is progressed.

The following table seeks to identify the 3 aspects of plan preparation which would require cross-boundary working:

1. Legal DTC under s33A of Act = strategic matters = defined as the sustainable development or use of land that has or would have a significant impact on at least two planning areas, in particular in connection with strategic infrastructure. Also para 182 of NPPF – prepared in accordance with DTC
2. NPPF DTC = soundness test = para 178 - planning issues that cross administrative boundaries, particularly those which relate to the strategic priorities set out in paragraph 156. Also para 181 - Local planning authorities will be expected to demonstrate evidence of having effectively cooperated to plan for issues with cross-boundary impacts – prepared in accordance with the duty to cooperate.
3. NPPF soundness tests - para 182 – ‘positively prepared’ and ‘effective’

At this early stage, during preparation for Initial Consultation (for which public participation is programmed in autumn 2014), only broad strategic issues are identified with no firm policies and proposals. The table identifies priority areas instead. The table in this Annex takes into account comments received from early engagement with LCR and NY&Y LPAs in November 2013 and May 2014 and engagement with other bodies and Doncaster MBC in July 2014. At each stage of developing PLAN Selby, this paper will be updated to chart the progress.

KEY FINDINGS:

At this stage, the Matrix does not identify that the PLAN Selby triggers any legal duty to cooperate under s33a or other NPPF duty relating to strategic matters or strategic priorities.

There is nothing in the Initial Consultation PLAN Selby which has a significant impact on 2 or more planning areas.

However, the Matrix identifies that once further evidence is undertaken to inform emerging policies and allocations through the on-going plan preparation process there are topics where cross boundary impacts may become apparent and thus the duty to cooperate may well be triggered.

The Matrix (alongside the main DTC paper) should be seen as a living document and will be used to log progress and actions at each stage of the process in order to demonstrate compliance with the Duty where applicable.

Overview of Potential Strategic Issue	PLAN Selby Position	Potential Impact on authorities/bodies affected	Evidence (existing)	Proposed new evidence / PLAN Selby options	Resolution / Mitigation	Monitoring	Actions / Response / outcome	NPPF Para 156 Link	Duty to Cooperate
<i>Summary of the issue</i>	<i>Possible issues/options for the PLAN Selby to take forward CS position</i>	<i>Description of potential impact on neighbouring authorities/ prescribed bodies</i>	<i>Evidence that sets out the issue (including web-links to source documents where available)</i>	<i>Proposed evidence studies to be undertaken in order to progress the PLAN Selby further</i>	<i>Details of how the issue can be overcome or managed</i>	<i>How the issue will be monitored including key indicators and trigger points</i>	<i>Agreed actions (including who lead and timescale) and expected positive outcome from agreed actions</i>	<i>Relevant strategic priority in para 156</i>	<i>NO DTC = green Watching brief / on-going - amber YES – DTC Action needed – red Note – all amber at this stage</i>
Market and Affordable Housing	<p>Delivery of OAN through allocations.</p> <p>Address extent of LCR and York housing market areas</p> <p>A new base date must be established for PLAN Selby (currently March 2014) to ascertain the residual housing requirement for new allocations.</p> <p>Building on the Core Strategy hierarchy, the PLAN SELBY must establish the methodology for distributing housing to each of the DSVs.</p> <p>A site selection methodology must also be devised, and allocations made in each of the Districts settlements in line with the Core Strategy settlement hierarchy.</p> <p>The PLAN SELBY will consider a more detailed policy on 100% affordable housing (rural exceptions) sites with options for a market element.</p>	<p><u>North Yorkshire County Council</u></p> <p>Cross boundary/tier issues will need to be considered at the options stage in relation to sites for housing before specific allocations are identified.</p> <p>All neighbouring LPAs</p> <p>Other agencies/partners depending on details as the PLAN SELBY progresses</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selby District Core Strategy Local Plan 2013 (and associated background documents) • Selby Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2009 • North Yorkshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2011 • Core Strategy Core Documents Housing Need (Arup) 2011/2012/2013 • Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment 2011 • Call For Sites 2013 • Affordable Housing Economic Viability Assessment (EVA, 2009) and small sites threshold testing 2010 • 2011 Census • ONS subnational population projections and mid-year population estimates • CLG household projections 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic Land Availability Assessment 2013/14 (on-going) • New Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2014 <p>Updated EVA</p> <p>LCR Housing Market Areas and OANs Edge Analytics work 2014</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of Development Limits • Green Belt Review • Review of Strategic Countryside Gaps • Updated SFRA 2014? • Highways Assessment (commissioned July 2014) • Parish Services Survey/ Village Study (on-going) • Site assessments and Viability appraisals 	<p>Address extent of LCR and York housing market areas, but no direct strategic issue for PLAN SELBY anticipated</p> <p>Overall housing target DTC issues have been dealt with at the Core Strategy level but a new SHMA will ensure OAN is reviewed in the light of the most up to date information.</p> <p>Any cross boundary issues may need to be considered as part of site specific allocations assessment at later stages.</p>	<p>To add following Initial Consultation and post SHMA.</p>	<p>On-going check on OAN and delivery of targets.</p> <p>More comprehensive evidence base to support proposed allocations</p>	Homes needed	<p>No DTC strategic issue for PLAN SELBY at this stage but keep under review regarding new SHMA.</p> <p>Depending on location of site allocations may be some cross-boundary impacts which require DTC</p>
Traveller Needs	The PLAN SELBY will consider allocations for Traveller site development,	All neighbouring LPAs Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need for pitches to meet the future needs of the 	Areas of search / site assessments	NA	Through AMR. Continue to be	Overall traveller needs requirements	Homes needed	No DTC for PLAN SELBY at this stage regarding provision

