

Selby Local Plan

Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report

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Quality information

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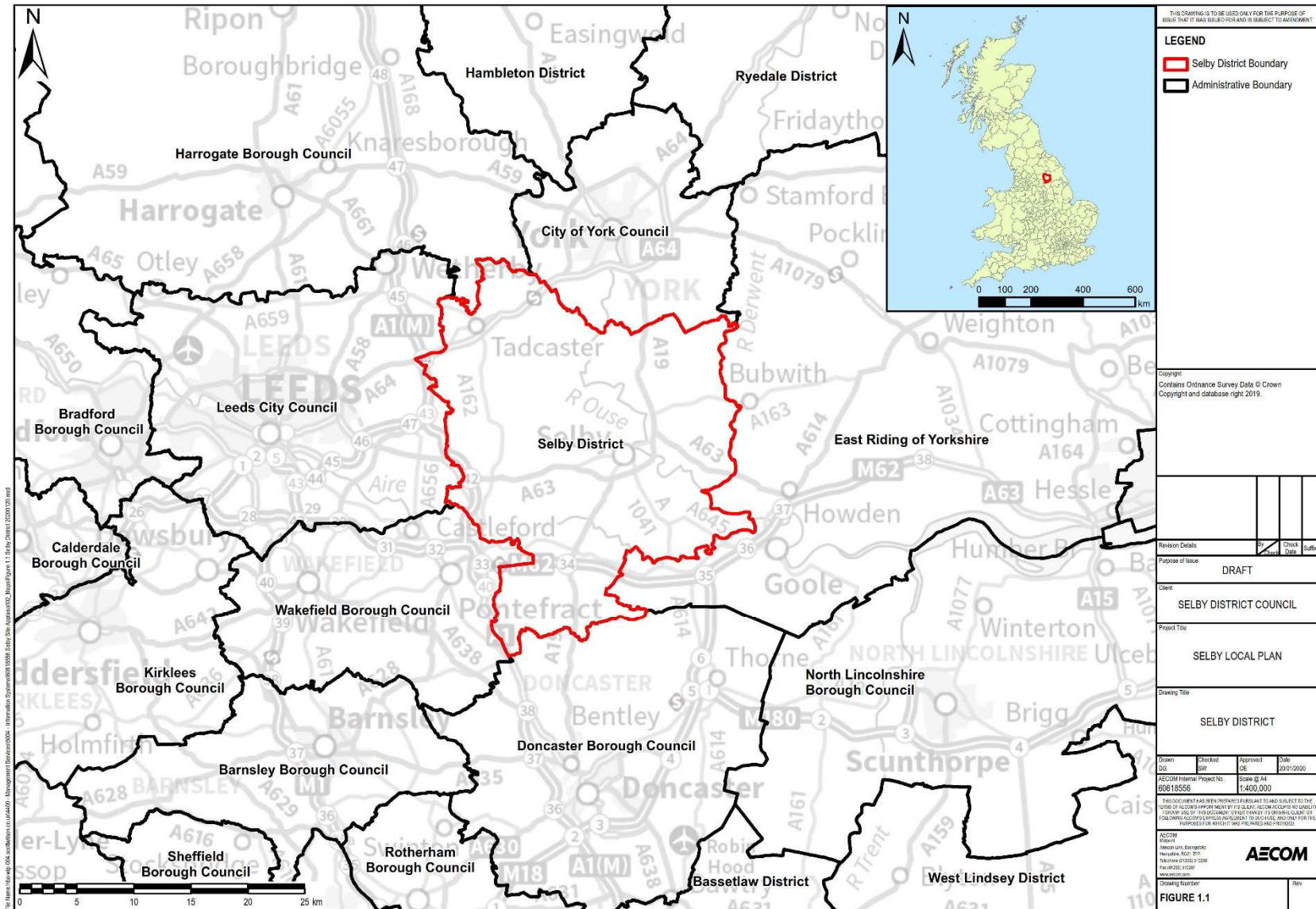
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1. Introduction

Background

- 1.1 AECOM is commissioned by Selby District Council ('the Council') to carry out a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the new Selby District Local Plan (SDLP). Plan making has been underway Selby for a number of years, though the emerging Plan remains at a relatively early stage of development.
- 1.2 The Council's first District-wide Local Plan was adopted in 2005. This was followed by the Council's post-NPPF Core Strategy Local Plan, adopted in October 2013.
- 1.3 Since the adoption of the Core Strategy, the Council undertook work on a Sites and Policies Plan (reaching initial consultation on scoping in 2014 and consultation on emerging evidence base and methodologies in 2015). Subsequently, preparation of the Site Allocations Local Plan was initiated to deliver the policy aspirations in the Core Strategy.
- 1.4 Following the introduction of the revised NPPF and evolving local context the Council's Executive agreed (17 September 2019) to begin work on a new Selby District Local Plan (SDLP).
- 1.5 Once adopted, the Plan will establish a comprehensive development plan for the whole of Selby district. This will set out overall spatial strategy in relation to housing and employment growth up to **2040**, allocate sites to deliver that strategy and establish policies to guide the planning application process. Once adopted the SDLP will replace the Core Strategy (2013) and saved policies from the 2005 Local Plan.

The Scope of the New Selby District Local Plan

- 1.6 The SDLP will set out how Selby district will develop over the next 20 years. It will set out a strategic vision for the District, identifying where new development should be allocated and set out policies which will be used to determine planning applications. The Plan will address the following issues;
 - Developing the spatial approach to determine the scale and location of new development.
 - Developing a set of policies to be used as the basis for determine planning applications and informing investment decisions. A policies map showing the location of housing and employment sites allocated and identify constraints.
 - Regeneration of brownfield sites across the District
 - Climate change adaptation and mitigation.
 - Enhancing Biodiversity and achieving Biodiversity net gain. The protection and enhancement of specially designated Biodiversity sites such as; Special Areas of Conservation, Sites of Special Scientific Interest, National Nature Reserves.
 - Health and well-being including mental health – The plan will consider how housing, green infrastructure, open spaces and social infrastructure can contribute to improving the health and well-being of residents.
 - Protection and enhancement where appropriate of Heritage Assets.

SA explained

- 1.7 SA is a mechanism for considering and communicating the likely effects of a draft plan, and alternatives, in terms of sustainability issues, with a view to avoiding and mitigating adverse effects and maximising the positives. The aim is to ensure that the plan contributes to the achievement of sustainable development.
- 1.8 SA must be undertaken in accordance with specific procedural requirements, as established by the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes ('SEA') Regulations 2004. Two key procedural requirements of the SEA Regulations are that:
 1. When deciding on 'the scope and level of detail of the information' which must be included within the key output report - namely the report published for consultation alongside the draft plan - there is a consultation with certain nationally designated authorities, namely the Environment Agency, Historic England and Natural England; and
 2. A report (the 'SA Report') is published for consultation alongside the draft plan (i.e. the draft Local Plan Review) that 'identifies, describes and evaluates' the likely significant effects of implementing 'the plan [i.e. the Local Plan Review], and reasonable alternatives'.

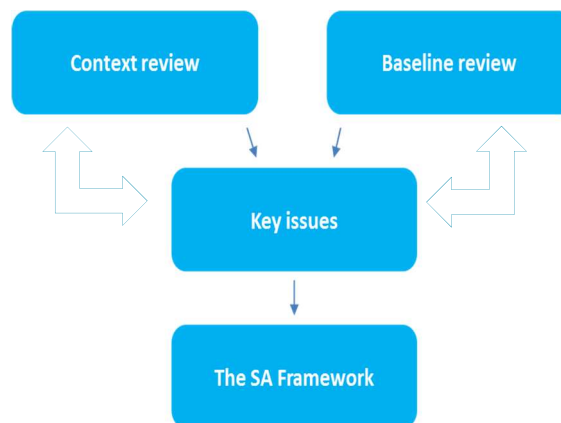
This scoping report

- 1.9 This scoping report is concerned with item 1 above. It presents a suggested scope for the SA so that the designated authorities can provide timely comment. This report is also published for consultation more widely.

Approach to scoping

- 1.10 Scoping essentially involves identifying a 'framework' of sustainability issues and objectives that should be a focus of, and provide a methodological framework for, the appraisal of the emerging plan (and reasonable alternatives).
- 1.11 In order to facilitate the identification of sustainability issues/objectives, scoping firstly involves review of the 'context' and 'baseline'. Scoping therefore involves the following steps -
1. Context review - a review of existing policy and issues/objectives established by Government, the Council and other key organisations.
 2. Baseline review - a review of the current situation locally and a consideration of how this might evolve in the absence of the plan.
 3. Key issues summary - a summary of the key (in the sense that the plan may have an effect) problems and opportunities identified through steps (1) and (2).
 4. SA Framework development - a refinement of the key issues.

Figure 1.2 The scoping process



Structure of this report

- 1.12 Scoping steps 1 to 4 have been completed, and the outcomes are presented for consultation within this report.
- 1.13 Rather than presenting the outcomes of steps 1 to 4 sequentially within this report, the outcomes of steps 1 to 4 are presented under the following thematic headings in turn -
- Air quality
 - Biodiversity
 - Climate change adaptation
 - Climate change mitigation
 - Economy and employment
 - Health
 - Heritage
 - Housing
 - Land and soils
 - Landscape
 - Population and communities
 - Transport
 - Water resources
- 1.14 These themes reflect the anticipated broad scope of sustainability issues/objectives likely to be of greatest relevance to the SDLP. It is intended that presenting the scoping information under these themes will help enable the reader to easily locate the information of greatest interest to them.
- 1.15 It should be noted that 'waste' has been scoped out as a discrete SA theme. Waste planning for Selby is undertaken at a County level by North Yorkshire County Council (North Yorkshire Minerals and Waste Plan) and the emerging SDLP will not affect the saved policies of the North Yorkshire Waste Local Plan (adopted 2006) or the emerging Mineral and Waste Joint Local Plan (currently undergoing modification following examination in 2018) which will remain as part of the Selby District Development Plan once the Local Plan is adopted. The SDLP will not put forward waste planning policies.
- 1.16 Additionally, it should be noted that Chapter 7 - 'Health' - of the SA scoping report fulfils the Health Impact Assessment (HIA) element of this integrated scoping exercise.
- 1.17 The discussion of scoping under each SA theme is presented in Sections 2 to 14. Section 15 of the report summarise the overarching sustainability issues and sets out the SA Framework and section 16 describes the 'next steps' in the process. Appendix A lists the site assessment criteria.

2. Air quality

Context

National

2.1 Key messages from the National Planning Policy Framework¹ (NPPF) include:

- Planning policies and decisions should sustain and contribute towards compliance with relevant limit values or national objectives for pollutants, taking into account the presence of Air Quality Management Areas and Clean Air Zones, and the cumulative impacts from individual sites in local areas.
- Opportunities to improve air quality or mitigate impacts should be identified, such as through traffic and travel management, and green infrastructure provision and enhancement. So far as possible these opportunities should be considered at the plan-making stage, to ensure a strategic approach and limit the need for issues to be reconsidered when determining individual applications. Planning decisions should ensure that any new development in Air Quality Management Areas and Clean Air Zones is consistent with the local air quality action plan.
- Significant development should be focused on locations which are or can be made sustainable, through limiting the need to travel and offering a genuine choice of transport modes. This can help to reduce congestion and emissions and improve air quality and public health.
- New and existing developments should be prevented from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by unacceptable levels of air pollution.

2.2 The Air Quality Standards Regulations 2010 transpose into UK law the Ambient Air Quality Directive (2008/50/EC) which sets legally binding limits for outdoor concentrations of major air pollutants which impact public health.

2.3 The government published the 'UK plan for tackling roadside nitrogen dioxide concentrations' in July 2017.² This is the air quality plan for bringing nitrogen dioxide within statutory limits in the shortest possible time. The plan identifies that "*the link between improving air quality and reducing carbon emissions is particularly important*" and that consequently the UK government is determined to be at the forefront of vehicle innovation by making motoring cleaner.

Local

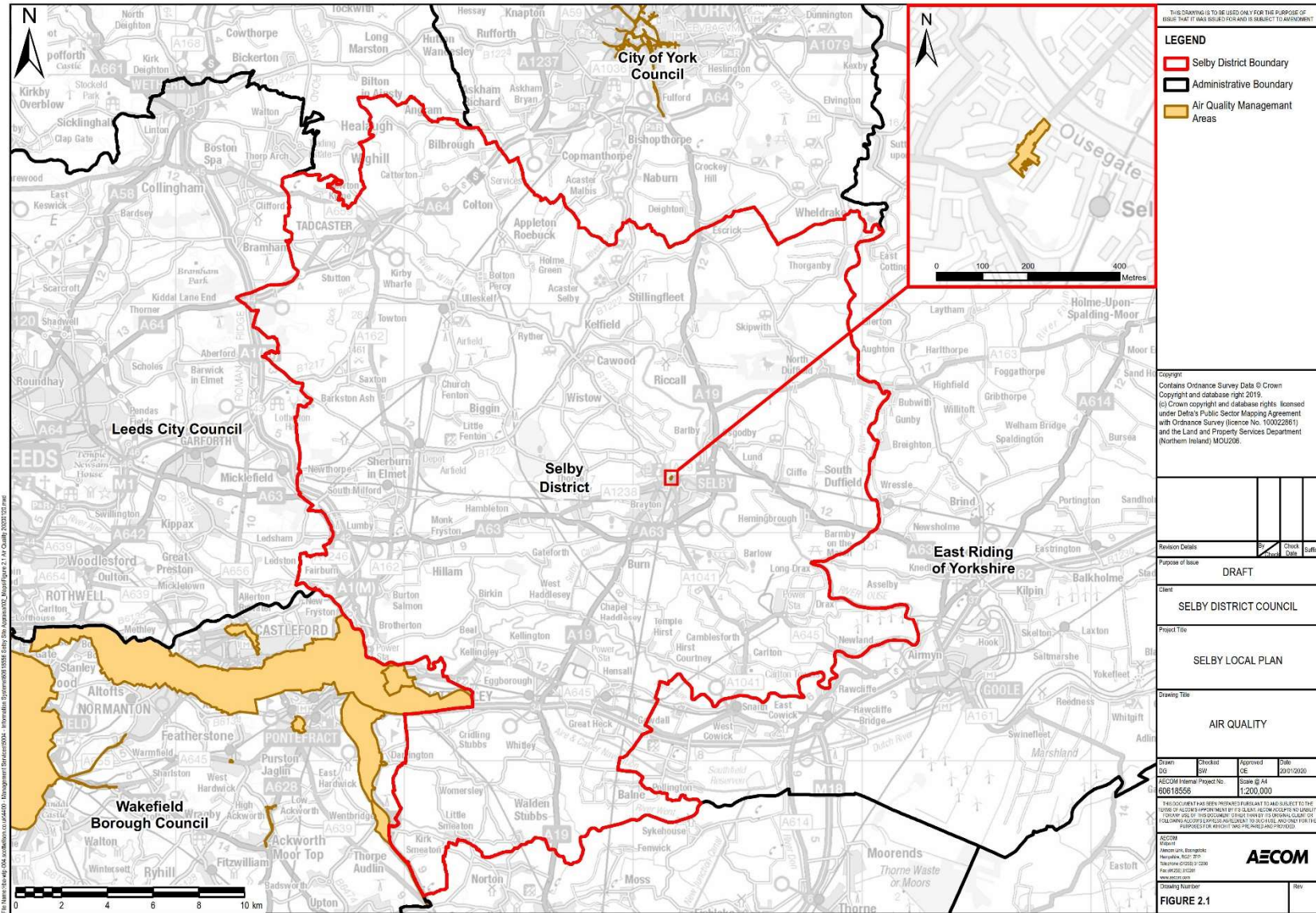
2.4 Local Planning Authorities are required to publish annual Air Quality Annual Status Reports (ASRs) to discharge their monitoring obligations under Part IV of the Environment Act (1995). Part IV of the Environment Act 1995 and Part II of the Environment (Northern Ireland) Order 2002 requires local authorities in the UK to review air quality in their area and designate air quality management areas if improvements are necessary. Where an air quality management area (AQMA) is designated an air quality action plan must then be put in place. In this context, Selby District Council published its most recent ASR in June 2017.³ This was followed by the Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) in 2018⁴.

¹ MHCLG (2019) National Planning Policy Framework [online] available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/810197/NPPF_Feb_2019_revised.pdf

² DEFRA (2017) 'UK plan for tackling nitrogen dioxide concentrations' [online], available from: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/633269/air-quality-plan-overview.pdf

³ Selby District Council (2017), 'Air Quality Annual Status Report (ASR)' [online], available from: <https://www.selby.gov.uk/sites/default/files/Selby%20District%20Council%20ASR%202017%20v2%20final%2001%2006%2017%20%20pdf.pdf>

⁴ Selby District Council (2018) 'Air Quality Action Plan' <https://www.selby.gov.uk/sites/default/files/AQAP%20-%20Final%202019.pdf>



Baseline

Current baseline

- 2.5 Monitoring in Selby is undertaken to assess levels of nitrogen dioxide (NO₂). Currently particulate matter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}) is not monitored. Since 2016 NO₂ monitoring has been carried out at 24 passive diffusion monitoring sites across the District.
- 2.6 In 2014 SDC identified potential exceedance of annual mean nitrogen dioxide objective along a stretch of New Street, near Selby Abbey. This led to designation of Selby's first Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) in February 2016 (figure 2.1). Monitoring results from 2016 showed that results are broadly similar to the 2015 levels and levels of NO₂ continue to be above national objectives at a number of locations on New Street⁵. Similarly, monitoring results for 2018 showed exceedances confined within the existing AQMA. Additional monitoring was undertaken at Tadcaster and Sherburn-in-Elmet but did not show any exceedance. Following the designation of the AQMA, Selby produced an Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) in 2018 outlining the actions to be taken to improve air quality in Selby between 2018 and 2022. Numerous studies have shown that short-term exposure to high levels of various air pollutants can cause a range of adverse health effects. These include exacerbation of asthma, decline in lung function, an increase in hospital admissions for respiratory and quadrilocular conditions and increased in mortality⁶. A report by Public Health England estimated local authority mortality rates attributable to particulate air pollution⁷. The report estimates there were 34 deaths in Selby (5.1% of the total deaths) in 2015, directly attributable to poor air quality. The corresponding figure for Yorkshire and the Humber region was 5.3% and 5.6% for England.
- 2.7 The 2018 ASR states that whilst for most locations, Nitrogen dioxide levels, have decreased in 2017 compared to levels in 2016; exceedance of the national air quality objective NO₂ levels continues to be observed at a number of locations along New Street (location of the AQMA).