Overview of Potential Strategic Issue	PLAN Selby Position	Potential Impact on authorities/bodies affected	Evidence (existing)	Proposed new evidence / PLAN Selby options	Resolution / Mitigation	Monitoring	Actions / Response / outcome	NPPF Para 156 Link	Duty to Cooperate
	and broad locations for growth for windfall Traveller development in light of the TNA. Will consider a criteria-based policy	agencies/partners depending on details as the PLAN SELBY progresses	Gypsy, Traveller and Showmen communities is identified in the Selby Traveller Need Assessment (2013). The Selby TNA considers cross-boundary needs, but finds that growth arises internally with Travellers' desire to remain local. The TNA considers that any need arising outside its borders is already captured in other need assessments. Each authority is outlining policies that will seek to address their local needs appropriately			aware of TNAs in other LPAs and how that might impact on SD. Investigate developing further monitoring data across Districts and through emerging local assessments.	DTC issues have been dealt with at the Core Strategy level. Any cross boundary issues may need to be considered as part of site specific allocations assessment at later stages.		of pitches to meet travellers' needs but keep under review. Depending on location of site allocations may be some cross-boundary impacts which trigger DTC
Employment Growth	PLAN SELBY will consider the precise scale and location of employment allocations taking into account up to date evidence which will review the identified Established Employment Areas in the Selby District Local Plan as well as other site specific and development management SDLP Policies and land supply / demand / market assessment / business needs.	All neighbouring LPAs Other agencies/partners depending on details as the PLAN SELBY progresses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selby District Local Plan (2005, saved policies 2008) • Selby District Core Strategy Local Plan 2013 (and associated background documents) • Employment Land Study 2007 • Employment Land Refresh 2010 • Retail, Commercial & Leisure Study (2009) 	Further work is to be undertaken in reviewing the evidence base for employment land. Through the Employment Land Review 2014 cross boundary issues and DTC work will be undertaken in due course. • Strategic Land Availability Assessment 2013/14 (ongoing)	NA	Through Employment Land, Retail and Commercial Study 2014 AMR	Overall employment requirements DTC issues have been dealt with at the Core Strategy level. Further DTC consideration will be undertaken through the evidence base work programmed for 2014. Any cross boundary issues may need to be considered as part of site specific allocations assessment at later stages.	Jobs needed	No DTC for PLAN SELBY at this stage regarding site allocations for employment and review of SDLP detailed policies but keep under review. Depending on location of site allocations may be some cross-boundary impacts which require DTC
Retail, leisure, commercial	PLAN SELBY may review town centre	All neighbouring LPAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retail, Commercial & Leisure Study 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further work is being undertaken in reviewing 	NA	Through Employment	Further DTC consideration will	Provision of retail	No DTC for PLAN SELBY at this stage

Overview of Potential Strategic Issue	PLAN Selby Position	Potential Impact on authorities/bodies affected	Evidence (existing)	Proposed new evidence / PLAN Selby options	Resolution / Mitigation	Monitoring	Actions / Response / outcome	NPPF Para 156 Link	Duty to Cooperate
development and town centres	<p>boundaries/primary shopping areas.</p> <p>PLAN SELBY will consider allocating site(s) for additional comparison and/or convenience development.</p> <p>PLAN SELBY will consider small-scale leisure allocations where any need is identified.</p> <p>PLAN SELBY will consider detailed Development Management policies for town centre developments</p>	Other agencies/partners depending on details as the PLAN SELBY progresses	(2009)	<p>the evidence base for retail, commercial & Leisure in the District through the new Employment Land, Retail, Commercial and Leisure Study (ELRCLS) 2014 – on going.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update to Strategic Land Availability Assessment • Review of Development Limits • Green Belt Review • Review of Strategic Countryside Gaps • SFRA • Highways Assessment • Parish Services Survey/ Village Study • • Viability appraisals 		Land, Retail and Commercial Study 2014 AMR	<p>be undertaken through the evidence base work programmed for 2014.</p> <p>Cross boundary/tier issues will need to be considered at the options stage in relation to sites for retail before specific allocations are identified.</p>		<p>regarding town centre issues but keep under review.</p> <p>Depending on location of any site allocations may be some cross-boundary impacts which require DTC</p>
Transport and Highways	<p>The strategic aim of the Core Strategy is to reduce out commuting; however in order for this aim to be realised, the PLAN SELBY will consider more local or site specific ways to encourage sustainable travel.</p> <p>Consider policies that both encourage sustainable travel, and reduce private car use.</p> <p>Potential sites/specific developments to facilitate sustainable travel, such as car parks at stations, park and ride/drive, cycle routes</p> <p>The CS identified in strategic terms that proposed new development was deliverable but highlighted that impacts of specific site allocations needed to be assessed as</p>	<p>All neighbouring LPAs Particularly:</p> <p>A19 - York / Doncaster</p> <p>A63 – Leeds, ERYC</p> <p>A64 - York / Leeds / Harrogate (and between Tadcaster and A64)</p> <p>A1M/M1 – Leeds</p> <p>A1 - Leeds / Wakefield</p> <p>M62 - Leeds / Doncaster / ERYC</p> <p>Highways Agency (HA)</p> <p>NYCC Highways Authority - Involved in commissioning the Highways Assessment Study with SDC</p> <p><u>East Riding of Yorkshire Council</u></p>	<p>•CS evidence base – ‘Visum’ study / Selby Traffic Impact Studies 2009</p> <p>• SDC provide input to HA models/study and adjoining LPAs → HA NAT Tool → ERYC and CYC traffic study data</p> <p>• Infrastructure Delivery Plan 2011 (and updates)</p> <p>• NYCC Local Transport Plan</p> <p>• Census 2011</p> <p>• Selby Highways Assessment (Commissioned July 2014 – expect outputs October 2014) to consider</p>	<p>• Memorandum of Understanding A64 – on-going work</p> <p>Highways Assessment (commissioned July 2014 – expect outputs October 2014) - necessary to determine future impact on the LHN and mitigation where necessary and that any proposed improvement schemes can be delivered</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Viability appraisals 	NA	Through Highways Assessment 2014 AMR	<p>The A64 (T) has been identified as a potential strategic issue that is already being addressed across Districts through the Memorandum of Understanding process.</p> <p>Other highway impacts and capacity issues may be a cross-boundary issue, subject to evidence from the Selby Highways Assessment to be commissioned.</p>	Provision of infrastructure	<p>No DTC for PLAN SELBY at this stage regarding transport and highways issues but keep under review in the light of results of Highways Assessment and impact of proposed site allocations - depending on location of site allocations may be some cross-boundary impacts which require DTC</p>

Overview of Potential Strategic Issue	PLAN Selby Position	Potential Impact on authorities/bodies affected	Evidence (existing)	Proposed new evidence / PLAN Selby options	Resolution / Mitigation	Monitoring	Actions / Response / outcome	NPPF Para 156 Link	Duty to Cooperate
	part of the PLAN SELBY.	<p>The reference to the A64 is welcomed. Whilst it is unlikely that development within Selby District will have an impact on the highway network within the East Riding of Yorkshire, there is likely to be a cumulative impact on specific junctions on the A64. A draft Memorandum of Understanding has been prepared for the A64 corridor that will need to consider the combined impact of new development in a number of local authorities on the A64 (NB – this has not been endorsed by Members as yet)</p> <p><u>North Yorkshire County Council</u></p> <p>Clarification is needed of the A64 strategic approach and 'dedicated Board'</p>	wider than District issues						
Minerals and Waste Management	<p>North Yorkshire Joint Minerals and Waste Local Plan (under development) is a strategic document that will have to be examined. At examination DTC will be tested. SDC is actively involved in this process and through joint working will demonstrate cooperation.</p> <p>PLAN SELBY must consider and respond to issues arising from the Minerals and Waste Local Plan, but it is not envisaged that policies will be required.</p> <p>The safeguarding of minerals resources is an issue that needs to be taken into account in the</p>	<p>NYCC as Minerals and Waste LPA</p> <p>Plus Doncaster Council and ERYC as unitary authorities on SDC administrative boundary</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> North Yorkshire Joint Minerals and Waste Local Plan (under development) 	NA	Minerals and Waste Management issues will need to be discussed with NYCC	On-going through M&W LP stages	To be identified through the NYCC Minerals and Waste Local Plan..	Provision of minerals and energy (including heat)	<p>No DTC for PLAN SELBY at this stage regarding minerals and waste issues but keep under review in the light of M&W LP.</p> <p>Depending on location of any proposed minerals and waste site allocations in M&W LP - may be some cross-boundary/ inter-tier impacts which require DTC</p>

Overview of Potential Strategic Issue	PLAN Selby Position	Potential Impact on authorities/bodies affected	Evidence (existing)	Proposed new evidence / PLAN Selby options	Resolution / Mitigation	Monitoring	Actions / Response / outcome	NPPF Para 156 Link	Duty to Cooperate
	allocation of sites. NYCC is in the process of identifying safeguarding areas in the Minerals and Waste Joint Plan. The early identification of locations where allocations may overlap with minerals safeguarding areas would help to ensure that safeguarding issues are taken properly into account as allocations are brought forwards.								
Flood Risk.	On a site by site basis PLAN SELBY will seek to allocate sites in light of an NPPF compliant flood risk assessment/sequential test. In order to do this PLAN SELBY assessment, further evidence base may be required. If taken forward, the evidence base will consider DTC issues such as any flood catchment areas issues and work closely with the Environment Agency. PLAN SELBY may also consider areas for flood storage and/or habitat creation, and mitigation.	Environment Agency All neighbouring LPAs - particularly: Leeds / Harrogate - River Wharfe York - R Ouse and River Derwent Wakefield / ERYC - River Aire ERYC - River Ouse/River Derwent Doncaster - River Went IDBs NYCC as local lead flood authority.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level 1 SFRA Updated 2008 • Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment 2010 • Catchment Plans • Infrastructure Delivery Plan • Environment Agency (EA) Flood Map • Environment Agency Flood Risk Management Strategies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updates to SFRA data and/or further Strategic Flood Risk Assessment if necessary • Site specific flood risk assessment / sequential testing work will be undertaken as part of the site allocations assessment • Specialist studies in partnership / advice from EA 	To add following Initial Consultation and post further SFRA work	To add following Initial Consultation and post further SFRA work	Upstream and downstream flooding considerations may be a cross-boundary issue with respect to specific site allocations. FRAs will be undertaken as part of site assessments.	The provision of infrastructure for flood risk and coastal change management	No DTC for PLAN SELBY at this stage regarding flood risk issues but keep under review in the light of further Strategic Flood Risk Assessment work. Depending on location of proposed site allocations there may be some cross-boundary / inter-tier impacts which require DTC
Renewable, Low-Carbon and Decentralised Energy Generation	PLAN SELBY will consider setting local renewable energy generation targets Will consider a detailed Development Management policy for renewable energy developments. Will consider a detailed Development Management policy for construction benchmarks. Will consider identifying suitable areas of search for wind farms and/or other renewable energy projects. Will consider separation distances between turbines and residential	All neighbouring LPAs Particularly re cumulative impact wind turbines/wind farms – especially with ERYC Robin Hood Airport (Peel Airports) if there are any proposals for wind farms. This may be a Local Plan issue or a development management issue. Particularly re Kellingley Colliery - proximity to Wakefield and Doncaster - given the energy generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure Delivery Plan • AECOM Study 2011 • Regional Strategy evidence base. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Change / Renewable Energy Study (suitable areas / local targets / design requirements / cumulative impacts / local standards / practical / viable) – will need data from adjoining LPAs 	Set up meetings once further details emerge	To add following Initial Consultation and post further RE study	Cross-boundary landscape impacts are possible from large installations and/or wind farms.	Provision of minerals and energy (including heat)	The potential future use of the Kellingley Colliery site following closure may trigger DTC - keep under review. Further evidence gathering will require liaison with adjoining LPAs and If any 'suitable areas' are proposed for RLCD uses some cross-boundary impacts may require DTC