Future baseline

- 2.8 Growth in housing and employment provision in the District has the potential to negatively impact air quality through increasing traffic flows and associated pollutants, particularly NO₂. The AQMA around New Street is an area of particular sensitivity to increased traffic flows. Increased traffic is likely to generate queuing or stationary traffic, such as pinch points in the major settlements or areas of speed restrictions in the smaller settlements.
- 2.9 New development will likely present opportunities to place increasing focus on sustainable means of transport, particularly development in more sustainable locations such as town centres and near transport hubs. Therefore, as new development is delivered in Selby there could be associated opportunities to enhance the sustainable transport offer, both through green infrastructure provision and potentially improved access to existing public transport hubs. The significant Olympia Park regeneration project presents a particular opportunity in this regard.

Key issues and objectives

- 2.10 The following key issue emerges from the context and baseline review:
- There is one AQMA in Selby. Monitoring results from the New Street AQMA over the past few years indicates that exceedance in NO₂ levels at this location is likely to continue if no action is taken to reduce vehicular emissions here.
 - Substantial growth in housing and employment will engender more vehicular traffic and congestion which could potentially create further pollution hot spots in the District. This will require continued monitoring and implementation of the actions in the AQAP.

⁵ Selby District Council Annual Status Report 2017

<https://www.selby.gov.uk/sites/default/files/Selby%20District%20Council%20ASR%202017%20v2%20final%2001%2006%2017%20%20pdf.pdf>

⁶ Committee on the Medical Effects of Air Pollutants, 1988, 2001; World Health Organisation, 2006

⁷ Public Health England 'Estimating local mortality burdens associated with particulate air pollution' 2014

- In light of the key issues discussed above it is proposed that Air Quality should be **SCOPED IN**. Table 2.1 presents the SEA objective and appraisal supporting questions that will be used to assess the plan in relation to this theme.

Table 2.1: SEA Framework of objectives and assessment questions: Air Quality

SEA Objective	Supporting Questions
Maintain and improve local air quality and avoid impacts upon human health	<p>Will the option/proposal help to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce air pollution, such as through supporting or enabling the use of low emission technologies and encouraging sustainable modes of transport such as walking and cycling. • Locate and design development so that current and future residents will not regularly be exposed to poor air quality.

3. Biodiversity

Context

National

3.1 Key messages from the National Planning Policy Framework⁸ (NPPF) include:

- One of the three overarching objectives of the NPPF to ‘contribute to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment’ including by ‘helping to improve biodiversity
- Plans should: distinguish between the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites; allocate land with the least environmental or amenity value, take a strategic approach to maintaining and enhancing networks of habitats and green infrastructure; and plan for the enhancement of natural capital at a catchment or landscape scale across local authority boundaries.
- Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by: protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, sites of biodiversity or geological value and soils (in a manner commensurate with the statutory status or identified quality in the development plan); and minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures.
- To protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity, plans should:
 - Identify, map and safeguard components of local wildlife-rich habitats and wider ecological networks, including the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites of importance for biodiversity; wildlife corridors and stepping stones that connect them; and areas identified by national and local partnerships for habitat management, enhancement, restoration or creation; and
 - Promote the conservation, restoration and enhancement of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species; and identify and pursue opportunities for securing measurable net gains for biodiversity.
 - Take a proactive approach to mitigating and adapting to climate change, considering the long-term implications for biodiversity.
 - The presumption in favour of sustainable development does not apply where development requiring appropriate assessment because of its potential impact on a habitats site is being planned or determined.

3.2 The Government’s 25 Year Environment Plan (2018) sets out a strategy for managing and enhancing the natural environment, embedding ‘net gain’ principles as key to environmental considerations.

3.3 The UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) identifies priority species and habitats requiring conservation action. Although the UK BAP has been superseded, BAP priority species and habitats have been used to draw up statutory lists of priority species and habitats in England.

Regional

3.4 The Yorkshire and Humber Biodiversity Forum (YHBF) produced a ‘Biodiversity Audit of Yorkshire & the Humber’ in 1999 which provided a comprehensive overview of the region’s most important biodiversity features. This informed local and regional spatial strategies and subsequently biodiversity action plans (BAP). This was followed in 2009 by the Yorkshire and Humber Regional Biodiversity Strategy⁹. This set out a framework for the integration of biodiversity into regional and local policies, establishing biodiversity targets for priority habitats and species in the Yorkshire and Humber region.

3.5 The North Yorkshire and York Local Nature Partnership (LNP) Strategy¹⁰ set out a series of objectives including conservation and restoration of natural sites and strengthening of habitat corridors, developing

⁸ MHCLG (2019) National Planning Policy Framework [online] available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/810197/NPPF_Feb_2019_revised.pdf

⁹ YHBF Yorkshire and Humber Regional Biodiversity Strategy

¹⁰The North Yorkshire and York (LNP) Strategy

<https://www.nypartnerships.org.uk/sites/default/files/Partnership%20files/Environment/NYCC%20Local%20nature%20partnership%20strategy.pdf>

connections between nature and local economy increasing access to nature to improve public health and to strengthen climate change adaptation through natural solutions. The visions for Selby included creating unique and inspiring landscape, integrating rich industrial and cultural heritage of the area; and empowering communities to interact with and benefit from their local environment. The proposals included wetland enhancement projects, river restoration, habitat buffering along rivers, exploring potential for bio-fuel crops within wetland habitats, attracting tourism to area and allowing the river Ouse to re-connect with natural flood plain to increase climate change resilience through flood attenuation. The Strategy proposed several innovative projects including using derelict industrial landscapes as landscape parks (the Landschafts Park in Germany cited as an example) and reclaiming disused railway lines as pedestrian walkways/ cycle routes.

Local

- 3.6 Selby Biodiversity Action Plan (2004) reflects the broad objectives of the national BAP, aiming to conserve and enhance biological diversity in Selby district whilst contributing to the biodiversity conservation. The BAP identified priority habitats and species, identifying those in danger; such as ancient woodland, and the spotted flycatcher and proposed actions and targets to conserve and enhance these habitats and species.
- 3.7 The Selby Core Strategy Policy SP15 'Sustainable Development and Climate Change' supports the protection, enhancement and creation of habitats to improve biodiversity resilience to climate change and to contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation. The policy promotes landscape scheme that include tree, new woodland and hedgerow planting with the objective of reducing urban heat island effect and carbon offsetting.

Baseline

Current baseline

- 3.8 The District supports a rich and diverse range of species and habitats. Selby has several protective area designations (Table 3.1) including; 12 site of special scientific interest (SSSI) such as, Skipwith Common, Fairburn Ings (also RSPB reserve) and Sherburn Willows SSSI (also a Local Wildlife Site). The high biodiversity value within these protected areas has sometimes been recognised at different levels simultaneously meaning a number of designations overlap. Designated areas are mapped in Figure 3.1
- 3.9 The abundance of biodiversity supporting habitats in the wider sub-region, both designated and undesignated, means that there is likely to be a range of functional relationships between sites within the District and beyond. It will therefore be important to be mindful of potential effects from development within the District on sites which lie outside the plan area.

Internationally designated sites

- 3.10 The majority of the central part of the District lies in a flood plain of the river Ouse and its tributaries. Historically a boggy area, it has since been drained creating rich farmland, but flooding remains an extant risk. In this context there is notable potential for wetland habitats which is reflected by a number of Lowland Fens (a UK BAP priority habitat), such as, at Wharfe Ings, Wharfe's mouth, Mash Hill/ Great Marsh and some Reed Beds at Skipwith Common and Shakleton Spring. Furthermore, human activities have resulted in the creation of wetlands, such as those created through mining subsidence and borrow pits created by flooding of sites where material had been extracted for construction, creating valuable habitats teeming with flora and fauna.
- 3.11 Ramsar sites are wetland sites designated to be of international importance under the Ramsar Convention. There is one such site within the District namely; the Lower Derwent Valley (former Derwent Ings Ramsar) to north east at the boundary with East Riding. The seasonally inundated flood plain here represents an important habitat for several species of breeding waders including ducks and swans.
- 3.12 The Lower Derwent Valley is also designated a Special Protection Areas (SPA); a designation under the European Union Directive on Wild Birds, part of the Natura 2000 network of nature protection areas. The site (only SPA in the District) is of outstanding importance for a range of water birds.

- 3.13 Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) are protected sites designated under the EC Habitats Directive. There are two Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) within Selby District. The River Derwent / Lower Derwent Valley and Skipwith Common are designated SAC.

Nationally designated sites

- 3.14 There are 12 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) either partially or entirely within the District. These are listed in Table 3.1 below, along with their condition as recorded by Natural England (as updated in 2018).

Table 3.1 Sites of Special Scientific Interest in Selby¹¹

Site	Condition	Site	Condition
Bolton Percy Ings SSSI	Favourable (54.82%)	Stutton Ings SSSI	Favourable (64.10%)
	Unfavourable – recovering (45.18%)		Unfavourable – declining (35.9%)
Brockadale SSSI	Favourable (48.28%)	Tadcaster Mere SSSI	Favourable (100%)
	Unfavourable – recovering (9.68%)		
	Unfavourable – no change (2.38)		
Eskamhorn Meadows SSSI	Favourable (100%)	Fairburn and Newton Ings SSSI (RSPB Reserve & LNR)	Unfavourable – recovering (100%)
Sherburn Willows SSSI	Favourable (100%)	Skipwith Common SSSI (LWF, SAC,WFD)	Favourable – (47.96%)
			Unfavourable – recovering (52.04%)
Derwent Ings SSSI	Favourable (59.70%)	Burr Closes SSSI	Favourable – (100%)
	Unfavourable – recovering (39.94%)		
	Unfavourable – declining (0.37%)		
Forlorn Hope Meadow SSSI	Unfavourable – recovering (100%)	Kirkby Wharfe SSSI	Favourable – (20.16%)
			Unfavourable recovering (79.84%)

- 3.15 There are two National Nature Reserves (NNRs) within Selby District; the Lower Derwent Valley NNR and Skipwith Common. The latter comprises over 500 acres of lowland heath; one of the last remaining areas in the North of England it is particularly important as habitat for insect and birdlife.
- 3.16 There are numerous small areas of Ancient (and replanted ancient) Woodland within the District. The largest contiguous area of ancient woodland is Bishop Wood in the centre of district. Although native broadleaves have been replaced by conifers here, ground flora persists. Brayton Barff (lowland broadleaf wood) is another ancient woodland site just off the Selby bypass. Smaller areas of ancient woodland include; Staynor wood, Shackleton wood, Brown Ings wood, Seavy Carr wood, Paradise wood, Kerrick Spring wood, Bird Spring wood, Ox Stocking wood, Dawland wood, Busky wood, Saulcroft wood, Barn Fall wood, Parkshaw wood, Wake wood, Bank wood, Carr wood, Huddleston wood, Hayton wood and Hazel wood.

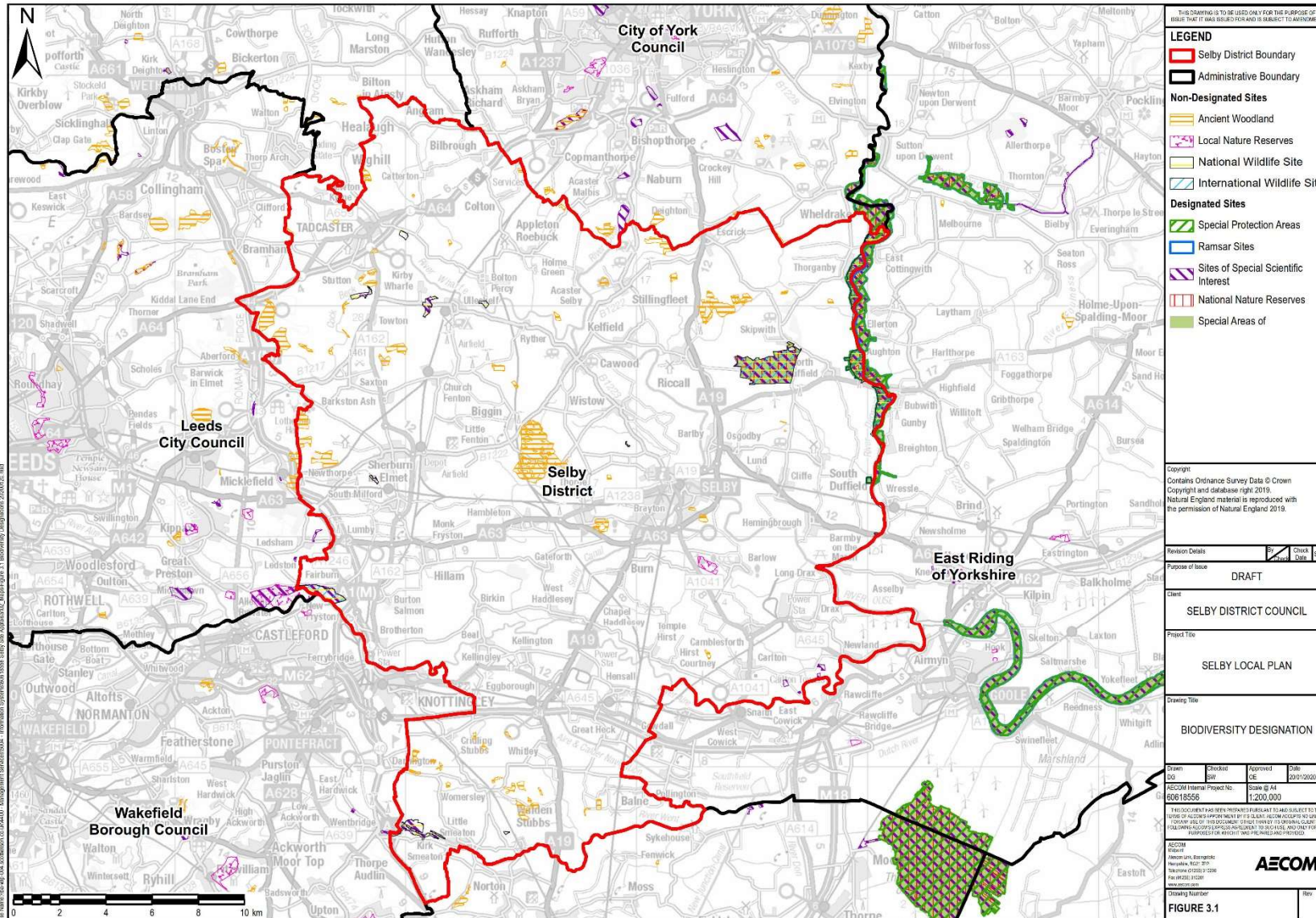
Locally designated sites

- 3.17 There are several Local Nature Reserve (LNR) in Selby at; Barlow Common, Bolton Percy Nature reserve at Tadcaster and Sherburn Willows at Sherburn-in-Elmet. There are two council owner nature reserves at Brayton Barff and Hambleton Hough.

¹¹ Natural England Designated Sites View, available from: <https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/SiteSearch.aspx>

Future baseline

- 3.18 Habitats and species have the potential to come under increasing pressure from the individual and cumulative effect of provision of new housing, employment and infrastructure in the District, including at designated sites. This could include increased recreational disturbance plus noise, light and atmospheric pollution as well as the loss of habitats and fragmentation of biodiversity networks. Habitat loss and fragmentation could be exacerbated by the effects of climate change, which has the potential to lead to changes in the distribution and abundance of species and changes to the composition and character of habitats.
- 3.19 However, future growth can also provide opportunities to increase understanding and integration of biodiversity habitats and networks into new development at a strategic scale. Therefore, new development could potentially unlock opportunities to protect and enhance important habitats and also enhance the connections between them, particularly through the provision and enhancement of green infrastructure. The Selby District Infrastructure Delivery Plan (September 2014) identified several projects to deliver tangible GI including at Barlow Common, Selby Town (Scott Rd Community Field), Olympia Park.



Key issues and objectives

3.20 The following key issue emerges from the context and baseline review:

- Selby's topography and location give it particular biodiversity significance, reflected by the number of international, national and locally designated sites partially or entirely within the District, including 12 SSSI sites, SACs, SPAs, RAMSAR and Ancient Woodlands.
- In light of the key issues discussed above it is proposed that Biodiversity should be **SCOPED IN**. Table 3.2 presents the SEA objective and appraisal supporting questions that will be used to assess the plan in relation to this theme.

Table 3.2: SEA Framework of objectives and assessment questions: Biodiversity

SEA Objective	Supporting Questions
Protect, conserve and enhance biodiversity, wildlife habitats and green infrastructure to achieve a net gain and reverse habitat fragmentation.	<p>Will the option/proposal help to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimise, avoid where possible, and compensate harmful effects on biodiversity, both within and beyond designated and non-designated sites of international, national or local significance. • Achieve biodiversity net gain including through delivery of multifunctional blue-green infrastructure and the long term enhancement and creation of well-connected, functional habitats that are resilient to the effects of climate change.

4. Climate change adaptation

Context

National

4.1 Key messages from the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) include:

- Plans should take a proactive approach to mitigating and adapting to climate change, taking into account the long-term implications for flood risk, coastal change, water supply, biodiversity and landscapes, and the risk of overheating from rising temperatures. Policies should support appropriate measures to ensure the future resilience of communities and infrastructure to climate change impacts, such as providing space for physical protection measures, or making provision for the possible future relocation of vulnerable development and infrastructure.
- Inappropriate development in areas at high risk of flooding should be avoided by directing development away from areas of highest risk (whether existing or future).
- Strategic policies should be informed by a strategic flood risk assessment and should manage flood risk from all sources.
- Plans should take account of the effects of climate change in the long term, taking into account a range of factors including flooding. Adopt proactive strategies to adaptation and manage risks through adaptation measures including well planned green infrastructure.
- Plans should reduce risk from coastal change by avoiding inappropriate development in vulnerable areas and not exacerbate the impacts of physical changes to the coast.

4.2 The UK Climate Change Risk Assessment is published on a 5-yearly cycle in accordance with the requirements of the Climate Change Act 2008. It required the Government to compile an assessment of the risks for the UK arising from climate change, and then to develop an adaptation programme to address those risks and deliver resilience to climate change on the ground. For both the 2012 and the 2017 UK Climate Change Risk Assessment, the Adaptation Sub-Committee commissioned an evidence report¹² containing six priority risk areas requiring additional action in the next five years:

- Flooding and coastal change risks to communities, businesses and infrastructure;
- Risks to health, well-being and productivity from high temperatures;
- Risk of shortages in the public water supply, and for agriculture, energy generation and industry;
- Risks to natural capital, including terrestrial, coastal, marine and freshwater ecosystems, soils and biodiversity;
- Risks to domestic and international food production and trade; and
- New and emerging pests and diseases, and invasive non-native species, affecting people, plants and animals

4.3 The Flood and Water Management Act (2010)¹³ (FWMA) sets out measures to ensure that risk from all sources of flooding, not just rivers and seas, are managed more effectively. This includes: incorporating greater resilience measures into the design of new buildings; utilising the environment in order to reduce flooding; identifying areas suitable for inundation and water storage to reduce the risk of flooding elsewhere; roll back development in coastal areas to avoid damage from flooding or coastal erosion; and creating sustainable drainage systems (SuDS).