Overview of Potential Strategic Issue	PLAN Selby Position	Potential Impact on authorities/bodies affected	Evidence (existing)	Proposed new evidence / PLAN Selby options	Resolution / Mitigation	Monitoring	Actions / Response / outcome	NPPF Para 156 Link	Duty to Cooperate
		proposals and possible re-development of the site.							
Infrastructure Capacity	<p>PLAN SELBY will seek to allocate sites where capacity exists, or can be created</p> <p>PLAN SELBY may allocate sites for infrastructure development.</p> <p>PLAN SELBY will consider development of policies for infrastructure development/ implementation.</p> <p>Review SDLP policy on recreation open space developer contributions</p>	<p>All neighbouring LPAs</p> <p>NYCC - There might be cross-boundary issues in relation to school capacity and catchments, particularly at secondary level.</p> <p>PCT</p> <p>...and any other agency/partner as issues arise</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infrastructure Delivery Plan (on-going) Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) evidence Recreation Open Space Strategy 2006 Parish Survey data SDC Countryside and Green Space Strategy (2013) co-preparation of an Infrastructure Delivery Statement with NYCC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update Infrastructure Delivery Plan (on-going) Consider co-prep IDP with NYCC? Informed by CIL data Parish Services Survey/ Village Study (on-going) Viability appraisals New 'PPG17' Sport & Leisure study to be commissioned 2014 	To add following Initial Consultation and post further IDP work	Through IDP and proposed joint Infrastructure Delivery Statement work	Further DTC / cross boundary issues consideration will be undertaken through the evidence base work and taken into account as part of site assessment.	Provision of health, security, community and cultural infrastructure and other local facilities	<p>No DTC for PLAN SELBY at this stage regarding infrastructure but keep under review in the light of IDP.</p> <p>Depending on location of any proposed site allocations may be some cross-boundary / inter-tier impacts which require DTC</p>
Natural Environment (landscape, biodiversity and green infrastructure)	<p>PLAN SELBY will consider Development Management policies for protection of natural assets and review SDLP policies and designations</p> <p>e.g. Locally Important Landscape Areas (LILAs), Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) and River Derwent Area of Restraint (RDAR)</p> <p>PLAN SELBY will define the extent of natural assets on the Policies Map and consider DM policies for their protection.</p> <p>PLAN SELBY will consider additional designations (such as defining areas of tranquillity) where evidence supports them.</p> <p>Recognise strategic context of green infrastructure and leisure sites in neighbouring councils</p>	<p>All neighbouring LPAs</p> <p>Particularly</p> <p>LILA – Leeds</p> <p>RDAR – ERYC</p> <p>GI – all LPAs</p> <p>Natural England / NYCC / North and East Yorkshire Data Centre (NEYDC) / Yorkshire Wildlife Trust</p> <p>Local Nature Partnership</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SDLP SINC surveys Natural England National Character Profiles Selby District Landscape character assessment 1999 CS Landscape Appraisals for villages 2011 Humberhead Levels Nature Improvement Area International biodiversity sites Core Strategy SEA/SA/HRA Selby Biodiversity Action Plan 2004 Humber River Management Plan LCR GI Study 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landscape Character Assessment / village landscape appraisals refresh SINC survey / assessment update -- data from NEYDC Further GI work? Lower Derwent Valley Plan – being led by Natural England – will involve joint working between SDC, CYC, NYCC and ERYC - The East Riding Local Plan Proposed Submission Strategy Document, which has been agreed by the Council's Cabinet, identifies that; 'A Lower Derwent Valley Plan will enable the full value of both the designated land and the adjacent functionally connected land to be recognised and provide the basis for a cross boundary approach to 	Duty to Co-operate may also be an important tool should there be a need for strategic avoidance or mitigation measures to address cross-boundary adverse effects on Natura 2000 sites.	Survey and AMR	Cross-boundary issues exist where landscapes and natural environment designations exist on or near to the District Boundary - work with neighbours re LILA and RDAR, and GI/SINCs and impacts on SSSIs/Natura 2000 sites as appropriate.	Conservation and enhancement of the natural and historic environment, including landscape	<p>No DTC for PLAN SELBY at this stage regarding natural environment but keep under review in the light of review of SDLP policies and designations.</p> <p>Depending on location of any proposed site allocations may be some cross-boundary / inter-tier impacts which require DTC</p> <p>Further work on cross-boundary impacts of Lower Derwent Valley Plan required</p>

Overview of Potential Strategic Issue	PLAN Selby Position	Potential Impact on authorities/bodies affected	Evidence (existing)	Proposed new evidence / PLAN Selby options	Resolution / Mitigation	Monitoring	Actions / Response / outcome	NPPF Para 156 Link	Duty to Cooperate
				the conservation of this area					
Green Belt	<p>A comprehensive Green Belt Review will take place in 2014 to appraise Green Belt land. It will consider the general extent of Green Belt, Safeguarded Land, Washed Over and Inset settlements.</p> <p>However the PLAN SELBY will only alter Green Belt boundaries in light of the above review to correct anomalies or where exceptional circumstances exist in line with NPPF and Core Strategy policy.</p> <p>PLAN SELBY allocations for growth may necessitate consideration of further amendments to the Green belt to accommodate development where it is the more sustainable solution over other options.</p>	<p>Amendment of Green Belt may be a strategic matter in the PLAN SELBY if there is or may be a significant impact on 2 or more planning areas but this is not expected to be the case as it is likely to only affect detailed boundaries within Selby District</p> <p>City of York Council / Harrogate - York Green Belt</p> <p>Harrogate / Leeds / Wakefield / Doncaster - West Yorkshire Green Belt</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDLP 2005 • Core Strategy and Background Papers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green Belt Review – consistent methodologies with adjoining green belt LPAs – LCR research 	To add following Initial Consultation and post further GB work	To add following Initial Consultation and post further GB work	The Core Strategy sets out that a working group be established to develop a coordinated methodology and agreement of broad principles in order to implement the review to ensure the purposes of the Green Belt are maintained	Conservation and enhancement of the natural and historic environment, including landscape	<p>No DTC for PLAN SELBY at this stage regarding green belt but keep under review in the light of review of SDLP policies and designations and developing GB review methodology.</p> <p>Depending on location of any green belt boundary changes / safeguarded land / proposed site allocations may be some cross-boundary impacts which require DTC</p>

Initial Consultation on the Draft Sites and Policies Plan

Selby District Council
DRAFT Engagement Plan

November 2014

DRAFT

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DRAFT

1. Aims and Objectives

- 1.1 The Council is preparing a 'Sites and Policies Plan', known as **PLANSelby** to deliver the homes and jobs and other policies contained in the Council's Core Strategy document.
- 1.2 The Council is currently consulting on PLANSelby which will support growth in the whole District over the next decade or so.

Further information on the consultation can be found in the Access Selby Customer Contact centre in Selby and at local Libraries and on the Council's website at www.selby.gov.uk

- 1.3 Good plans are based on robust evidence and informed by appropriate engagement and cooperation. In order to produce a legally compliant and sound plan, the Council must ensure that it has met its Duty to Cooperate and that the plan has been positively prepared, as well as having been subject to on-going engagement.
- 1.4 This document is the **Engagement Plan** for **PLANSelby** and sets out how the Council will engage with the public, stakeholders, public bodies and statutory consultees throughout the preparation of the plan taking into account statutory requirements, local circumstances and available resources. By the time of Submission, it will have been updated at each stage to demonstrate what we have done to ensure full and proper engagement.
- 1.5 This Engagement Plan has been prepared to ensure that the process of preparation of the plan is in compliance with the statutory requirements, the National Planning Policy Framework and the adopted Statement of Community Involvement but also to ensure that stakeholders and the public are engaged to ensure (as far as is practicable) that the document
- reflects the needs of the District and its communities
 - is technically robust and based on sound evidence
 - enjoys broad consensus
- 1.6 The Engagement Plan is not intended to be a strict checklist but a guide to what to expect within a flexible framework.
- 1.7 This Engagement Plan should be read in conjunction with the **Duty to Cooperate Statement** for **PLANSelby** which deals specifically with matters relating to the legal and soundness tests for the Duty under Section 33A of the Localism Act 2011.

We are asking the public and other stakeholders to give us their views on this Draft Engagement Plan as part of the Initial Consultation on PLAN Selby

2. Background

Statutory Requirements

- 2.1 The statutory requirements for public participation and cross-boundary cooperation on Local Plans (such as the Selby District Sites and Policies Local Plan, known as PLAN Selby) are set out in the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended) and the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 which set out how people may be involved in the plan making process.

Policy Requirements

- 2.2 Engagement beyond the statutory requirement is also necessary to ensure PLAN Selby meets the Soundness Tests and is justified and deliverable. Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 12 previously set out the principles of community engagement and involvement within planning.
- 2.3 PPS12 has been superseded by Paragraph 155 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) which makes it clear that early and meaningful engagement and collaboration with neighbourhoods, local organisations and businesses is essential. A wide section of the community should be proactively engaged, so that Local Plans, as far as possible, reflect a collective vision and a set of agreed priorities for the sustainable development of the area, including those contained in any neighbourhood plans that have been made.
- 2.4 Paragraph 157 of the NPPF goes on to say that crucially, Local Plans should be based on co-operation with neighbouring authorities, public, voluntary and private sector organisations.

Local Development Scheme (LDS)

- 2.5 Local plan documents must be prepared in accordance with the Local Development Scheme (LDS). PLAN Selby will be prepared in accordance with the LDS which the Council approved for 2013-2016 in October 2013. The Executive approved a revised timetable for the SAPP in January 2014.
- 2.6 The Council's Authorities Monitoring Report (AMR) will monitor progress of PLAN Selby against the LDS and may recommend changes to the LDS as milestones can change for various reasons.

Conformity with the Selby District Core Strategy Local Plan

- 2.7 PLAN Selby is being developed in line with the adopted Selby District Core Strategy which was adopted in 2013. PLAN Selby will build upon those agreed strategic priorities and policies, and develop more detailed policies and site specific proposals to deliver the Core Strategy.

Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)

- 2.8 The Council's Statement of Community Involvement (SCI), adopted in 2007¹, sets out how stakeholders, including hard to reach groups, will be involved in the production of the Local Plan documents in Selby District. Members of the public are encouraged to be actively involved in the production of Local Plan documents, as policy developments will directly affect the area in which they live, work and visit.
- 2.9 The SCI sets out a list of the main groups who will be involved in the production of Local Plan documents in the District. This list is divided into Specific Consultation Bodies, Government Departments, General Consultation Bodies, Other Consultees, and Other Individuals and Organisations to consult. It emphasises the roles of, elected Councillors, Parish and Town Councils and voluntary and community groups.
- 2.10 In carrying out engagement on PLAN Selby the Council will comply with the SCI. This Engagement Plan sets out more specific methods of engagement appropriate for PLAN Selby within the overall framework established by the SCI.

3. Process of Engagement on PLAN Selby

- 3.1 The Council has chosen to undertake two public participation stages prior to issuing a Publication Draft in order to ensure everyone has a chance to be involved in the plan preparation stage² - this 'Initial Consultation' and a 'Further Consultation' which will be the focus for on-going engagement. Each period will be for a minimum of 6 weeks.

Add in a simple flow chart/gantt chart to show key stages (to be added before consultation launched)

- 3.2 Engagement is not restricted to these periods of public participation. Outside these public participation exercises the Council will be undertaking awareness raising activities, evidence gathering exercises and topic focussed engagement with relevant bodies and will undertake any duty to cooperate.
- 3.3 The Council will begin to formulate the preferred strategy for PLAN Selby using the information gathered through engagement and an evaluation of the reasonable alternatives using:
- responses to public participation consultations

¹ http://www.selby.gov.uk/upload/Adopted%20SCI_with_cover_051207.pdf

² See Appendix 1 of the main PLAN Selby document for further details on the plan preparation process [add hyperlink](#)

- information from evidence gathering activities
- outcomes of Sustainability Appraisal (SA)³,
- findings from community participation, and
- information from focussed engagement activities

3.4 All formal consultation responses will be published on the website and will be reported at decision making meetings. Evidence gathered will be published on the website as plan preparation progresses.

3.5 Notes will be maintained of key individual and collective responses received from stakeholder and the public following engagement activities. The objective of such record keeping will be to ensure an audit trail of decision making in plan preparation. Such notes and records are not intended to record verbatim each response or decision but to ensure that the Council can show that it has considered feedback from all engagement activities and how those have been taken into account when changes have been made to documents.

3.6 **Identifying and contacting consultees and stakeholders**

We will:

- Maintain a Consultation Database⁴ of who we consider are stakeholders ('consultees'⁵) and which also includes persons who have notified us that they wish to be involved in Local Plan matters or who have contacted us about such matters previously - *please send us your details if you wish to be kept up to date.*
- Send an email or letter to persons and bodies on the Consultation Database informing people of engagement activities and key documents released for consultation in line with the SCI
- Publish a Newsletter to keep stakeholders up-to-date with progress of the Plan

3.7 **How we will ensure wider awareness to maximise engagement**

- We will issue Press Notices in local newspapers at the start of formal consultations
- We will issue regular press releases to ensure news of progress on PLAN Selby is distributed across the District.
- We will use the Council's newspaper Citizen Link which is delivered to all households every 6 months
- We will make information available on the Council website www.selby.gov.uk
- Social networking – As an authority we have Facebook and a Twitter account; these are also tools in which the authority can distribute wider publicity for consultation and explore new ways of

³ See the associated documents to PLAN Selby for further information on SA [add hyperlink](#)