¹² DEFRA (2017): 'UK Climate Change Risk Assessment Report January 2017'. [online] available to download from: <<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/uk-climate-change-risk-assessment-2017>> [last accessed 13/02/18]

¹³ Flood and Water Management Act (2010) [online] available at: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/29/contents>
Accessed Aug 2017

- 4.4 The Committee of Climate Change published a 2012 report entitled 'How local authorities can reduce emissions and manage climate change risk'¹⁴ which emphasises the crucial role councils have in helping the UK meet its carbon targets and preparing for the impacts of climate change. It outlines specific opportunities for reducing emissions and highlights good practice examples from a number of local authorities.

Regional

- 4.1 The Low Carbon and Renewable Energy Capacity in Yorkshire and Humber study (AECOM 2011)¹⁵ assessed resources for low carbon and renewable energy generation across the region. The study produced Energy Opportunities Plans to inform spatial planning and facilitating the assessment and prioritisation of energy opportunities. The report identified several renewable energy opportunities for Selby including commercial Wind, forecasting a potential opportunity for over a 7 fold increase in capacity.
- 4.2 The North Yorkshire County Council (NYCC) Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment¹⁶ looked at high level overview of flood risk from local flood sources including surface water, groundwater, watercourses and canals. It excluded flood risk from main rivers, the sea and reservoirs, as these are assessed by the Environment Agency. The report looked at past flooding and predicted where future flooding is most likely to occur across the area. This informed SDC Local Flood Risk Strategy (required under the FWMA).
- 4.3 The Humber River Basin District Flood Risk Management Plan 2015-2021 formally identified flood risk from rivers, the sea, surface water, groundwater and reservoirs, setting out how floods will be managed over the plan period.

Local

- 4.4 The Climate Change and Sustainable Development Background Paper (2011) informed the Selby Core Strategy (adopted 2013). This set out the local challenges facing Selby, identifying the main climate change related issues (and opportunities) facing the District. These were identified as; Energy generation, protection of groundwater aquifers, flood risk management and minimising travel growth.
- 4.5 The Selby Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Update (AECOM 2015)¹⁷ provides a strategic overview of areas of risk and potential mitigations in the District, without going into site specific exception and sequential testing.

Baseline

Current baseline

- 4.6 The District's low lying topography surrounded by an extensive network of broad, tidal rivers draining the district; render a large area of central Selby vulnerable to flooding. The river channels of the Ouse and its tributaries (the Wharfe, Derwent and Aire) are lined with alluvial deposits, controlled by engineered embankments throughout the district. Much of the low-lying areas fall within Flood Zone 3 and Flood Zone 2. However, the area benefits from extensive flood defences which reduce the risk of flooding from the river Ouse. There are areas within lower flood risk Zones in Sherburn and Tadcaster. However, surface water flooding can occur almost anywhere whenever short intense rainfall exceeds the capacity of the ground and the local drainage network to absorb it. This type of flooding is often localised and difficult to predict in advance. It can occur well away from existing watercourses and it can be exacerbated by local topography, impermeable ground. The main sources of flood risk are from rivers, tidal influence, surface water drainage and sewer flooding. Flood risk is mapped in Figure 4.1.

¹⁴ CCC (2012), 'How local authorities can reduce emissions and manage climate risks', [online]; available from: <https://www.theccc.org.uk/publication/how-local-authorities-can-reduce-emissions-and-manage-climate-risks/>

¹⁵ AECOM report 'Low Carbon and renewable energy capacity in Yorkshire and Humber' 2011

¹⁶ Jacobs (2011) North Yorkshire County Council Preliminary Flood Risk assessment

¹⁷ AECOM report 'Selby Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Update' Oct. 2015

- 4.7 There have several significant flood events in the District; the Ouse Catchment has a long history of flooding. The following are the more recent notable floods;
- 1982 – Had a severe impact on the lower Ouse with around 572 properties and 139 commercial properties flooded in Selby District and York.
 - 2000 – The River Ouse reached its highest recorded level with over 550 properties flooded between Linton-on-Ouse and Selby.
 - 2007 – Selby was badly affected by the floods of June 2007.
 - 2012 – Torrential rain caused flash floods affecting a number of properties and businesses in Selby District.
 - 2015 – The Ouse peaked at 5.2m above its normal summer level combined with the failure of the Foss Barrier caused around 500 homes alongside the Ouse, the Foss, Tang Hall and Osbaldwick Beck to be flooded. Within Selby District the bridge linking Cawood to Selby and York was submerged.

- 4.8 The 2015 SFRA draws the following conclusion in relation to key areas of flood risk in the District: “There is a residual risk of overtopping or breach of the flood defences in Selby District, although risk of failure is small, the potential for a large volume of water to be released quickly means that the hazard downstream of these structures is high. Where possible, development should therefore be avoided immediately behind raised flood defences where a breach could occur.” The report recommends that where no other development sites are available a detailed breach and overtopping analysis will be necessary to determine the flood hazard and inundation area (to be part of Level2 SFRA). In terms of planning new development; the report recommended the following;

- Functional flood plains be protected from development
- Vulnerable development should be directed away from flood affected areas (all sources)
- Ensure all new development is ‘safe’ with dry pedestrian access to and from development
- Promote use of SuDs in all flood zones.
- Reduce flood risk from all sources where possible. For example; through reduction of runoff rates and volumes, increasing floodplain storage, setting development back from watercourses and de-culverting water courses.

In this context it will be important that development within the District is taken forward with flood risk management a key priority.

- 4.9 The Environment Agency (EA) River Ouse Flood Management Plan splits the catchment into several sub-areas of flood risk. The following are the sub-areas in Selby district;
- The Washlands sub-area covers large swathe of strategic washlands throughout the catchment, playing a vital role in regulating flood flows and reducing flood risk. This sub-area includes Sherburn in Elmet, Cawood and Wistow. Flooding here generally builds slowly and flood waters remain in the washlands for extended periods of time following a flood event. Flood risk in this area is low. The EA proposed optimisation of the washlands capacity to store and attenuate flooding.
 - The Tidal Ouse and Wharfe sub-area include the tidal Wharfe and the Ouse from Selby down to Goole. Flooding here results from both fluvial and fluvial/ tidal combinations and surface water. Extensive defences and pumping help reduce flooding risk here. The majority of risk in the sub-area is within Selby. Recent defences have reduced the risk, but climate change can potentially increase flood risk due to a combination of increased fluvial flows and increased sea levels and higher tides. Risk will continue to be controlled through pumping here, which is likely to increase in capacity to cope with future rainfall. Flood storage in the Selby Dam and Bishop’s Dyke also plays an important role in controlling risk.

- 4.10 Climate change projections for the United Kingdom published as part of the UKCP1818 programme provide detailed probabilistic projections of climate change. Although there is uncertainty in climate change predictions; the projected general trend is a move towards warmer, wetter winters and hotter, drier summers. However, natural variations mean that some cold winters, some dry winters, some cool summers and some wet summers will still occur. The following changes are likely to have taken place by 2070s. The changes mentioned below relate to an area in central England based on the 10-90th percentile range (low to high emissions) of emission scenario¹⁹:
- In UKCP18, the probabilistic projections provide local low, central and high changes across the UK, corresponding to 10%, 50% and 90% probability levels. These local values can be averaged over the UK to give a range of average warming between the 10% and 90% probability levels. By 2070, in the high emission scenario, this range amounts to 0.7°C to 4.2°C in winter, and 0.9°C to 5.4°C, in summer. For precipitation, corresponding ranges of UK average changes are -1% to +35% for winter, and -47% to +2% for summer, where positive values indicate more precipitation and negative values indicate reduced precipitation (drier summers).
 - Hot summers are predicted to become more common, with the probability of a hot summer rising from the current 20-25% to up to 50% by the middle of the century.
- 4.11 Based on the above; in the future Selby District is likely to experience a warmer climate with drier summers and potentially wetter winters. This means that extreme events such as floods and droughts are likely to become less predictable and possibly more frequent.

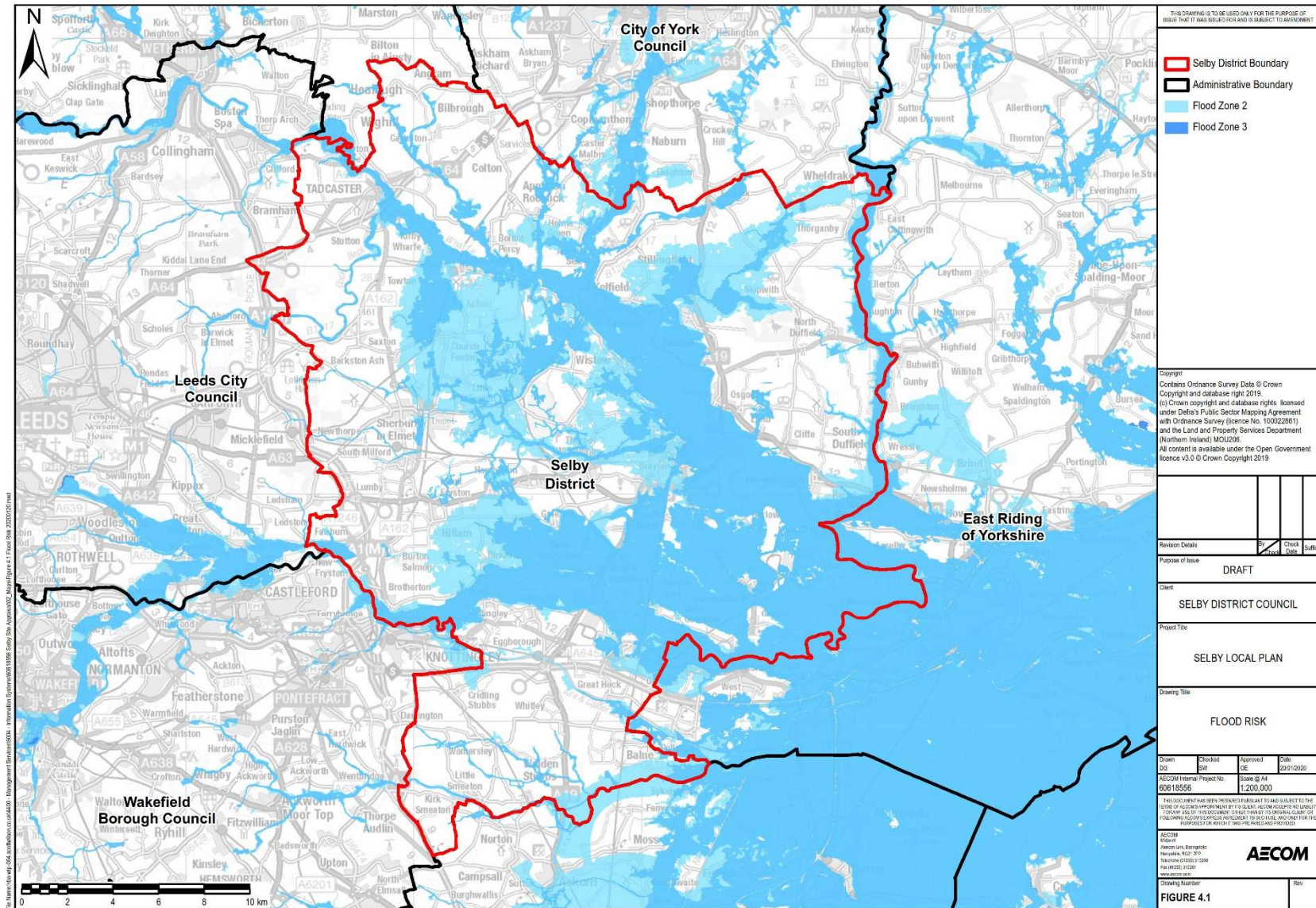
¹⁸ Further information on the UKCP18 programme is available from: <https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/research/collaboration/ukcp>.

¹⁹ Projections from UKCP18 Climate Change Over Land, which correspond to two emissions scenarios (Low and High). The key characteristics of each of these scenarios are:

Medium emissions Scenario - describes a world that has rapid economic growth, quick spreading of new and efficient technologies, and a global population that reaches 9 billion mid-century and then gradually declines. It also relies on a balance between different energy sources.

High emissions Scenario - similar economic and population trends as the Medium emission scenario but more emphasis on power generation from fossil fuels.

Low emissions scenario - represents a more integrated ecologically friendly world, characterised by clean and resource efficient technologies, and lower global greenhouse gas emissions.



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<small>AECOM 10000 AECOM UK, Bangalore Newark, East 2019 Tel: +44 (0)1223 323924 Fax: +44 (0)1223 323925 www.aecom.com</small>				
Drawing Number	FIGURE 4.1			

Future baseline

- 4.12 New development could have the potential to increase flood risk through factors such as changing surface and ground water flows, overloading existing inputs to the drainage and wastewater networks or increasing the number of residents exposed to areas of existing flood risk.
- 4.13 The extensive flood defences, both natural and manmade, will likely continue to provide a degree of protection, though it will be important to avoid increasing this risk by directing new development away from the most risk-affected areas of the District.
- 4.14 In the long term, climate change is likely to increase the level of flood risk through a combination of increased rainfall and rise in tidal levels, which may eventually be a long term need to review the business and environmental case for maintaining flood defences in the face of changing risks. However, this is not considered likely over the plan period and maintaining flood defences will continue to be an important part of the flood defence strategy over the plan period.
- 4.15 As the climate continues to warm, it will become increasingly important to look for opportunities to reduce the 'heat island' effect in urban areas, particularly through integrating cooling features into new development such as areas of planting and natural shade.

Key issues and objectives

- 4.16 The following key issues emerge from the context baseline review:
- Large areas of Selby District are potentially vulnerable to tidal flooding with the main sources of flooding the Ouse and its tributaries.
 - Flood defences are in place to protect large parts of Selby, and there is a degree of natural protection from washlands and agricultural areas which help store / absorb flood water and attenuate flood flows.
 - Fluvial and Fluvial tidal flood risk is present, and occasionally high, due to the low lying topography and numerous water courses associated with the Ouse and its tributaries.
 - It is anticipated that climate change will raise the Ouse's tidal levels with time. This combined with the increased and unpredictable rainfall events will continue to place pressure on the existing flood defences.
- 4.17 In light of the key issues discussed above it is proposed that Climate Change Adaptation should be **SCOPED-IN**. Table 4.1 presents the SEA objective and appraisal supporting questions that will be used to assess the plan in relation to this theme.

Table 4.1: SEA Framework of objectives and assessment questions: Climate Change Adaptation

SEA Objective	Supporting Questions
Adapt to current and future flood risk by directing development away from the areas of the District at the highest risk of flooding from all sources.	<p>Will the option/proposal help to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide sustainable management of current and future flood risk through sensitive and innovative planning, development layout and construction. • Minimise flood risk and provide opportunities to deliver SuDs and flood resilient design within new development.

5. Climate change mitigation

Context

National

Key messages from the National Planning Policy Framework²⁰ (NPPF) include:

- 5.1 One of the three overarching objectives of the NPPF is an environmental objective to 'contribute to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment' including by 'mitigating and adapting to climate change' and 'moving to a low carbon economy.' 'The planning system should support the transition to a low carbon future in a changing climate, taking full account of flood risk and coastal change. It should help to: shape places in ways that contribute to radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, minimise vulnerability and improve resilience; encourage the reuse of existing resources, including the conversion of existing buildings; and support renewable and low carbon energy and associated infrastructure.
- 5.2 Local Plans should take a proactive approach to mitigating and adapting to climate change, taking into account the long-term implications for flood risk, coastal change, water supply, biodiversity and landscapes, and the risk of overheating from rising temperatures. Policies should support appropriate measures to ensure the future resilience of communities and infrastructure to climate change impacts, such as providing space for physical protection measures, or making provision for the possible future relocation of vulnerable development and infrastructure.
- 5.3 Local planning authorities should support community-led initiatives for renewable and low carbon energy, including developments outside areas identified in local plans or other strategic policies that are being taken forward through neighbourhood planning.
- 5.4 The UK Climate Change Risk Assessment is published on a 5-yearly cycle in accordance with the requirements of the Climate Change Act 2008. It required the Government to compile an assessment of the risks for the UK arising from climate change, and then to develop an adaptation programme to address those risks and deliver resilience to climate change on the ground. For both the 2012 and the 2017 UK Climate Change Risk Assessment, the Adaptation Sub-Committee commissioned an evidence report²¹ containing six priority risk areas requiring additional action in the next five years:
 - Flooding and coastal change risks to communities, businesses and infrastructure;
 - Risks to health, well-being and productivity from high temperatures;
 - Risk of shortages in the public water supply, and for agriculture, energy generation and industry;
 - Risks to natural capital, including terrestrial, coastal, marine and freshwater ecosystems, soils and biodiversity;
 - Risks to domestic and international food production and trade; and
 - New and emerging pests and diseases, and invasive non-native species, affecting people, plants and animals
- 5.5 The UK Climate Change Act²² was passed in 2008 and established a framework to develop an economically credible emissions reduction path. It also highlighted the role it would take in contributing to collective action to tackle climate change under the Kyoto Protocol, and more recently as part of the UN-led Paris Agreement.

²⁰ MHCLG (2019) National Planning Policy Framework [online] available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/810197/NPPF_Feb_2019_revised.pdf

²¹ DEFRA (2017): 'UK Climate Change Risk Assessment Report January 2017', [online] available to download from: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/uk-climate-change-risk-assessment-2017> [last accessed 13/02/18]

²² HM Government (2008): 'Climate Change Act 2008', [online] accessible via <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/27/contents> [last accessed 13/02/18]

- 5.6 The Committee of Climate Change published a 2012 report entitled 'How Local Authorities can Reduce Emissions and Manage Climate Change Risk'²³ which emphasises the crucial role councils have in helping the UK meet its carbon targets and preparing for the impacts of climate change. It outlines specific opportunities for reducing emissions and highlights good practice examples from a number of local authorities.

Regional

- 5.7 The North Yorkshire and York Local Nature Partnership (LNP) Strategy²⁴ set out a series of objectives aimed at strengthening climate change mitigation and adaptation through natural solutions. For example; the strategy proposed carbon storage through habitat creation, restoration of degraded peatlands, reducing carbon emissions by encouraging alternative travel modes such as walking and cycling. It also supported the growing of bio-fuel crops.
- 5.8 AECOM's report on 'Low carbon and renewable energy capacity in Yorkshire and Humber'²⁵ assessed the potential for low carbon and renewable energy generation across the Yorkshire and Humber region. The study identified Commercial Wind and Biomass as the two biggest potential sources for renewable energy generation in the region. In the case of Selby, the report identified Commercial Wind as the biggest potential resource for renewable energy. Drax and Eggborough were identified as providing significantly increased capacity through Biomass co-firing. The report estimated there is potential to grow 39,000 ha of energy crops in the area. District heating was identified as another low carbon option for higher density settlements in the area.

Local

- 5.9 The Selby Core Strategy²⁶ Policy SP15; Sustainable Development and Climate Change, stipulated that new development will be allocated in sustainable locations. Development design and layout must achieve improved energy efficiency. Furthermore, development must incorporate sustainable design and construction techniques and include sustainable technologies such as use of solar water heating, green roofs, re-use and recycling of secondary aggregates. The Policy seeks to protect and create habitat to contribute to climate change mitigation, for example, through tree, woodlands and hedgerow planting. It further supported minimising traffic growth through the provision of walking, cycling, public transport and Electric vehicle charging points.

²³ CCC (2012), 'How local authorities can reduce emissions and manage climate risks', [online]; available from: <https://www.theccc.org.uk/publication/how-local-authorities-can-reduce-emissions-and-manage-climate-risks/>

²⁴The North Yorkshire and York (LNP) Strategy
<https://www.nypartnerships.org.uk/sites/default/files/Partnership%20files/Environment/NYCC%20Local%20nature%20partnership%20strategy.pdf>

²⁵ AECOM report 'Low carbon and renewable energy capacity in Yorkshire and Humber' 2011

²⁶ Selby Core Strategy 2013
https://www.selby.gov.uk/sites/default/files/Documents/CS_Adoption_Ver_OCT_2013_REDUCED.pdf

Baseline

Current baseline

- 5.10 CO₂ emissions are a major cause of climate change. Reducing greenhouse gas (GhG) emissions is widely acknowledged as a key element of climate change mitigation. In this context emissions are monitored and recorded at Local Authority level to enable high-emitting areas to identify and mitigate sources of emissions. These are presented in Table 5.1 below:

Table 5-1 Local Authority CO₂ emissions estimates within scope of influence of LAs 2005-2016 (kt CO₂)

	Industrial and commercial (kt CO ₂)	Domestic (kt CO ₂)	Transport (kt CO ₂)	Total (kt CO ₂)	Emissions per capita (kt CO ₂)
Selby					
2005	616.1	214.8	253.1	1,083.9	13.8
2006	600.5	219.8	249.8	1,070.1	13.5
2007	614.6	211.7	258.1	1,084.4	13.3
2008	543.7	212.3	214.5	970.5	11.9
2009	500.6	196.3	205.5	902.3	11.0
2010	545.8	215.6	202.2	963.6	11.6
2011	488.4	187.8	200.9	877.1	10.5
2012	504.1	199.4	196.9	900.4	10.7
2013	520.5	192.9	196.4	909.7	10.7
2014	465.2	164.7	197.2	827.0	9.7
2015	458.8	159.5	206.0	824.3	9.6
2016	456.0	154.4	211.4	821.8	9.5
2017	434.0	140.7	212.3	878.0	9.0
North Yorkshire					
2005	2,389.5	1,690.0	1,647.0	5,726.5	9.8
2006	2,382.6	1,704.7	1,663.5	5,750.8	9.8
2007	2,326.9	1,629.8	1,702.0	5,658.6	9.6
2008	2,225.7	1,633.9	1,577.4	5,437.0	9.1
2009	2,043.2	1,509.7	1,516.8	5,069.7	8.5
2010	2,161.6	1,636.1	1,497.8	5,295.5	8.8
2011	2,003.2	1,422.9	1,472.7	4,898.8	8.1
2012	2,105.1	1,517.5	1,441.7	5,064.3	8.4
2013	2,053.6	1,470.3	1,385.7	4,909.5	8.1
2014	1,834.8	1,249.0	1,389.2	4,472.9	7.4
2015	1,764.6	1,213.3	1,424.0	4,401.9	7.3
2016	1,630.7	1,161.8	1,460.4	4,252.9	7.0

	Industrial and commercial (kt CO2)	Domestic (kt CO2)	Transport (kt CO2)	Total (kt CO2)	Emissions per capita (kt CO2)
2017	1,534.2	1,069.8	1,472.7	4,076.7	6.7
England					
2005	149,791.9	126,251.6	85,626.0	361,669.6	7.1
2006	150,099.7	126,024.3	84,748.9	360,872.9	7.1
2007	144,288.0	122,022.0	85,382.3	351,692.2	6.8
2008	141,539.3	122,153.7	82,090.0	345,783.0	6.7
2009	124,098.9	111,066.7	79,485.5	314,651.0	6.0
2010	133,151.9	119,083.9	78,438.3	330,674.1	6.3
2011	118,484.7	104,136.4	76,909.6	299,530.7	5.6
2012	127,914.5	111,765.0	75,525.1	315,204.6	5.9
2013	122,354.2	109,252.8	74,729.1	306,336.1	5.7
2014	104,869.5	92,106.2	75,883.8	272,859.5	5.0
2015	98,797.9	89,452.0	76,868.1	265,118.0	4.8
2016	87,637.6	85,674.5	78,389.3	251,701.4	4.6
2017	82,391.2	80,782.1	78,544.6	241,718.0	4.3

- 5.11 Table 5.1 illustrates that Selby's CO₂ emissions since 2005 have fallen in line with trends also evident at regional and national levels. It is notable that whilst total per capita emissions from Selby are significantly higher than those for North Yorkshire and just over double the national average for England. The rate of decrease in emissions for Selby is 35% over the 12 year period compared to a 35% for North Yorkshire and 39% for England.
- 5.12 The Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy publishes annual statistics on renewable energy generation, disaggregated by Local Authority. The most recently published data is for 2018 and shows that Selby has a total renewable energy installed capacity of 2,025 megawatts.

Table 5-2 Selby renewable energy generated (MWh) 2018²⁷

Photovoltaic	Onshore Wind	Hydro	Sewage Gas	Landfill Gas	Plant Biomass	Anaerobic Digestion	Total
23,846	48,711	918	317	6,143	8,466,765	20,673	8,567,371

- 5.13 Table 5.2 illustrates that around 99% of renewable energy generated in Selby in 2018 was from Biomass which is accounted for by Biomass firing capacity at Drax. Onshore Wind energy is the next highest renewable energy source followed by Solar energy (photovoltaic cells).
- 5.14 The trends in renewable energy generation in the district over the period 2014-2018 is illustrated in Table 5.3. This shows Biomass is by far the biggest source of renewable energy in the District due to the biomass firing capacity at Drax. This is followed by onshore Wind power then Solar (photovoltaic) and Anaerobic Digestion. In terms of trends in total renewable power generated; a peak of 11,641 GWh is observed in 2015, with remaining years relatively similar at around 8,000-9,000 GWh. A GWh (1 million kilowatt hours) is enough to power around 1 million homes for an hour.

²⁷ DBEIS (2019), Regional Renewable Statistics [online], available from: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/regional-renewable-statistics>

- 5.15 Eggborough power station, which began generating coal-fired electricity in 1967 was decommissioned in 2018. Recently, the government gave planning consent for a new gas-fired power station at the site. The combined cycle Gas Turbine power plant will provide up to 2,500 MW.
- 5.16 Drax coal fired power station opened in 1973 is currently the third largest power station in the UK by generating capacity. The plant started co-firing of biomass in 2003; this entails the generation of electricity from burning two fuels; wood pellet and coal. Up to 70% of electricity generated was from biomass (compressed wood pellets) by 2016 with the remaining 30% from coal. Recently Drax got the go-ahead from government to install 4 new gas-fired turbines at the plant to replace coal fired units.

Table 5-3 Renewable energy generation (MWh) in Selby 2014-2018

Source	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Solar (PV)	7,602	11,288	17,386	21,833	23,846
Onshore Wind	47,912	58,417	45,543	49,701	48,711
Hydro	0	0	5	992	918
Anaerobic Digestion	2,730	10,548	14,210	18,913	20,673
Sewage Gas	586	397	290	317	317
Landfill Gas	10,347	9,159	8,895	7,323	6,143
Plant Biomass	7,903,850	11,478,815	7,874,289	9,080,616	8,466,765
Cofiring	56	72,385	32,483	0	0
Total	7,973,082	11,641,008	7,993,101	9,179,695	8,567,371

Future baseline

- 5.17 Climate change has the potential to increase the occurrence of extreme weather events in the District, with increases in mean summer and winter temperatures, increases in mean precipitation in winter and decreases in mean precipitation in summer. UK Climate Projections (UKCP09) estimate that under a medium emissions scenario, the central estimate of change in winter mean precipitation is an increase of 16%, while there is estimated to be an average drop in summer precipitation of 19%. This is likely to increase the risk of flooding in winter months and increase water shortages during summer months with an increased need for resilience and adaptation.
- 5.18 In terms of climate change mitigation, per capita emissions are likely to continue to decrease as energy efficiency measures, renewable energy production and new technologies become more widely adopted. This relates to issues such as transport, as increased take up of more energy efficient vehicles and electric vehicles takes place. However, increases in the built footprint of the District may lead to increases in overall emissions if efficiency measures do not keep pace.
- 5.19 The Drax power plant has continues to increase the proportion of power generated from Biomass. In June 2019 the plant reported a reduction of 52% in its carbon emissions²⁸. In However, the sustainability of using Biomass to generate power is a controversial topic. Burning wood (biomass) releases CO₂ into the atmosphere, however, proponents argue that this does not contribute to GhG emissions because the CO₂ released corresponds to the amount previously absorbed in growing the biomass therefore the net effect is carbon neutral. Growing Biomass requires extensive tracts of land, presenting a potential competition with agricultural food production. This land demand can be contentious and needs to be balanced in the context of an overall sustainable approach to land management. There is also a potential danger to forests (and associated biodiversity) if these are used as sources of biomass.
- 5.20 Drax's reliance on coal is to be further reduced through the recent go-ahead received for a 1.8 GW natural gas based generating capacity at the plant. Although natural gas is a fossil fuel and therefore will contribute to greenhouse gas emissions, it emits around 50% less CO₂ than coal.

²⁸ <https://www.drax.com/investors/half-year-results-for-the-six-months-ended-30-june-2019/>

- 5.21 Drax is currently working with Leeds university on a new carbon capture system (C-Capture) using organic solvents drizzled through flue gas chimneys to absorb CO₂. However, this is at pilot stage and it remains to be seen if this will be commercially viable in the long-term.

Key issues and objectives

- 5.22 The following key issues emerge from the context baseline review:

- Although CO₂ emissions in Selby are on a downward trend, the per capita emissions figure is significantly higher than the average for North Yorkshire and double the national average for England.
- Solar energy generation represents a very significant proportion of renewable energy installed capacity in Selby. There could be an opportunity to explore additional sources of renewable energy generation, such as, Wind and Biomass to further reduce the District's reliance on fossil fuels.
- A new Local Plan for Selby District represents a good opportunity to utilise the potential of green infrastructure as a means of mitigating the effects of unavoidable climate change.

- 5.23 In light of the key issues discussed above it is proposed that Climate Change Mitigation should be **SCOPED-IN**. Table 5.4 presents the SEA objective and appraisal supporting questions that will be used to assess the plan in relation to this theme.

Table 5-4: SEA Framework of objectives and assessment questions: Climate Change Mitigation

SEA Objective	Supporting Questions
Continue to drive down CO ₂ emissions from all sources	<p>Will the option/proposal help to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek high standards of energy efficiency in new development, seeking carbon neutral development where possible. • Support provision of attractive opportunities to travel by sustainable means. • Increase the proportion of energy produced from renewable and low carbon sources • Support carbon capture and storage technologies, such as, the Bio Energy with Carbon Capture and Storage (BECCS) process at Drax.

6. Economy and employment

Context

National

6.1 Key messages from the National Planning Policy Framework²⁹ (NPPF) include:

- Planning policies should help build a strong, responsive and competitive economy by ensuring that sufficient land of the right types is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth, innovation and improved productivity; and by identifying and coordinating the provision of infrastructure.
- Local plans should:
 - a. Encourage sustainable economic growth within their clear economic vision and strategy.
 - b. Set criteria and identify sites for local investment to match the community needs.
 - c. Address investment barriers such as inadequate infrastructure, services/housing or poor environment.
 - d. Incorporate flexibility to account for unanticipated circumstances, allow new working practices and enable rapid responses to economic changes.

6.2 The Local Growth White Paper (2010)³⁰ notes that government interventions should support investment that will have a long-term impact on growth, working with markets rather than seeking to create artificial and unsustainable growth. The White Paper identifies that economic policy should be judged on the degree to which it delivers strong, sustainable and balanced growth of income and employment over the long-term. More specifically, growth should be: broad-based industrially and geographically, ensuring everyone has access to the opportunities that growth brings (including future generations), whilst also focused on businesses that compete with the best internationally. Within Selby specialisms exist in manufacturing (food and drink) logistics, energy generation and construction making up 40% of employment in the area. Another major employer is Drax Power and Legal and General Homes (modular homes construction factory) at Sherburn-in-Elmet.

Regional

6.3 The York, North Yorkshire and East Riding Enterprise Partnership' report; Growth in Distinctive Places³¹ identified Selby as a particularly attractive location for investment and growth. The report cited Selby's location along the strategic M62 corridor, access to the Humber Port, attractive house prices and affordable cost of living as key enablers of growth. It also identified Selby as having the highest productivity in the region at £52,000 of GVA per full time employee³⁰. However, Selby's proximity to larger urban centres leads to many residents commuting out of the area for employment. This creates a mismatch between skills levels of residents and employment opportunities within Selby. Disused coal mines, energy generation sites and airfields have left behind a series of well-connected, large development sites. For example, Kellingley Colliery is currently being considered as location for a major development. The report highlights the fact that the District's town centres are not benefitting economically from growth due to local spending being diverted to neighbouring urban areas and retail parks outside Selby District. Logistics, which makes up 10% of employment in the District, is a major contributor to the high CO₂ emissions in the area. The report highlights this as an opportunity to decarbonise the logistics sector by fully utilising the area's rail freight and waterways to transport goods more sustainably.

6.4 The York, North Yorkshire and Humber LEP noted that although the area has a large, Higher Education sector, this may not always address local employer's needs, there is a deficit of skills particularly at higher level, with graduate retention rates being relatively low. Apprenticeships are identified as a key opportunity

²⁹ MHCLG (2019) National Planning Policy Framework [online] available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/810197/NPPF_Feb_2019_revised.pdf

³⁰ Department for Business, Innovation and Skills, 2010, Local Growth: Realising Every Place's Potential [online] available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/local-growth-realising-every-places-potential-hc-7961> Accessed Aug 2017

³¹ Enterprise Partnership for York, North Yorkshire & East Riding Growth in Distinctive Places report. <https://www.businessinspiredgrowth.com/place-stories/m62-energy-corridor/>

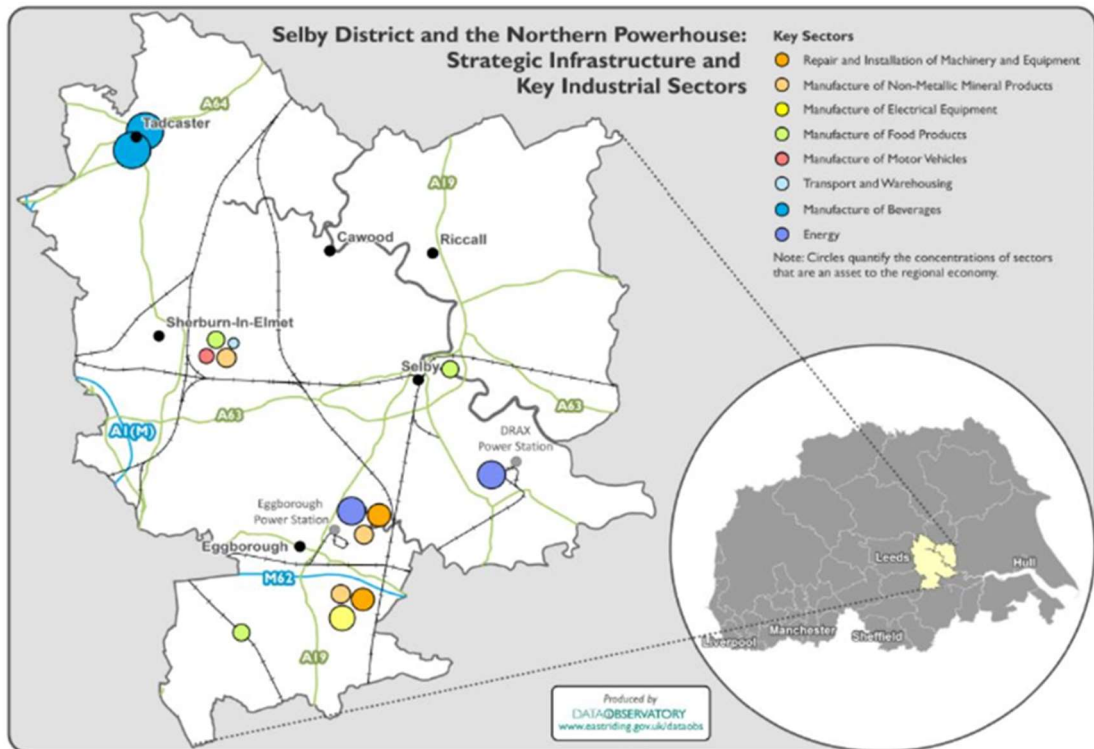
to address employer's needs. Furthermore, there is an acute shortage of high level STEM occupations and skilled trades which is seen as inhibiting industrial growth.

Local

- 6.5 The Selby District Core Strategy (2013) set out the scale and location of new employment development. Policy SP13 supports the provision for an additional 37-52 ha of employment land (2013-2027). The policy favours higher value business, professional and financial service/ B1 office development. Policy SP7 allocated 23 ha of employment land as part of the Olympia Park mixed strategic housing/ employment site east of Selby. This includes B1 and B2 units and B8 storage and distribution premises.
- 6.6 The Selby Local Plan saved Policy EMP2 stipulated that new employment allocation will be concentrated in and around Eggborough, Selby, Sherburn in Elmet and Tadcaster with small-scale developments in villages and rural areas to support the rural economy.
- 6.7 In terms of the housing required to support growth the SDCS allocated around 1000 dwellings at Olympia Park; a combined strategic housing and employment site east of Selby town in the area enclosed by the river Ouse and the Selby bypass.
- 6.8 The Employment Land Review (2016 updated 2018)³² assessed employment land allocations in the District and compared employment land supply to demand.
- 6.9 The Selby Retail and Leisure Study (2015) was conducted to inform the policies within the Local Plan. The study reviewed the retail and leisure offering within the town centres of Selby, Tadcaster and Sherburn in Elmet. The report made a series of recommendations around improvements to the public realm within town centres, re-definition of town centre boundaries and review parkins in Selby town centre.
- 6.10 The 'Selby District Economic Development Framework³³ 2017-2022...and beyond' (SDEDF) sets out the council's economic development strategy for the District. The document identifies Energy, Food and Drink manufacturing, logistics and manufacturing at the main sector specialisms in the area. Key development sites were identified at; 'Sherburn2' (just off junction 42 of the A1(M), Gascoigne Interchange (former mine area at Sherburn) and Kellingley (former coal mine) and Olympia Park (mixed use housing and employment).
- 6.11 The SDEDF identified the creative industries (e.g. Yorkshire studios is based at Church Fenton Airfield 4.3 miles south east of Tadcaster), Visitor economy and hospitality, energy, Agri-tech, advanced manufacturing, logistics, and construction as priority growth sectors. Figure 6.1 shows the distribution of key industrial sectors in the District.