⁴ The 'Local Development Framework' or LDF Database

⁵ The 'long list' of consultees from the SCI

communicating

- Posters will be displayed advertising where documents can be viewed for example in Council office and libraries, on Parish and Town Council notice boards, in doctors' surgeries, local shops and supermarkets where possible and appropriate
- Displays will be provided for Community Engagement Forum (CEF) meetings⁶

3.8

How we will make documents available

Hard copies of consultation documents will be available to inspect during normal office hours at:

- Access Selby Customer Contact Centre, Market Cross, Selby
- Libraries at Selby, Tadcaster, Sherburn in Elmet, Barlby and in mobiles

Electronic copies are available to inspect and down load at:

The Council website www.selby.gov.uk

Copies of consultation documents can be made available on CD on request free of charge

3.9

Face to face contacts

Subject to resources we will consider:

- Holding public meetings or drop in sessions or workshops at key stages
- Using consultants to facilitate events
- Setting up pop-up stalls at community locations such as supermarkets

3.10

Accessibility and Format of documents

- We will seek to ensure equality of access to material and opportunity to make representations
- Our Engagement Plan will be subject to Equality Impact Screening
- We will use Plain English principles as much as we can whilst meeting requirements of legislation
- We will make documents available in large format or other languages if requested and where practicable to do so

We will produce summary leaflets and material for exhibitions/ meetings

⁶ See website for more information on CEFs [add hyperlink](#)

- 3.11 **How we will ensure that submitting representations is made easier**
- Representations may be made in writing including by email
 - We will provide questionnaires or forms to complete in hard copy or electronic format
 - We will consider the use of questionnaires using online survey software

How we will engage with specific groups

Stakeholders

- 3.12 Many stakeholders will be on our Consultee Database (which creates our mailing list) and will therefore be notified at key stages of preparation and consultation. The mailing list is never closed and any stakeholder who wishes to be added to the list can contact us at any time.
- 3.13 In addition many stakeholders will be made aware of preparation and consultation via the on-line materials or through events or public meetings including Community Engagement Forums (CEFs) as highlighted above.
- 3.14 The Council also holds regular forum meetings with developers and agents and will use these meetings to provide an update on plan preparation and public consultation periods.
- 3.15 The Council may seek specific comments from key stakeholders including major landowners affected by PLAN Selby as it is prepared. In addition stakeholders may request a face to face discussion with the Council on aspects of PLAN Selby as it is prepared

Topic based focussed engagement

- 3.16 The above approach seeks to identify broad approaches to engagement. In addition, by focusing on the topics proposed to be covered by PLAN Selby and related activities on the evidence gathering process on those topic areas, we can focus engagement with specific residents and businesses and other stakeholders.
- 3.17 This next section covers these as well as other key engagement projects which inform PLAN Selby such as the Sustainability Appraisal and the Infrastructure Delivery Plan.

Employment and Town Centre Issues

- 3.18 This will particularly involve engagement with private sector and members of public on employment, town centre and commercial / leisure interests and major landowners.
- 3.19 The Council has already commissioned consultants to undertake an Employment Land, Retail, Commercial and Leisure Study who have undertaken telephone surveys and will target surveys and consultation with key bodies.

The following are considered to be key stakeholders in respect of Employment and Town Centre issues:

- Leeds City Region Local Enterprise Partnership
- North Yorkshire & York and East Riding Local Enterprise Partnership
- Selby Town Enterprise Partnership
- Chambers of Trade
- Major landowners and large employers
- Property and land agents
- Business community other associations

Housing Growth and Housing Issues

- 3.20 The Council already has developed close working with a range of contacts within the District on for example the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) and the Developers and Agents Forum and this collaborative approach will be continued. PLAN Selby evidence base updates will also provide further opportunities for positive engagement through further projects such as a new Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) which is programmed to be undertaken.
- 3.21 Further cross-boundary engagement with neighbouring local authorities has taken place through the recent joint work within the Leeds City Region on housing market areas and objectively assessed needs common methodology and will continue.
- 3.22 Other activities in the council such as housing / tenants forums and meetings with the Homes and Communities Agency (HCA) and Registered Providers of social housing (housing associations) will also be used where appropriate to cascade information and seek feedback.

The following are considered to be key stakeholders in respect of Housing Growth and Housing Issues:

- Home Builders Federation and local house builders – independents and national house builders
- Registered Providers (housing associations)
- Homes and Communities Agency
- Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEPs)
- Major landowners
- Planning and Land/Property agents
- Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment working group
- Parish and Town Councils

Travellers

- 3.23 Travellers of all ethnic and cultural backgrounds have been involved in many planning issues in recent years, including the Selby District Traveller Needs Assessment in 2012/2013. The consultants (Peter Brett Associates) have established a strong relationship with several local travellers, and they may be further included in developing the PLAN Selby.
- 3.24 There are also a number of national and regional traveller representatives/spokespersons such as the Leeds Gypsy and Traveller Exchange (Leeds GATE). A North Yorkshire Gypsy Liaison partnership is also active, with cross-boundary links to other traveller groups. The Council will seek to work with these groups.
- 3.25 Travellers are frequently classed as a hard-to-reach group, and so the Council will establish opportunities to engage directly with traveller groups using methods that are appropriate to their needs. Such methods can be established at each stage of consultation to ensure that they are effective.
- 3.26 In addition we will investigate the options for a specific workshop addressing traveller issues

The following are considered to be key stakeholders in respect of Travellers issues

- Traveller Needs Assessment 2013 liaison contacts
- The travelling community
- Leeds GATE
- North Yorkshire Gypsy Liaison partnership

Potential Changes on the edge of Settlements – Green Belt, Development Limits, Strategic Countryside Gaps

- 3.27 The Council plan to undertake a separate study which will jointly review Green Belt boundaries, Development Limits and Strategic Countryside Gaps.⁷
- 3.28 The Council proposes to engage consultants to undertake a Green Belt Review. The combined study will be undertaken - but not part of this Initial Consultation on PLAN Selby – instead in a separate exercise and be subject to its own consultation as appropriate. Consultants will have access to the Consultees Database.
- 3.29 The review process will be done in three stages:
1. Methodology: Agree methodology and criteria;
 2. Appraisal: apply the methodology and criteria to make recommendations as to where changes *could* be considered. The Appraisal itself will not actually enact any changes or seek to justify any changes – it will be a stand-alone background paper as part of the evidence base.
 3. Apply any changes: PLAN Selby itself will use the background appraisal alongside other evidence as required if there is the need to make any amendments to the Green Belt boundary, Strategic Countryside Gaps or Development Limits. PLAN Selby must establish any exceptional circumstances for any Green Belt Change.