³² GVA Report for Selby District Council 'Employment Land Review' August 2016 (including 2018 sites update)

³³ Selby District Council <https://www.selby.gov.uk/sites/default/files/Documents/SMG%20event%20brochure%20v.lo-res.pdf>

Figure 6-1 Strategic Infrastructure and Key Industrial Sectors³⁴

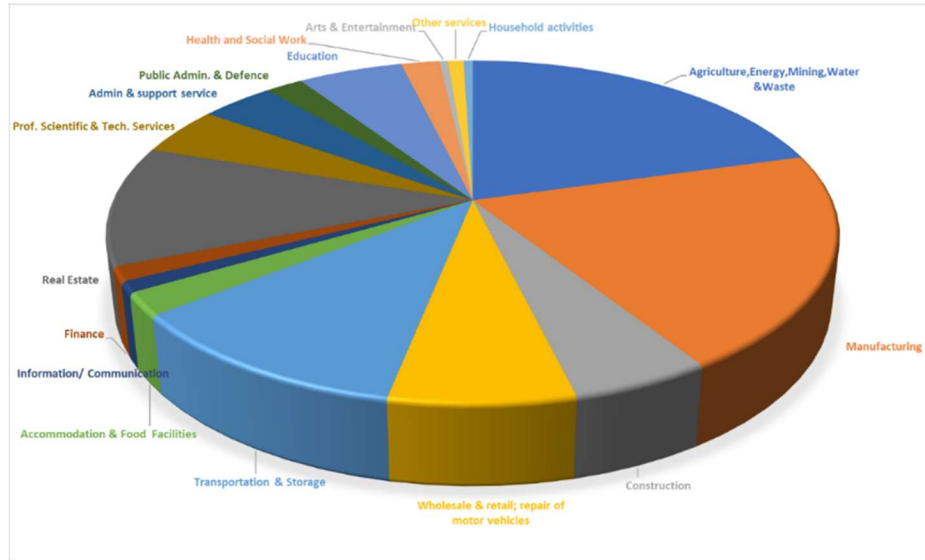
Baseline

Current baseline

6.12 In the past, Selby had a large shipbuilding industry and was an important port, due to the Selby Canal which brought trade from Leeds. It was also a leading coal mining area. The infrastructure of the shipbuilding and coal mining industries remain, presenting opportunities for redevelopment. The four main employment sectors in the District are the Agriculture, Energy, Mining and Water and Waste sector, followed by Manufacturing and Transportation and Storage (figure 6.2). In terms of retail, Selby has seen the development of new shopping areas recently. The Abbey Walk Shopping Centre was developed on recreational land that runs parallel to the town centre and the Three Lakes Retail Park has opened on the outskirts of town.

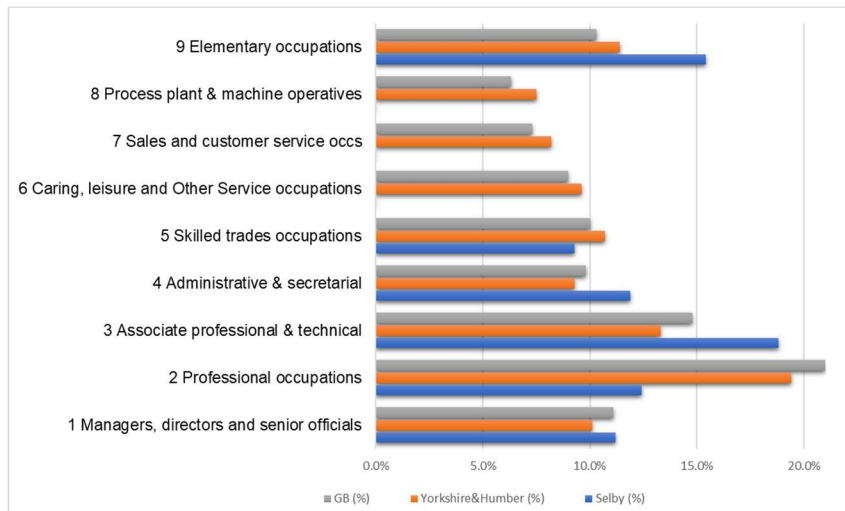
³⁴ Source: Employment Land Review, Selby District Council ;
<https://www.selby.gov.uk/sites/default/files/ELR%202018%20FINAL%20COPY.pdf>

Figure 6-2 Gross Value Added (ONS 2018)³⁵



6.13 Selby has a notably higher (compared to regional and national levels) proportion of residents employed in; Associate Professional and Technical occupations compared to regional (Yorkshire and Humber) and national levels (for England). This is also the case for the elementary and administrative occupations. There is a considerably lower level of employment in the Professional occupations (figure 6.3). The proportion of residents employed in skilled trades is also lower than regional and national levels.

Figure 6.3 Occupation of residents aged 16-74 in full time employment (2011 census)



6.14 Key current employment sectors include Energy and Manufacturing. The former is represented by the power plant at Drax and the latter by the Heineken and John Smith’s Brewery sites at Tadcaster. There is also the British Gypsum site at Sherburn-in-Elmet. Although the Eggborough power was decommissioned in 2018 there are plans to build a new gas-fired power station here. Legal and General Homes; the largest modular homes construction factory in the world is based at Sherburn-in-Elmet.

6.15 SDC’s Visitor Economy Strategy 2018-2022 set out plans to strengthen the visitor economy. Major attractions include Selby Abbey (celebrated its 950th anniversary in 2019) and the District’s ship building, and mining past could potentially offer tourism opportunities in the form of industrial theme parks and museums.

³⁵ ONS Gross Value Added figures - 2018

- 6.16 The Employment Land Review (2016 updated 2018)³⁶ concluded that Selby will continue to increase its commercial office floorspace forecasting an increase of 19,500 m² between 2014 to 2027. Similarly, industrial floorspace was forecast to continue increasing with a further 211,99m² by 2027. The report estimated that between 13.97-59.99 ha would be required up to 2027 to fulfil employment land requirement in the District, equating to 1.16 ha – 4.61 ha per annum.
- 6.17 The proximity to major economic centres of Leeds, Sheffield, Hull and York and good transport links mean there are sizeable levels of labour exchange. There are significant commuting flows to and from Selby. The location of usual residence and place of work data for Selby (figure 6.4) shows that there is a net outflow of workforce to surrounding major cities, such as, Leeds, York, Wakefield.

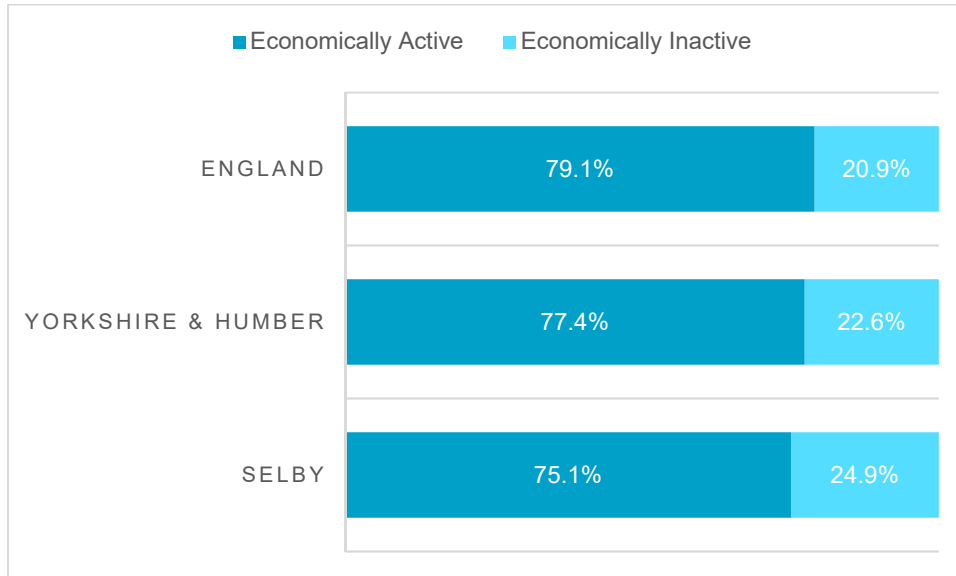
Figure 6.4 Commuting flows to and from Selby³⁷



³⁶ GVA Report for Selby District Council 'Employment Land Review' August 2016 (including 2018 sites update)

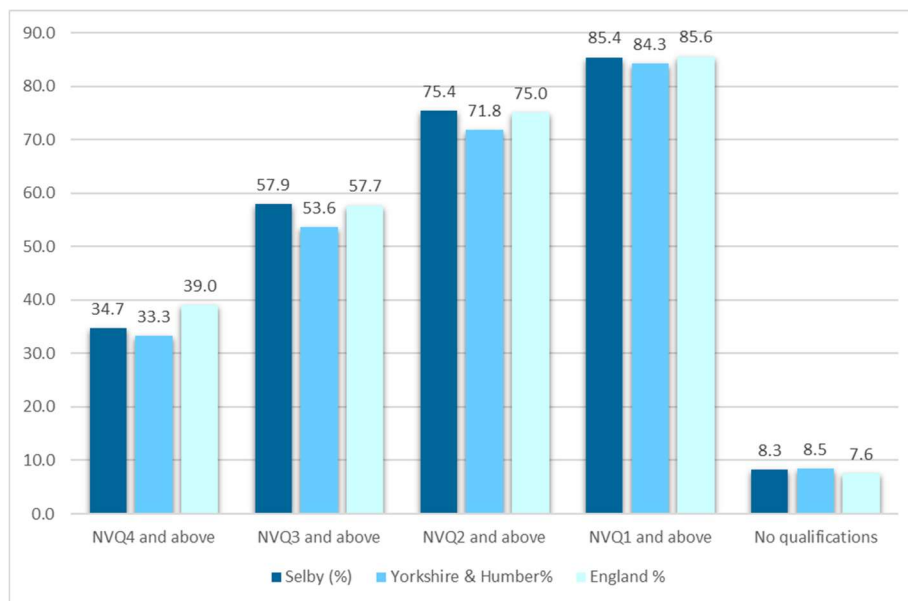
³⁷ Source ONS 2011 Census (NOMIS) Census WU03UK - Location of usual residence and place of work by method of travel to work

Figure 6.5 Economic Activity (ONS)



6.18 Figure 6.6 illustrates the economic activity rate of Selby’s employment-age residents is slightly lower than both the regional and national average at 75.1%, compared with 77.4% for the Yorkshire and Humber region and 79.1% for England as a whole.

Figure 6.6 Highest level qualifications (ONS 2018 Data)



6.19 Skills and education are a key factor in driving economic growth. The ONS data (figure 6.6) indicates that Selby has a higher percentage of residents qualified at each level than the regional average for Yorkshire and Humber. Selby has a lower percentage of residents qualified at NVQ4 level and above (34.7%) compared to England as a whole (39%). This is echoed in The York, North Yorkshire and Humber LEP report’s³⁸ findings that; local employers are experiencing difficulties recruiting highly skilled technical and professional roles. There is a slightly higher percentage of residents with no qualifications (8.3%) compared to the national average for England (7.6%).

³⁸ The York, North Yorkshire and Humber Enterprise Partnership ‘Good Growth in Distinctive Places’ Place Stories M62 Corridor

6.20 The most recognisable qualifications in England at each of the eight qualification levels are summarised below:³⁹

- Level 1 includes GCSE grades 3 to 1 or D to G;
- Level 2 includes GCSE grades 9 to 4 or grades A* to C;
- Level 3 includes AS levels and A levels;
- Levels 4 and 5 include NVQs at Level 4 and Level 5 respectively;
- Level 6 includes bachelor's degrees;
- Level 7 includes master's degrees;
- Level 8 includes doctoral degrees.

Future baseline

6.21 The Selby District Economic Development Framework (2017-2022) identifies a number of strategic growth sectors for the regional economy, including:

- Agri-Tech
- Energy
- Advanced Manufacturing
- Logistics
- Creative Industries
- Construction
- Visitor economy and hospitality

6.22 Growth is likely to put additional pressure on the key transport arteries between Selby and neighbouring economic hubs, particularly Leeds and York. It will be important that this growth is matched by associated infrastructure enhancements as necessary.

6.23 A closer alignment between skills provision and local industry is needed if businesses and the wider economy are to continue to grow. Higher skills and qualifications will help raise wage levels in the District which will further boost the local economy.

6.24 Development key sites such as 'Sherburn2', Gascoigne Interchange, Kellingley and Olympia Park will be key to economic growth and employment in the area.

Key issues and objectives

6.25 The following key issues emerge from the context baseline review:

- Following the decline and disappearance of ship building and coal mining in Selby, advanced manufacturing and Energy generation has continued to provide economic growth opportunities in the area.
- There are a number of significant long term employers in the District, including Drax, Heinken, Legal and General Homes and British Gypsum.
- Developments, such as, Olympia Park, 'Sherburn2', Gascoigne Interchange and Kellingley will be key to economic growth and employment in the area.
- There are significant commuting flows between Selby and neighbouring economic hubs. Whilst this connectivity is a key feature of Selby's economy, the net outflow of talent to surrounding areas creates a deficit of skilled workforce, making it difficult for local employers to find suitably qualified/skilled recruits.

³⁹ Excluding 'entry level' qualifications such as English for speakers of other languages

- 6.26 In light of the key issues discussed above it is proposed that Economy and Employment should be **SCOPED-IN**. Table 6.1 presents the SEA objective and appraisal supporting questions that will be used to assess the plan in relation to this theme.

Table 6.1: SEA Framework of objectives and assessment questions: Economy and Employment

SEA Objective	Supporting Questions
Maintain a strong, diversified and resilient economy to enhance employment opportunities and reduce disparities arising from unequal access to training and jobs.	<p>Will the option/proposal help to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that education and skills provision meets the needs of Selby's existing and future labour market and improves life chances for all, including by enabling older people and people with physical and mental health conditions to stay in employment. • Maintain and enhance employment opportunities and reduce disparities arising from unequal access to training and jobs. • Provides opportunities for all, enhances the vitality of the District's town and local centres including through the identification of further regeneration opportunities, particularly in the most deprived areas. This could include support for the social enterprise, voluntary and community sectors. • Recognise the importance of the rural economy and support diversification and opportunities for the sustainable use of land for a range of purposes.

7. Health

- 7.1 As noted in Paragraph 1.14, the Health chapter of the SA scoping report fulfils the Health Impact Assessment (HIA) element of this integrated scoping exercise. Health considerations are included as a central theme throughout the SA Framework, as well as there being a dedicated SA Objective/topic that covers this matter. In terms of assessing the impacts upon health, the SA process already does this, but to ensure a more thorough approach that embraces the concepts of health and wellbeing the appraisal will seek to address how health and wellbeing priorities / outcomes would be affected by the plan. Consideration of how the Plan could affect the health of communities differently is also a key element of the Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA) process.

Context

National

- 7.2 Key messages from the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) include that planning policies should:
- Enable and support healthy lifestyles through provision of green infrastructure, sports facilities, local shops, access to healthier food, allotments and layouts that encourage walking and cycling.
 - Take into account and support the delivery of local strategies to improve health, social and cultural well-being for all sections of the community.
 - Help deliver access to high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and physical activity to contribute to the health and well-being of communities.
- 7.3 Fair Society, Healthy Lives ('The Marmot Review') (2011) investigated health inequalities in England and the actions needed in order to tackle them. Subsequently, a supplementary report was prepared providing additional evidence relating to spatial planning and health on the basis that there is: 'overwhelming evidence that health and environmental inequalities are inexorably linked and that poor environments contribute significantly to poor health and health inequalities.
- 7.4 The Government's 'A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment' (2018) sets out a series of goals for improving the environment and how they will work with communities and businesses over the next 25 years to achieve them. Relevant proposals include connecting people with the environment to improve health and wellbeing by:
- Using green spaces including through mental health services.
 - Encouraging children to be close to nature, in and out of school, with focus on disadvantaged areas.
 - Greening our towns and cities by creating green infrastructure and planting one million urban trees.
 - Making 2019 a year of action for the environment, working with 'Step Up To Serve' and other partners to help children and young people from all backgrounds to engage with nature and improve the environment.

Regional

- 7.5 The North Yorkshire Partnerships' (NYP) Public Health Review outlines the objectives for public health in the region. The overarching vision is to 'improve and protect the nation's health and wellbeing and improve the health of the poorest fastest'. Two outcomes are identified namely; increase healthy life expectancy and reduce differences in life expectancy between communities.
- 7.6 The Health and Wellbeing Board for North Yorkshire produced The Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2015-2020. The strategy centred around five themes; Connected Communities, Start Well, Live Well, Age Well and Dying Well. The strategy has several objectives including; achieving Dementia friendly communities, recognition and provision of healthcare needs of military communities and improvement in technology in rural areas for businesses and homes. The strategy points to the impact of deprivation on life expectancy in the region with significant differences observed across the region.

- 7.7 The North Yorkshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2019 (JSNA) provided an overview of health needs in Selby District (Selby District Summary Profile)⁴⁰. The main issues identified were; an ageing population, forecasting a 19% increase in the number of residents aged 65+ by 2025. Selby District is identified as having the second highest health inequality in North Yorkshire, with life expectancy varying by up to 9 years between wards.

Local

- 7.8 The Selby Health Profile (2019) is produced by Public Health England and measures outcomes in the District against national averages on a range of metrics including life expectancy and under-75 mortality, smoking status and childhood obesity.⁴¹

Baseline

Current baseline

- 7.9 Health is a cross-cutting topic and there are natural synergies with other SEA themes including climate change mitigation, population and communities and transport. This is particularly the case in relation to green infrastructure, which is a key aspect of all these themes thanks to its multi-functionality.
- 7.10 The District has a wealth of natural landscape features, wildlife habitats and designated sites including the River Derwent, Lower Derwent Valley, Skipwith Common. These assets are a valuable part of the District's Green Infrastructure (GI). GI encourage physical activity which is linked to many aspects of physical and mental health. The contact with nature also produces stress reduction, which is linked to many aspects of physical and mental wellbeing.
- 7.11 There is one hospital in the District; New Selby War Memorial Hospital which opened in 2011. The hospital deals with day patients. More complex care needs are provided by York and Leeds hospitals. The nearest A&E is at York Hospital. There are several Doctor's surgeries in Selby (table 7.1) which serve Selby and surrounding settlements, including those likely to experience further growth such as, Barlby/ Osgodby, Brayton, Thorpe Willoughby, Cawood, Hambleton and Hemingbrough. Note some of these are branches of larger surgeries.

Table 7-1 GP Surgeries in Selby District⁴²

Surgery	Location	Surgery	Location
Posterngate Surgery	Selby and Hemingborough (15GPs), 17,382 patients	Sherburn Group Practice (9GPs),	Sherburn, Church Fenton, Ulleskelf
Scott Road Medical Centre	Selby (10 GPs), 10,908 patients	Ash Grove Medical Centre (3GPs), 11944 patients	Eggborough
Beech Tree Surgery	Selby, Riccal and Carlton Selllby; 7GPs, 16,008 patients Ricca; 3 GPs	Escrick Surgery	5 GPs (6220 patients)
Tadcaster Medical Centre	7 GPs (8926 patients)	South Milford Surgery (9983 patients) Thorpe Willoughby (1 GP)	

⁴⁰ <https://hub.datanorthyorkshire.org/dataset/ef082317-37ed-428f-b849-740c4587fe06/resource/9b8b6efe-7808-4b37-a29d-7312f498395c/download/selby-2019.pdf>

⁴¹ Public Health England (2019) 'Local Authority Health Profile 2019', [online], available from:

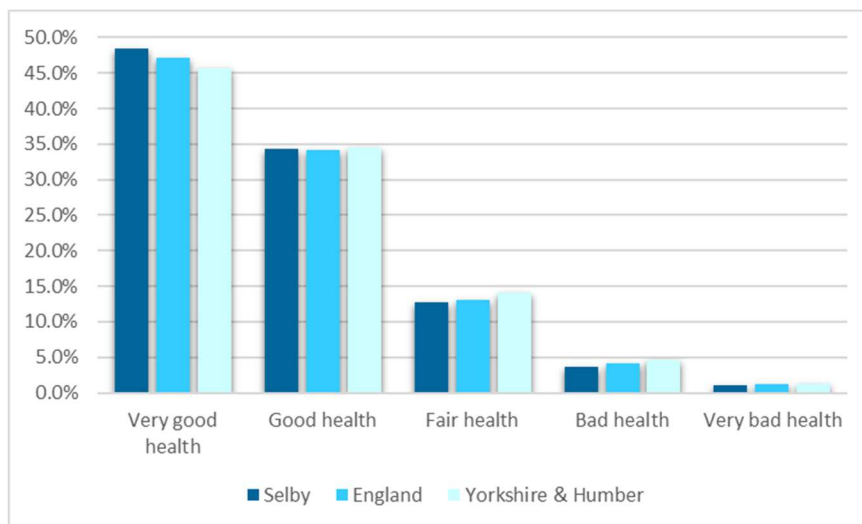
<https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles/data#page/0/gid/1938132696/pat/6/par/E12000003/ati/201/are/E08000016>

⁴² www.nhs.uk service search December 2019.

7.12 Key findings from the 2018 North Yorkshire JSNA include:

- The population of Selby is ageing which will lead to increased health and social care needs. Furthermore, the working age population is stagnant which will lead to a shortage of people available to work in health and social care roles.
- Selby District has the second highest health inequality in North Yorkshire, with life expectancy varying by up to 9 years between wards. This inequality is particularly apparent in circulatory diseases and cancer.
- In Selby South and Selby North wards about one third of children grow up in poverty.
- The excess winter deaths index is at its highest level since 2008/09, with 73 ‘excess’ deaths in the winter of 2016/17 compared with the preceding summer and following spring.
- Selby District has a high proportion of people dying in hospital compared with other districts in North Yorkshire.
- The under 75 mortality rate from respiratory disease has increased in Selby between 2012- 2017 and is significantly higher than the national and regional averages.

Figure 7-1 General Health (2011 census)



7.13 Figure 7.1 shows that on balance general health outcomes in Selby are marginally higher than those at regional and national levels. Although there are slightly less people in the District in “fair health”, this is outweighed by higher proportions of the population being in “very good” and “good” health, and lower proportions being in “bad” and “very bad” health when compared with regional and national levels.

Table 7.2 Long term health category (2011 census)

	Selby	Yorkshire & Humber	England
Day-to-day activities limited a lot	7.2%	9.1%	8.3%
Day-to-day activities limited a little	9.2%	9.8%	9.3%
Day-to-day activities not limited	83.6%	81.2%	82.4%

7.14 Table 7.2 shows that in terms of long-term health and disability, residents in the District have generally better outcomes than at regional and national levels. In the 2011 census, 7.2% of Selby residents reported long-

term health significantly limits their day-to-day activities compared with 9.1% in the Yorkshire and Humber region and 8.3% in England as a whole.

- 7.15 Figure 7.2 (below) maps health deprivation in Selby, revealing a contrast between west and more economically deprived central areas to the north and south of the town centre. Health deprivation and disability statistics captures a range of data including likelihood of premature death, comparative illness and disability rates, acute morbidity and rates of mood and anxiety disorders.
- 7.16 The average life expectancy in Selby is 83.7 for females and 80.6 for males which is marginally higher than the corresponding figures for England (83.1 and 79.6, respectively).
- 7.17 There is substantial disparity of health outcomes across the District. This is illustrated by ward level data on life expectancy. The wards with highest and lowest life expectancies in Selby are summarised in Table 7.3 below. The figures show a 10 year difference in life expectancy for females when comparing Saxton and Ulleskelf ward with Tadcaster West ward. There is a 8.4 year difference in life expectancy for males between Selby South and Riccall with Escrick.

Table 7.3 Life expectancy in years at birth (ONS data 2009-2013)⁴³

	England	Selby	Selby South Ward	Riccall with Escrick Ward	Saxton & Ulleskelf Ward	Tadcaster West Ward
Male	79.6	80.6	74.3	82.7	77.6	79.6
Female	83.1	83.7	80.4	82.1	78.1	88.3

Future baseline

- 7.18 Existing inequalities in health deprivation, particularly in areas of entrenched multi-generational deprivation, are unlikely to be rectified without intervention at both a strategic and targeted scale.
- 7.19 The SDLP will be delivered gradually over a 20 year time horizon and it will be important to take advantage of the opportunities this brings for integrating green infrastructure and healthy lifestyle choices into new development, particularly where the benefits of this can be extended to established areas of health deprivation.

Key issues and objectives

7.20 The following key issues emerge from the context and baseline review:

- Health deprivation is unevenly distributed, with significant variance in life expectancy evident between wards. Areas with lower life expectancy fall in the less affluent areas and those with the higher life expectancy correspond to the more affluent areas in the District.
- This suggests that despite a number of strategic healthcare and green infrastructure assets in the District, access to or take-up of these services is uneven, and accessibility could be enhanced for those most at risk of suffering poor health outcomes.

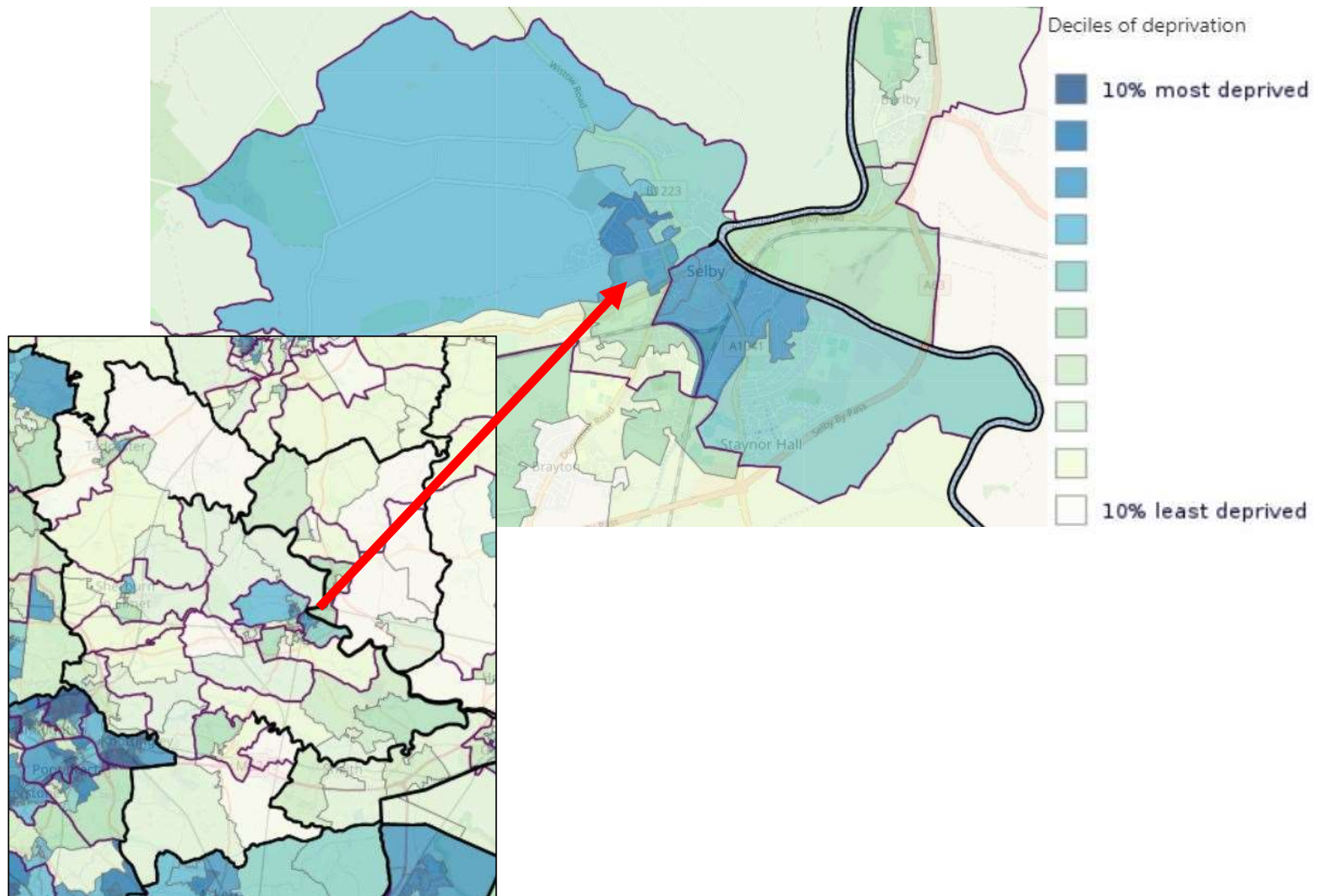
Considering the key issues discussed above it is proposed that Health should be **SCOPED-IN**. Table 7.4 presents the SEA objective and appraisal supporting questions that will be used to assess the plan in relation to this theme.

⁴³ Source: North Yorkshire County Council: North Yorkshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2018

Table 7.4: SEA Framework of objectives and assessment questions: Health

SEA Objective	Supporting Questions
Improve the physical and mental health and wellbeing of Selby residents and reduce health inequalities across the District.	<p data-bbox="636 360 935 385">Will the option/proposal help to:</p> <ul data-bbox="684 405 1385 779" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="684 405 1385 495">• Target fastest impact in areas of poorest health, including maximising the potential health benefits of multifunctional green infrastructure. <li data-bbox="684 533 1305 557">• Encourage healthy lifestyles (including travel choices) <li data-bbox="684 595 1385 620">• Improve sporting or recreational facilities and access to them <li data-bbox="684 658 1222 683">• Improve access to high quality health facilities <li data-bbox="684 721 1385 779">• Increase residents' access to public open space particularly for urban residents

Figure 7-2 Map of Health Deprivation in Selby District (2019)



8. Heritage

Context

National

8.1 Key messages from the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) include:

- Strategic policies should set out an overall strategy making provision for 'conservation and enhancement of the natural, built and historic environment, including landscapes and green infrastructure.
- Planning policies and decisions should ensure that developments 'are sympathetic to local character and history, including the surrounding built environment and landscape setting, while not preventing or discouraging appropriate innovation of change (such as increased densities).
- Heritage assets should be recognised as an 'irreplaceable resource' that should be conserved in a 'manner appropriate to their significance', taking account of 'the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits' of conservation, whilst also recognising the positive contribution new development can make to local character and distinctiveness.
- Plans should set out a 'positive strategy' for the 'conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment', including those heritage assets that are most at risk.
- When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss of less than substantial harm to its significance.

8.2 These messages are supported by the national Planning Practice Guidance (PPG)⁴⁴ which itself includes the key message that local authorities should set out in their Local Plans a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment which recognises that conservation is not a passive exercise and that identifies specific opportunities for the conservation and enhancement of heritage assets.

8.3 Historic Environment for England (2010)⁴⁵ sets out the Government's vision for the historic environment. It calls for those who have the power to shape the historic environment to recognise its value and to manage it in an intelligent manner in light of the contribution that it can make to social, economic and cultural life.

Regional

8.4 The North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER) is maintained by the North Yorkshire County Council and is one of a network of 85 HERs nationwide. The NYCC HER records details on local archaeological sites and finds, historic buildings and historic landscapes covering the administrative area of North Yorkshire County Council, excluding the City of York, North York Moors National Park Authority and Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority. HERs provide a significant resource for informing planning decisions, at both a spatial and development management scale.⁴⁶

Local

8.5 The Selby Core Strategy supports the protection of the historic and natural heritage of the District and where possible improving it. Policy SP18 (protecting and enhancing the environment) aims to safeguard and enhance the historic and natural environment by conserving historic assets contributing to the distinct character of the District.

⁴⁴ Department for Communities and Local Government (2012) National Planning Practice Guidance [online] available at: <http://planningguidance.communities.gov.uk/> Accessed Nov. 2019

⁴⁵ HM Government (2010) The Government's Statement on the Historic Environment for England [online] available at: http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/+http://www.culture.gov.uk/reference_library/publications/6763.aspx Accessed Nov 2019

⁴⁶ <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/chr/herdetail.aspx?crit=&ctid=90&id=4723>

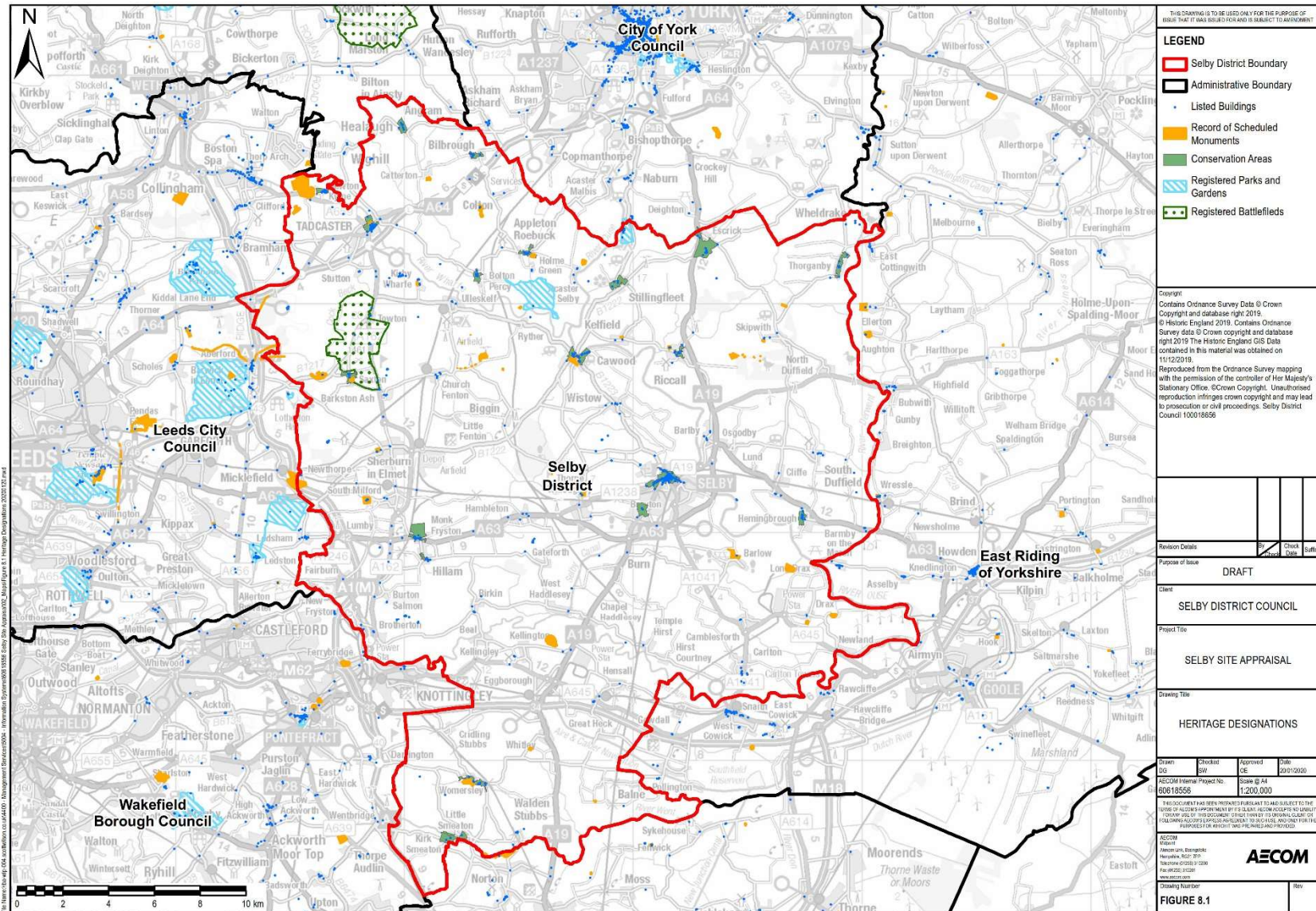
Baseline

Current baseline

- 8.6 As evident from Figure 8.1, Selby has a large number of historic assets including:
- 23 conservation areas.
 - 48 scheduled monuments.
 - 2 registered parks and gardens
 - 1 registered Battlefield
- 8.7 The District contains a large number of listed buildings. Of particular importance is the Grade I listed Selby Abbey, which recently celebrated its 950th anniversary. In total there are 29 Grade I, 35 Grade II* and 569 Grade II, listed buildings in the District⁴⁷.
- 8.8 The District's 23 conservation areas were designated between 1969 and 2000. None have an up-to-date appraisal. Two of these; have been identified as being at risk; Millgate and Selby and Armoury Rd and Brook St. SDC is currently in the process of preparing a tender for the appraisal of all 23 sites. Historic England defines conservation area management plans as "*vehicles for reinforcing the positive character of a historic area as well as for avoiding, minimising and mitigating negative impacts identified as affecting the area. This may also outline opportunities to better reveal or enhance significance, possibly through the location or design of new development*"⁴⁸.
- 8.9 The majority of the listed buildings are found around the historic town centre of Selby surrounding Selby Abbey. Clusters of listed buildings are present at New Street, Ousgate, Market Place, Gowthorpe, Millgate and Finkle Street. There are significant archaeological remains along the Southern Magnesian Limestone Ridge and within the Humberhead Levels. Medieval sites, particularly moated and manorial sites are a feature of the District including Scheduled Monuments such as the important Newton Kyme Henge. Skipwith Common is a significant resource for both biodiversity and archaeology. There are significant Roman archaeological remains at Tadcaster. The District has a significant ecclesiastical history including Selby Abbey, Cawood Castle and the Bishops Canal (now known as Bishop Dike). The 19th century farming heritage of the District provides an important record of the intensification of production and is illustrated most strongly in the impressive dairy buildings on larger properties. 20th century military remains are also a key feature of the District's historic environment, most notably the current and former airfields and associated buildings.
- 8.10 Historic England maintains a nationwide Heritage at Risk register, updated on an annual basis. The 2018 HAR register records 23 features considered to be at risk within Selby, including 17 scheduled monuments, four listed buildings (3 x Grade II* and 1 x Grade II) and two conservation areas.
- 8.11 It is also important to note that a wide variety of historic assets are undesignated. These features range widely in scope and in scale. Undesignated historic assets could include for example; non-scheduled archaeological remains, historic landscapes, buildings of local interest and artwork. Unlisted assets make an important contribution to Selby's broader historic character.
- 8.12 The Battle of Towton (29 March 1461) was a key event in the War of the Roses (1455-87). Reputed to have been the largest and bloodiest battle fought in England. The site currently comprises open landscape, thought to be little changed from the time of the battle. One of the best researched battlefields nationally, it retains significant archaeological potential.