The following are considered to be key stakeholders in respect of Green Belt issues

- Adjoining Green Belt Local Planning Authorities - Leeds, York, Harrogate, Wakefield, and Doncaster and ERYC
- Key landowners in Green Belt areas
- Town and Parish Councils in Green Belt areas
- Community Engagement Forums in Green Belt Areas
- Cs and PCs and CEFs

Potential Visions for the Three Town Centres

⁷ See Section 3 (T3) of PLAN Selby for further information on these topics.

- 3.30 Key focuses for growth are Selby Town and the two Local Service Centres of Tadcaster and Sherburn-in-Elmet. Our plans need to focus on our ambitions for growth and regeneration taking into account land availability and resources.
- 3.31 The Core Strategy sets out the overall framework and long term vision for what these places need to aspire to and achieve over the plan period so PLAN Selby needs to consider what the reasonable alternative options are for this. That is, site specific policies and proposals including site allocations for new development of all types⁸.
- 3.32 Key stakeholders will be involved in evidence gathering and analysis through themed events, briefings (written and verbal) and face to face meetings and discussions

The following are considered to be key stakeholders in respect of the 3 main settlements:

Selby

- Local Ward Councillors
- Selby Town Council
- North Yorkshire County Council
- Central Area and Eastern Area Community Engagement Forums
- Selby Town Enterprise Partnership
- Selby Civic Society
- Selby Chamber
- Key landowners
- Selby College, Selby High School, Brayton College, Primary Schools
- General Practices (doctors)

Tadcaster

- Local Ward Councillors
- Tadcaster Town Council
- North Yorkshire County Council
- Selby Chamber
- Tadcaster and Villages Community Engagement Forum
- Key landowners
- Tadcaster Grammar School and Primary Schools
- Sports Clubs and Community Groups
- Medical Centre

Sherburn- in Elmet

⁸ See Section 5 of PLAN Selby for further information on these topics.

- Local Ward Councillors
- Sherburn-in-Elmet Parish Council
- North Yorkshire County Council
- Western Area Community Engagement Forum
- Selby Chamber
- Industrial estate occupiers and owners
- Sherburn in Elmet Community Association
- Key landowners
- Sherburn High School and Primary Schools
- Sports Clubs and Community Groups
- Community Action Group
- Sherburn Aero Club
- Sherburn Group Practice (doctors)

Engagement through evidence base

- 3.33 In addition to the focus on engagement through evidence base work (for example the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment, Strategic Housing Market Assessment, Employment Land Review, Retail, Commercial and Leisure Study, Parish Services Survey etc.) there are a number of other key evidence base activities which will involve engagement to inform the preparation of PLAN Selby:
- 3.34 A **Highways Assessment Study** is already under way and will assess the current capacity of the main road network in the District. Once this is established, a scenario-based growth projection in houses will be established to assess the potential effects of more traffic on the roads. The outcome will be to establish where development should be focussed to minimise further impact, and if necessary where improvements in roads are necessary to accommodate more traffic.
- 3.35 **The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment** will be reviewed to determine where any updates or further work is required. The Council will work with the Environment Agency, Internal Drainage Boards, North Yorkshire County Council and other bodies to scope this work. The Council will appoint consultants to undertake the project.
- 3.36 The Council's **Parish Services Survey** provides information from Town and Parish Council on existing service and facilities and highlights local issues as a basis for on-going dialogue and engagement. We will regularly update the survey and envisage that we will discuss the outcomes as part of engagement on PLAN Selby through a focussed Parish Forum event.

Other Key Projects are:

Sustainability Appraisals (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA) and Assessment under the Habitat Regulations (HRA)

- 3.37 To ensure that policies and proposals within the plan period⁹ contribute to sustainable development, each document produced for the Local Plan will be subject to a Sustainability Appraisal (SA), incorporating the requirements of the EU Directive on Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA).
- 3.38 The Scoping Report for the SA/SEA for PLAN Selby sets out the key issues and methodology to be considered in the SA and how these have been derived. In accordance with The Act the consultation will contribute to the development of sites and sustainability appraise reasonable alternatives¹⁰. PLAN Selby will ultimately set out all the sites which have been specifically identified for development in order to meet the Council's vision, objectives and the strategic policies within the Core Strategy, along with more detailed policies to replace the existing Selby District Local Plan (adopted 2005).
- 3.39 These environmental reports gather more information through the opinions and concerns of the public. An assessment will be made of any significant changes to ensure that the environmental implications of any significant changes to the draft PLAN Selby at each stage will be taken into account in deciding the final form of the SAPP ready to be submitted for examination.
- 3.40 The Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) follows different legislation in an assessment of the potential impacts upon the Natura2000 wildlife and habitat designations. The Council will ensure that the HRA is consulted upon with the key stakeholders and statutory organisations at each stage to reduce any negative impacts upon these sites and PLAN Selby progresses.
- 3.41 For the purposes of this Initial Consultation, report for each of SA, SEA and HRA has been prepared and made available for comments alongside the main PLAN Selby document. For further information on SA/SEA/HRA see section 1 of PLAN Selby and the separate documents themselves which can be found at [add hyperlink](#)

Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP)

- 3.42 The Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) provides a resource which outlines

⁹ for PLAN Selby that is 2011 to 2027

¹⁰Section 19 (5) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (Amended) 2004, Regulations 12 and 13 of The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 and A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (2005) ODPM and Chapter 5 of the Strategic Environmental Assessment Guide 2004.

the presence of, and planned delivery of, infrastructure which is relevant to the area covered by the Local Plan. It brings together in one document the investment plans of many different organisations, in both the public and private sector.