⁴⁷ Historic England; Local Authority Profile – The Historic Environment 2017/2018

⁴⁸ Historic England (2019), 'Conservation Area Appraisal, Designation and Management' [online], available from: <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/conservation-area-appraisal-designation-management-advice-note-1/>



Future baseline

- 8.13 New development within Selby District has the potential to impact heritage assets and their settings through inappropriate design and layout. The District has a wide range of built heritage ranging from individual structures through to conservation areas, and the range of historic context presents potential for a variety of negative effects from inappropriate development.
- 8.14 Equally, however, new development will offer opportunities for enhancing the quality of the District's historic environment, either through preservation and enhancement of a specific asset or through improvements to an asset's setting and wider environment. Development can also offer opportunities to improve access to, or better reveal, the significance of a heritage asset.
- 8.15 There is a significant number of historic assets at risk, though these could potentially deteriorate further without intervention or as a result of inappropriate development.
- 8.16 Existing historic environment designations and the policies of the NPPF will continue to offer a degree of protection to heritage assets and their settings.

Key issues and objectives

- 8.17 The following key issues emerge from the context baseline review:
- There is a rich variety and distribution of designated heritage assets present within the District, including 48 Scheduled Monuments, 23 Conservation Areas and at least 633 nationally listed buildings.
 - There are 23 designated heritage assets identified by Historic England as being at risk ranging from buildings, churches, conservation areas to a deserted medieval village.
 - Selby's wide range of undesignated landscape and townscape assets contribute to its historic character and sense of distinctiveness.
- 8.18 In light of the key issues discussed above it is proposed that Heritage should be **SCOPED-IN**.
- 8.19 Table 8.1 presents the SEA objective and appraisal supporting questions that will be used to assess the plan in relation to this theme.

Table 8.1: SEA Framework of objectives and assessment questions: Heritage

SEA Objective	Supporting Questions
Protect, conserve and enhance designated and undesignated heritage assets, including their setting, significance and contribution to the wider historic landscape and townscape character and cultural heritage of the District.	<p>Will the option/proposal help to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribute to the maintenance and enhancement of historic character and cultural heritage through design, layout and setting of new development. • Promote access to the local historic environment for the District's residents and visitors.

9. Housing

Context

National

9.1 Key messages from the NPPF include:

- Support for strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by ensuring that a sufficient number and range of homes can be provided to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by fostering a well-designed and safe built environment, with accessible services and open spaces that reflect current and future needs and support communities' health, social and cultural wellbeing.
- To support the Government's objective of significantly boosting the supply of housing, strategic policies 'should be informed by a local housing need assessment, conducted using the standard method in national planning guidance. In addition to the local housing need figure, any needs that cannot be met within neighbouring areas should also be taken into account in establishing the amount of housing to be planned for.'
- The size, type and tenure of housing needed for different groups in the community should be assessed and reflected in planning policies. Where a need for affordable housing is identified, planning policies should specify the type of affordable housing required, and expect it to be met on-site where possible.
- Recognise the important contribution of small and medium sized development sites in meeting housing needs. Local Plans should identify land to accommodate at least 10% of their housing requirement on sites no larger than one hectare, and neighbourhood planning groups should also consider the opportunities for allocating small and medium-sized sites.
- In rural areas, planning policies and decisions should be responsive to local circumstances and plan housing development to reflect local needs, particularly for affordable housing, including through rural exception sites where appropriate. Authorities should consider whether allowing some market housing would facilitate the provision of affordable housing to meet local needs.

9.2 In February 2017 the government published the Housing White Paper entitled 'Fixing our broken housing market'.⁴⁹ Key points in relation to housing delivery include the proposed new standardised methodology for calculating housing need and a drive to increase densities in the most sustainable locations, particularly near transport hubs such as train stations.

Regional

9.3 The York, North Yorkshire and East Riding Strategic Housing Partnership, produced a Strategic Housing Strategy 2015-2021 for the region. The Strategy aimed to double the rate of housebuilding (from 2012-14) to around 5000 units/ annum over the strategy period. It also aimed to triple affordable housing delivery to 1,600 per annum. Other objectives included increasing the; size, type and tenure of units and increasing energy efficiency.

Local

9.4 The Selby Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) Update 2019⁵⁰; updates the Selby Housing Needs Study 2016. This serves to inform the future housing requirements in the Local Plan, setting out the housing requirements of the District to 2037.

⁴⁹ MHCLG (2017), 'Housing White Paper' [online], available from: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/housing-white-paper>

⁵⁰ GL Hearn; Strategic Housing Market Assessment Update Selby District Council (Feb. 2019)

Baseline

Current baseline

- 9.5 The 2019 SHMA update arrived at a housing requirement of 410 dwellings per annum (dpa) which includes the anticipated jobs growth in the District. It identified an overall need for affordable housing (using the Basic Needs Assessment Model in the PPG) for 112 units per annum over 20 years to 2037. Affordable housing need decreased over time since previous SHMA primarily due to reduction in newly forming households.’ The assessment proposes that the council seeks 10% of all housing on larger sites to be affordable home ownership. In terms of Older Persons housing need, the assessment identifies a shortfall of 1,066 homes or 54/ annum (excluding care homes bed space) with a potential additional 624 care beds required up to 2037.
- 9.6 In February 2019, the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government published data concerning the percentage of housing delivered against government assessment of need for the three year period 2015/16 and 2017/18. The data revealed that Selby had achieved a 154% on its housing delivery test⁵¹. The test measures that total homes delivered in the 3 years divided by the number of homes required (table 9.1). The average annual rate of dwelling completion over the 3 year period is 538 dpa. Which is well above the SHMA assessed requirement of 410 dpa and the Selby Core Strategy’s 450 dpa minimum requirement.

Table 9-1 Selby Housing Delivery Test

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Totals
Number of Homes required	368	361	318	1,047
Number of homes delivered	439	564	612	1,615
Test Result (Total delivered/ Total required) x100				154%

- 9.7 The Selby District Local Plan Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) indicates that a large number of affordable houses were delivered in the District with 21% of dwellings completed in 2017/18 classed as affordable (this is below the Core Strategy’s 40% target).
- 9.8 The SDCS set out a settlement hierarchy comprising; the principal town of Selby, two smaller local service centres (Sherburn-in-Elmet and Tadcaster) and Designated Service Villages (DSV). These are the villages with the largest populations and with the best range of services. They are spread across the District and provide the main village locations for job opportunities and for increasing the availability of affordable housing to meet identified local demand. In addition, their continued growth will help to support and enhance a strong network of services serving surrounding areas. There are 18 DSV’s;

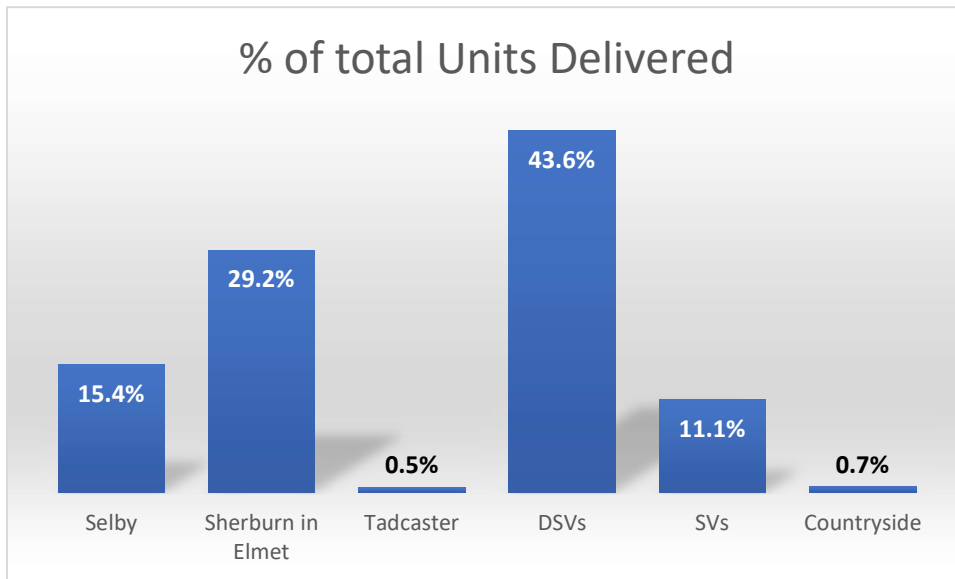
- Appleton Roebuck • Barby and Osgodby • Brayton • Brotherton and Byram • Carlton • Cawood
- Church Fenton • Eggborough and Whitely • Escrick • Hambleton • Hemingbrough • Kellington
- Monk Fryton and Hillam • North Duffield • Riccall • South Milford • Thorpe Willoughby • Ulleskelf

The remaining settlements include Secondary Villages (SVs) and those smaller villages and hamlets without development limits.

⁵¹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/housing-delivery-test-2018-measurement>

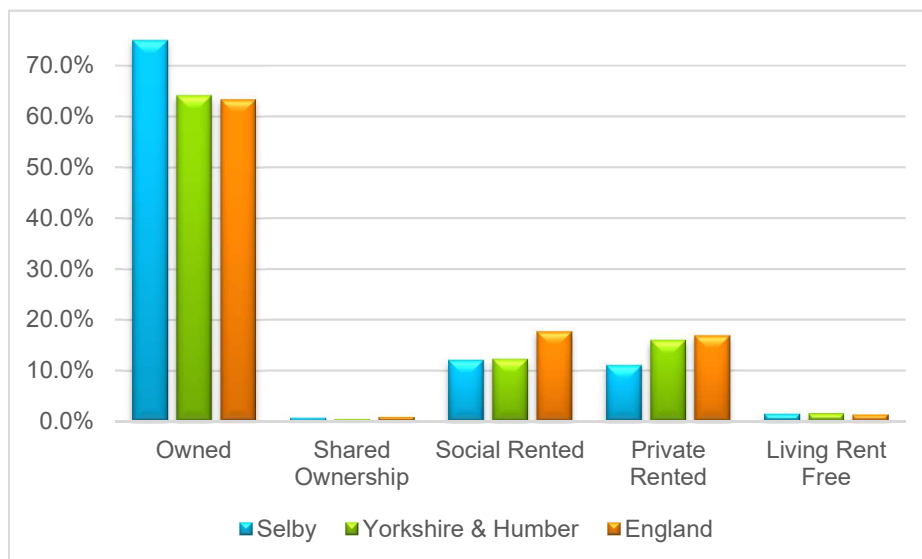
9.9 The majority of new units completed in 2017-2018 were delivered in Designated Service Villages (DSVs) with remainder in Sherburn and Selby (Figure 9.1). Overall, 13% of housing completions were on brownfield sites with 87% on greenfield sites. Large scale brownfield with planning permission, sites such as, Olympia Park, are yet to be developed. There are 50 sites on the councils' brownfield register which can potentially deliver up to 3800 units. Of these, 21 sites have planning permission (as of Aug-2018) representing a total area of around 70 ha., which can potentially accommodate up to 1600 homes. It is also notable that there has been very little development in Tadcaster.

Figure 9.1 Selby District housing completions by geographic area 2017-2018



9.10 The 2017/18 AMR showed that 21% of homes built in 2017/18 were affordable; 33% of affordable homes were social rented and 25% were in the low-cost ownership category.

Figure 9.2 Housing tenure (2011 census)



- 9.11 Figure 9.2 illustrates that home ownership in Selby is higher than regional and national averages. The private rental sector is notably less than that seen at regional and national levels. The social rented sector is broadly in line with the regional average which is lower than national average for England as whole.
- 9.12 Housing Market Areas (HMA) refer to the geographical area defined by household demand and preferences for all types of housing, reflecting the key functional linkages between places where people live and work. Selby has strong functional linkages to major urban centres in the region, such as, Leeds, York and Hull. The SHMA (2015 updated 2019) considered Selby's housing market area in relation to the larger HMAs in its vicinity. It concluded that the District cuts across two housing market areas with the north and east of the District strongly relating to York and the south and south west of the District showing a stronger relationship to Leeds.

Future baseline

- 9.13 Significant policy and environmental constraints are likely to continue to heavily constrain housing land supply over time, particularly in terms of greenfield sites on the edges of settlements. Therefore, growth opportunities are likely to be focused within the existing settlements, particularly in the three towns Selby, Sherburn-in-Elmet and Tadcaster and the DSVs. Recent housing delivery rates suggest that there are opportunities to increase housing provisions within Selby and Tadcaster. There are substantial brownfield development opportunities with existing planning permissions that are yet to be fully exploited.
- 9.14 In terms of housing delivery, Selby District is performing well, having achieved 154% score in the government's recent housing delivery test. However, the council's own AMR identifies several areas where improvements can be achieved particularly in terms of the percentage of affordable housing delivered and the distribution of housing growth in Selby and Tadcaster.

Key issues and objectives

9.15 The following key issues emerge from the context baseline review:

- Selby's 2019 SHMA update identifies an Objectively Assessed Housing Need (OAHN) for the District of between 365 and 410 dpa.
- The SHMA (2019) identified that there were 224 sites with residential planning permissions; enough to potentially accommodate up to 2,577 homes.
- There is likely to be a significant shortfall in delivery of Older Person's accommodation. This was assessed to be 54 pda up to 2037. An additional 624 care beds are forecast to be required up to 2037.
- Of the total housing delivered for the period 2015/16- 2017/18, 21% were affordable. This falls short of the council's previously set target of 40%.
- The 2017/2018 Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) records a good rate of delivery over the preceding three years, achieving an average of 538 dpa for the period.

9.16 In light of the key issues discussed above it is proposed that Housing should be **SCOPED-IN**.

9.17 Table 9.2 presents the SEA objective and appraisal supporting questions that will be used to assess the plan in relation to this theme.

Table 9.2: SEA Framework of objectives and assessment questions: Housing

SEA Objective	Supporting Questions
Ensure that new development meets the varied housing needs of the area. Provide affordable and decent housing for all.	<p>Will the option/proposal help to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support timely delivery of sufficient homes of an appropriate mix of housing types and tenures, including a focus on maximising the potential from strategic brownfield opportunities, to ensure delivery of good quality, affordable and specialist housing that meets the needs of Selby's residents, including older people, people with disabilities and families with children. • Support managed expansion of rural communities if it helps to improve the sustainability of those settlements. • Whilst large schemes are often considered as a solution to the housing shortage, small sites can cumulatively make a significant contribution to supply and offer a flexibility that larger sites cannot.

10. Land and soils

Context

National

10.1 Key messages from the National Planning Policy Framework⁵² (NPPF) include planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:

- protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, sites of biodiversity or geological value and soils;
- recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland.
- Prevent new or existing development from being ‘adversely affected’ by the presence of ‘unacceptable levels’ of soil pollution or land instability and be willing to remediate and mitigate ‘despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate’.
- Planning policies and decisions should promote an effective use of land in meeting the need for homes and other uses, while safeguarding and improving the environment and ensuring safe and healthy living conditions. Strategic policies should set out a clear strategy for accommodating objectively assessed needs, in a way that makes as much use as possible of previously-developed or ‘brownfield’ land.
- Encourage multiple benefits from both urban and rural land, including through mixed use schemes and taking opportunities to achieve net environmental gains.
- Planning policies and decisions should ‘give substantial weight to the value of using suitable brownfield land within settlements for homes and other identified needs’, and ‘promote and support the development of under-utilised land and buildings.’
- Taking a proactive approach to mitigating and adapting to climate change, taking into account the long-term implications for water supply.
- Prevent new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by unacceptable levels of water pollution.

10.2 Since July 2017 the Government’s Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) requires Local Planning Authorities to publish a Brownfield Land Register, and review it at least once per annum, in order to identify all previously developed sites with potential for delivering new development. This is to help achieve maximum planning value and efficiency from available land, whilst avoiding unnecessary land take at greenfield sites.⁵³

10.3 The Government’s 25 Year Environment Plan was published in 2018 and presents the ‘goals for improving the environment within a generation and leaving it in a better state than we found it’.⁵⁴

10.4 Safeguarding our Soils: A strategy for England⁵⁵ sets out a vision for soil use in England which includes better protection for agricultural soils, protecting stores of soil carbon, improving the resilience of soils to climate change and preventing soil pollution. The essential message in relation to development is that pressure on soils is likely to increase in line with development pressure and the planning system should seek to mitigate this.

⁵² MHCLG (2019) National Planning Policy Framework [online] available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/810197/NPPF_Feb_2019_revised.pdf

⁵³ MHCLG (2017) Guidance: Brownfield Land Registers [online], available from: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/brownfield-land-registers>

⁵⁴ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/25-year-environment-plan>

⁵⁵ Defra (2009) Safeguarding our Soils: A strategy for England [online] available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/safeguarding-our-soils-a-strategy-for-england> [last accessed 29/03/18]

Regional

- 10.5 North Yorkshire County Council (NYCC), is the Minerals and Waste planning authority for the region. The previous Mineral Local Plan (adopted 1997) was due to expire in 2007, however, some of its policies were 'saved' until superseded by a new Mineral and Waste development framework. The saved policies set out the regional strategy for mineral extraction and protection and the management of associated environmental impacts. The emerging Minerals and Waste Joint Plan (MWJP) has been jointly produced with York Council and North York Moors National Park Authority. When adopted the MWJP will cover the period 2016 to 2031. The Plan will provide guidance to developers, local communities and other interested parties on where and when minerals and waste development may be expected over the next 15 years or so, as well as how it will be managed to reduce any adverse impacts and maximise any benefits. Importantly, the MWJP identifies potentially viable mineral deposits along with potential constraints on the exploitation of these. This clearly has direct implication when it comes to planning development in the District.

Local

- 10.6 One of the explicitly stated aims of the SDCS is '*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*'. Policy SP18 (Protecting and Enhancing the Environment) of the SDCS; stipulates that new development must protect soil quality from pollution and that development should be directed to areas of least environmental and agricultural quality.