- 3.43 Infrastructure partners are diverse, and include bodies that provide physical infrastructure such as the highways authority, education authority, and utility companies. It also covers other bodies such as Yorkshire Wildlife Trust, Sport England and the Police who provide other types of social and environmental infrastructure.
- 3.44 The IDP is an evolving document and so the Council is committed to communicating on a regular basis with the key stakeholders through formal consultation, meetings and correspondence. Stakeholders and infrastructure providers are kept informed of the progress of new policy documents and of proposals that may impact on their service, together with being involved in master planning exercises for sites where appropriate. This allows them to plan appropriately for infrastructure within their own budgets and strategies to ensure that the plan is deliverable.
- 3.45 For further information on the IDP and infrastructure needs see section 3 (T4) of PLAN Selby Initial Consultation document and the separate IDP itself which can be found at [add hyperlink](#).
- 3.46 The IDP will be updated and published at each stage of preparing PLAN Selby as part of the suite of PLAN Selby documents. This will ensure that infrastructure issues are considered alongside other issues raised.

Link to other plans and strategies allows wider engagement

- 3.47 Engagement is undertaken on other policies and strategies which link into PLAN Selby, so views are taken into account in this way too. Examples include:
- North Yorkshire Sub-Regional Housing and Homelessness Strategy 2010-15
 - Selby District Community Safety Partnership
 - The North Yorkshire Community Plan 2011-14
 - Draft Supplementary Planning Documents
- 3.48 Engagement on matters in relation to local / regional economy, local transport plans, transport facilities and services and waste / hazardous strategies will be undertaken working in partnership with North Yorkshire County Council.

4. Conclusions and next Steps

- 4.1 This first Engagement Plan for PLAN Selby seeks to identify how we will engage with people and bodies to prepare a plan based on a

collaborative approach. It is not intended to be a strict checklist, but instead a guide to what to expect within a flexible framework. There will be amended approaches depending on circumstances at the time.

- 4.2 Whilst it doesn't exhaustively list everyone who we will consult - have we missed anybody and are there different or better ways in which to involve the right people?

This Engagement Plan is the first draft and we want your views on whether you think we've got it right

- 4.3 Your comments will be taken into account in developing the collaborative approach throughout plan preparation to seek to ensure that we can tailor communications to stakeholders needs and undertake appropriate positive engagement resulting in a sound plan at the end of the process.

DRAFT

'Plan Selby'- delivering the vision FAQs

- **What is 'Plan Selby'?**

'Plan Selby' will be the plan that helps Selby District Council deliver the 'Core Strategy' which is the Council's vision for what Selby will look like by 2027.

- **What is the Vision of the 'Core Strategy'?**

By 2027 Selby District will be a distinctive rural District with an outstanding environment, a diverse economy and attractive, vibrant towns and villages. Residents will have a high quality of life and there will be a wide range of housing and job opportunities to help create socially balanced and sustainable communities, which are less dependent on surrounding towns and cities.

- **Why are the council doing this?**

Developing a detailed 'Plan Selby' will help the council make decisions about where growth and development can happen across the district. It will serve as one of the key documents for all planning applications in the area.

- **Why should I care?**

'Plan Selby' will determine how where you live changes and develops until 2027. It will set detailed policies for the building of new homes, businesses, protection of the countryside, development of renewable energy and much more.

- **Will my answers make a difference?**

Yes! By law Selby District Council cannot adopt 'Plan Selby' unless they have involved everyone it thinks will be affected by the Plan and taken account of their views. Your views are essential as the changes that 'Plan Selby' set out will affect you.

- **How can I get involved?**

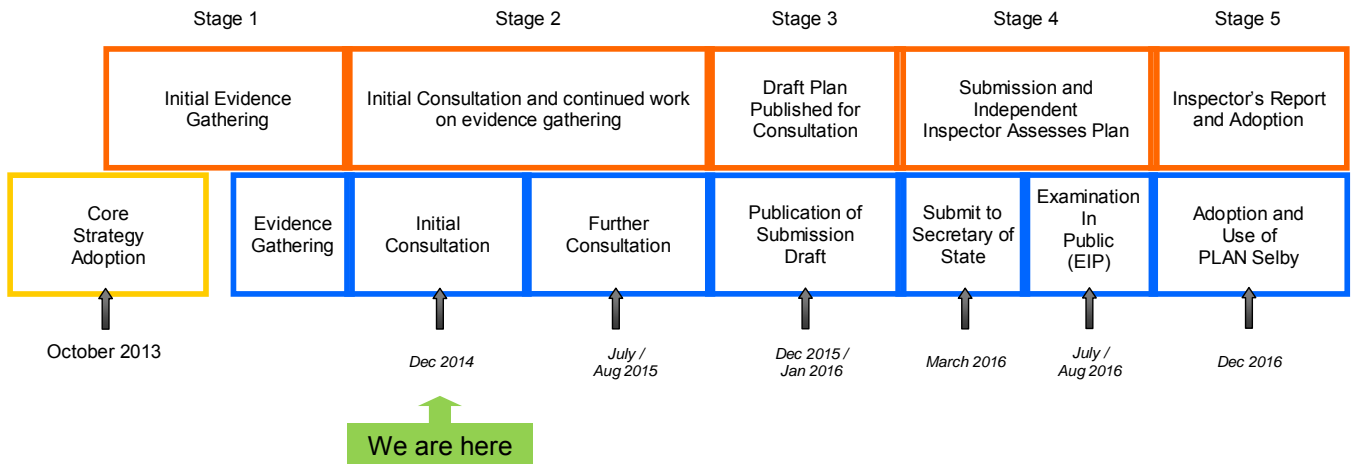
There are lots of ways to get involved and give us your feedback. **(List all when finalised)** although we must have comments in writing.

- **There are lots of questions...do I have to answer them all?**

'Plan Selby' covers a wide range of topics so feel free to just give us your feedback on the topics that matter the most to you.

- **How and when will the final ‘Plan Selby’ be decided?**

After gathering views from the public and undertaking further studies, a draft of ‘Plan Selby’ will be published for comments and will be scrutinised by central government officials before we can formally adopt it.



- **Plan Selby is asking questions about development in my village- does that mean there is going to be loads of construction happening where I live?**

Not necessarily. We are at the very first stage of consultation and just because we are asking questions about possible development does not mean that it will go ahead. That's why we are asking for your feedback.

- **Does more development mean we will lose countryside and open spaces and will Green Belt land be built on?**

Any new build in settlements and villages will be carefully planned and will look at building on previously developed land before 'green field land.' Only one third of the District is formally designated as 'Green Belt' which has special protection. Green Belt land can only be altered in exceptional circumstances.