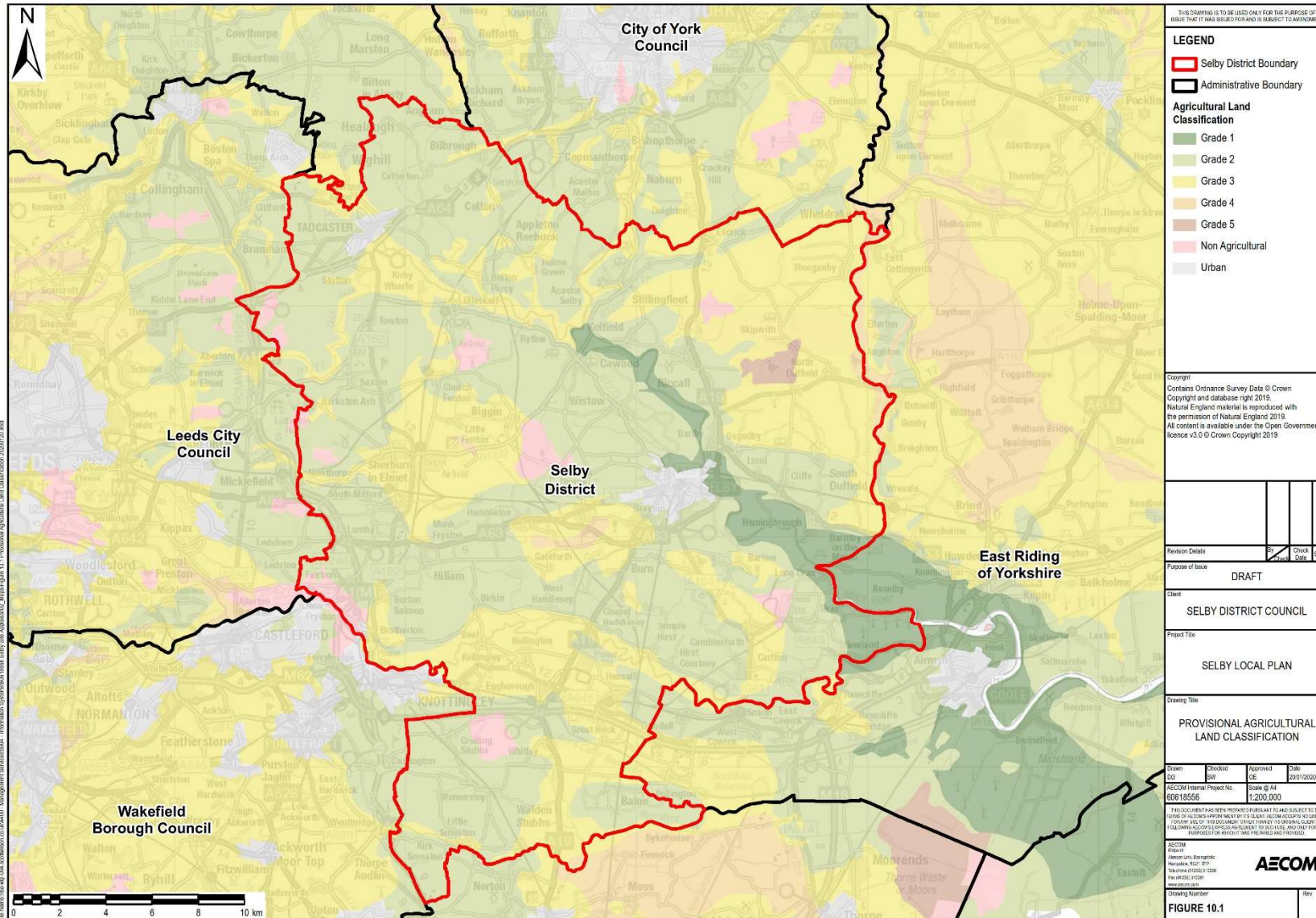
Baseline

Current baseline

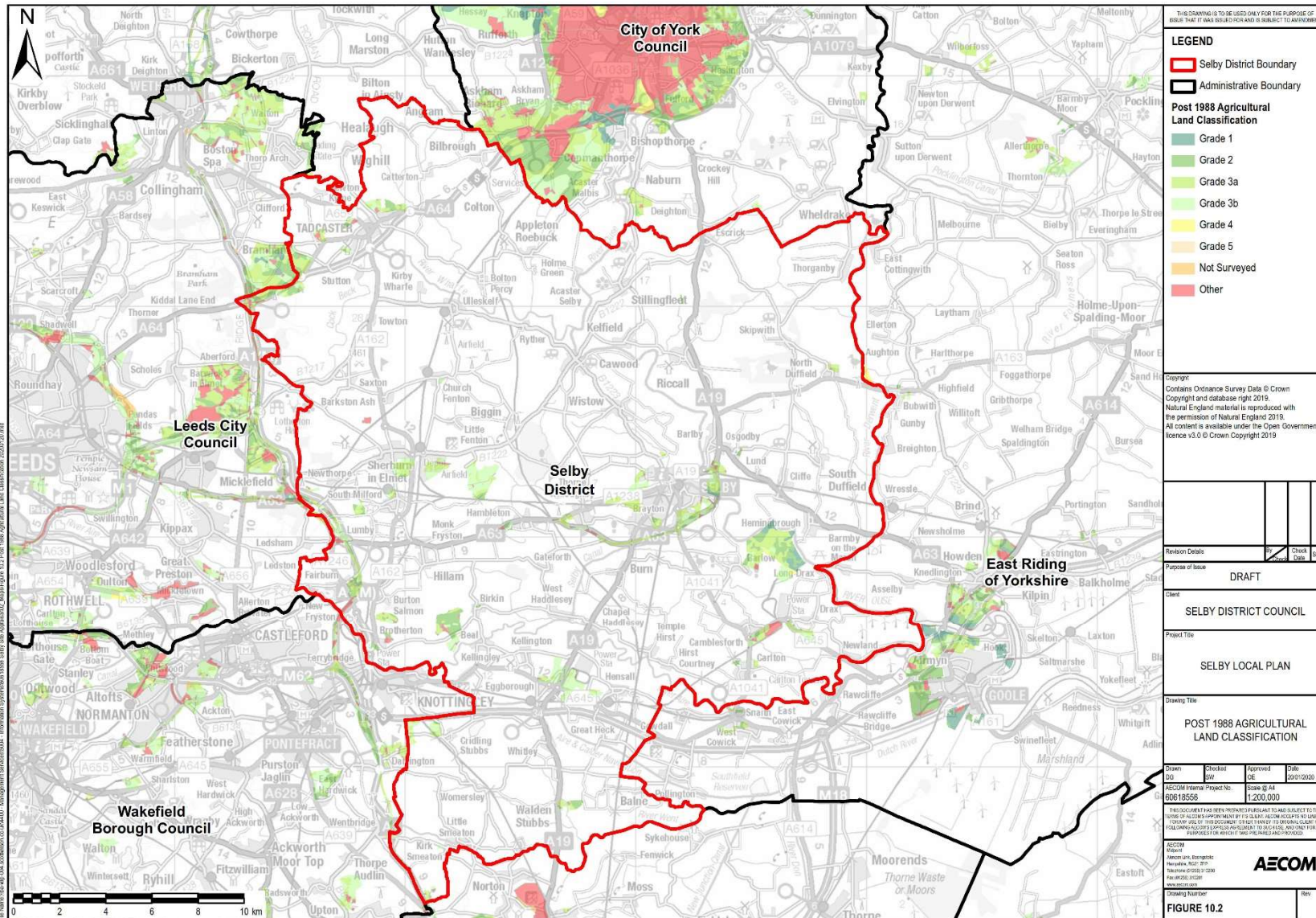
- 10.7 The Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) categorises land into six grades (plus 'non-agricultural' and 'urban'), where Grades 1 to 3a are recognised as being the 'best and most versatile' (BMV) land and Grades 3b to 5 are of poorer quality. The subdivision of Grade 3 into 3a and 3b has not been undertaken on a national scale, including within much of the Plan area, and Grade 3 land is therefore presumed to be best and most versatile unless and until evidence can be provided to demonstrate it is 3b, not 3a.
- 10.8 The ALC spatial data dates from 1988 and is of poor resolution, limiting its effectiveness at a detailed scale. However, it provides a high level indication of areas which are likely to support better or poorer quality land. It is anticipated that more detailed studies will be undertaken in due course on selected sites of significance to the emerging Local Plan.
- 10.9 Selby District has a high proportion of land in the highest quality (best and most versatile) agricultural land classification (figures 10.1 and 10.2). Outside urban areas, a substantial proportion of Selby is comprised of productive agricultural land. There are extensive areas of Grade 2 land throughout the plan area with some Grade 1 grade along the river Ouse. The remaining areas are Grade 3 agricultural land.
- 10.10 There are currently 50 brownfield sites on the Council's brownfield register, 21 of which have planning permission. One of the larger sites is the 'Olympia Park' site, which covers an area of approximately 90 hectares, including around 18 hectares of previously developed land, extending from Barlby Bridge Community Primary School on its western boundary to the Selby Bypass in the east and which is contained by the A19 Barlby Road, the Leeds – Hull railway, the River Ouse and the A63 Selby Bypass. Existing land uses here comprise a mixture of employment uses, redundant industrial buildings and former operational land, and greenfield land in the form of allotments, playing fields, woodland and agricultural land.
- 10.11 There are several large scale disused coal mines in Selby. Selby Coalfield (the Selby Complex) was a large scale deep underground mine complex with pitheads at Wistow Mine, Stillingfleet Mine, Riccall Mine, North Selby Mine, Whitemoor Mine and at Gascoigne Wood Mine. Mined coal was brought to the surface and treated at Gascoigne Wood and subsequently distributed by rail. Following privatisation of the coal industry, loss of subsidies and low UK coal prices the pits became unprofitable and mining ceased by 2004. The Gascoigne Wood mine, close to the Sherburn-in-Elmet Industrial Estate, south of Sherburn Airfield is the largest of the above sites. Due to its former importance as a major coal mining hub, the site remains well connected with excellent rail connections including a freight rail station and electrical grid connection.
- 10.12 Selby was home to the last deep coal mine in England; Kellingley Colliery, closed in December 2015. The site was highlighted in the SDC Employment Land Review (2016 updated 2018) as a key site for

redevelopment for large scale growth around junction 34 of the M62. The site is particularly well connected in terms transport, enjoying access to multi-modal transport infrastructure. There is currently an outline planning application for the site; to develop a major employment park of up to 135,000 Sqm including B2,B8 and ancillary B1 uses, ancillary non-residential institution (D1) and retail (A1-A5) and related infrastructure. It is understood that the development has already started attracting interest from businesses considering locating there.

- 10.13 The SDC Brownfield Land Register, as updated in 2018, identified 50 sites which can potentially deliver up to 3800 dwellings. Of these, 21 sites have planning permission (as of Aug-2018) representing a total area of around 70 ha. which can potentially accommodate up to 1600 homes.



File Name: selby_00618556_0000_Navigation System 0000 19088_selby_00618556_Agriculture_0000_Near Figure 10.1 Provisional Agricultural Land Classification 20201010.mxd



THIS DRAWING IS TO BE USED ONLY FOR THE PURPOSE OF ILLUSTRATION AND IS SUBJECT TO AMENDMENT

LEGEND

- Selby District Boundary
- Administrative Boundary

Post 1988 Agricultural Land Classification

- Grade 1
- Grade 2
- Grade 3a
- Grade 3b
- Grade 4
- Grade 5
- Not Surveyed
- Other

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Revision Details	Rev	Check	Date	Author
Purpose of Issue	DRAFT			
Client	SELBY DISTRICT COUNCIL			
Project Title	SELBY LOCAL PLAN			
Drawing Title	POST 1988 AGRICULTURAL LAND CLASSIFICATION			

Drawn By	Checked By	Approved By	Date
ASCOM Internal Project No.	Scale (g: A4)	1:200,000	
<p>THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN PREPARED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TERMS OF AGREEMENT ENTERED INTO BETWEEN THE CLIENT AND AECOM. THE CLIENT ACCEPTS RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE CONTENTS OF THIS DOCUMENT. THE CLIENT IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ACCURACY OF THE INFORMATION PROVIDED TO AECOM AND FOR THE INFORMATION PROVIDED TO THE CLIENT BY AECOM.</p>			

AECOM

FIGURE 10.2

Future baseline

- 10.14 The widespread areas of Grade 2 and Grade 3 agricultural land outside the main urban areas of the District mean that there is potential for future development to affect areas of BMV land. Localised survey work to differentiate between areas of Grade 3a and 3b could help ensure future development is directed away from areas of BMV land.
- 10.15 There are ex-coal mining sites that offer opportunities for redevelopment, particularly for employment. Most of the sites are well connected to transport infrastructure. However, development on coal mining areas may require extensive and potentially costly remediation work.
- 10.16 Opportunities exist at brownfield sites within the District. It is anticipated that these opportunities, particularly those with extant planning permissions, will continue to come forward for development over the plan period. However, brownfield sites are a finite resource and there can be considerable challenges in bringing them forward, particularly in instances where sites require rehabilitation from prior uses such as coal mining.

Key issues and objectives

- 10.17 The following key issues emerge from the context baseline review:
- Land with potential to be 'best and most versatile' agricultural land is present across non-urban areas of the District including extensive areas of Grade 2 and potentially some Grade 3a. Development outside the existing urban areas is therefore likely to affect BMV land, though there could be potential to direct this away from areas of Grade 2 and Grade 3a.
 - There are opportunities to deliver some new development on brownfield sites within the District, though this is a finite resource and can be challenging to fully unlock.
- 10.18 In light of the key issues discussed above it is proposed that Land and Soils should be **SCOPED-IN**. Table 10.1 presents the SEA objective and appraisal supporting questions that will be used to assess the plan in relation to this theme.

Table 10.1: SEA Framework of objectives and assessment questions: Land and Soils

SEA Objective	Supporting Questions
Promote the efficient and sustainable use of natural resources, including preserving soil carbon and directing development away from the best and most versatile agricultural land	<p>Will the option/proposal help to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain the best and most versatile agricultural land and take a sequential approach to the loss of the highest grades (i.e. grade 2) • Reduce the risk of land contamination Remediate contaminated land • Minimise the loss of green field land Maximise the use of Brownfield land

11. Landscape

Context

National

11.1 Key messages from the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) include:

- Great weight should be given to conserving and enhancing landscape and scenic beauty in National Parks, the Broads and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty [...]. The conservation and enhancement of wildlife and cultural heritage are also important considerations in these areas, and should be given great weight in National Parks and the Broads. The scale and extent of development within these designated areas should be limited.
- Strategic policies should set out an overall strategy making provision for 'conservation and enhancement of the natural, built and historic environment, including landscapes and green infrastructure.
- Planning policies and decisions should ensure that developments 'are sympathetic to local character and history, including the surrounding built environment and landscape setting, while not preventing or discouraging appropriate innovation of change (such as increased densities).
- Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:
 - a. protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, sites of biodiversity or geological value and soils
 - b. recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland; and
 - c. remediating and mitigating despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate.
- The government attaches great importance to Green Belts, whose fundamental aim is to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open. The general extent of Green Belts is established and can only be altered in exceptional circumstances through preparation or review of a Local Plan.

11.2 National Character Area (NCA) Profiles are published by Natural England and divide England in 159 distinct natural areas based on their landscape, biodiversity, geodiversity, historic, cultural and economic characteristics.⁵⁶ NCAs follow natural features in the landscape and are not aligned with administrative boundaries. NCA profiles describe the features which shape each of these landscapes, providing a broad context to its character.

11.3 The Government's 25 Year Environment Plan states the intention to work with relevant authorities to deliver environmental enhancements within all 159 NCAs across England.

Regional

11.4 The NYCC's North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation Project (2011)⁵⁷ provides an overarching Landscape Character Assessment for the region, providing a County-wide picture which serves to inform strategic initiatives at a landscape scale. The Project provides a sub-regional level landscape characterisation framework and evidence base for the region serving as a strategic planning and land management tool. The report relates how Selby developed as a port from the late 11th Century with its abbey and grange being major forces in the drainage of the marshes to make farmland. The arrival of railways in the 1840's and 1850's caused significant growth in Selby. Selby was also a bridging point, shipbuilding centre and major junction on the Aire and Calder Navigation. The 1960's saw the expansion of the Selby coalfield with building of Drax and Eggborough power plants which became dominant features of the landscape. The report describes how at Bishop Wood work led by Forestry Commission will lead to the restoration of wet woodland and the creation of ponds, intended to reduce flood risk.

⁵⁶ Natural England (2012) 'National Character Area profiles' [online], available from:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-character-area-profiles-data-for-local-decision-making>

⁵⁷ Chris Blandford Associates report; 'North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation Project' produced for NYCC (2011)

Local

- 11.5 The Bishop Wood Forest Plan (2017)⁵⁸ highlights the importance of this Site of Nature Conservation Interest (SNCI) for its diverse range of flora, fauna and habitats. Ancient woodland, particularly conifer Plantation on Ancient Woodlands Sites (PAWS) is important at Bishop Wood, accounting for 70% of the forest area. The forest is also home to a wide range of national and regionally important declining woodland birds including Woodcock, Willow Warbler, Garden Warbler, Lesser Redpoll and Willow Tit.
- 11.6 The Selby Landscape Character Assessment (2019)⁵⁹ (SLCA) provides an updated landscape character assessment (LCA) of the District to inform policy and development decisions. The document describes Selby District as including parts of three National Character Areas (NCA) and four County Landscape Character Types (LCTs). The latter are further subdivided into seventeen local LCTs, reflecting the richness of the natural landscape in the District.
- 11.7 The Selby District Landscape Sensitivity Study (2019) (SDLSS)⁶⁰ was undertaken alongside the SLCA with the objective of; identifying criteria for assessing sensitivity to change in each landscape area and to provide a District wide assessment of landscape sensitivity to inform planning decision's. The SDLSS focuses on three area; Residential, Commercial and Wind energy developments, defining a set of criteria to carry out landscape sensitivity analysis. The Study area focused on the fringes of Selby (Tier 1 settlement), Tadcaster and Sherburn (Tier 2 settlements) and the designated service villages (DSV) across the District. A further ten areas identified by SDC were also assessed. These included the power station sites at Drax and Eggborough, the former coal mines areas of Kellingley, Stillingfleet, Gascoigne Wood and Wistow, a former RAF station (Burn Airfield) and Business Parks (A19, Whitemoor and Leeds East Airport).

Baseline

Current baseline

- 11.8 Much of Selby is within the Humberhead Levels, drained by the River Ouse and River Aire and their tributaries, and a network of drainage ditches. The historic town of Selby is the main settlement. In contrast to the low-lying flat landscapes the Magnesian Limestone Ridge to the west of the district (locally the West Selby Ridge) has a rolling landscape of fields and woodlands, much of which has a local landscape designation, although the A1 and limestone quarries are locally intrusive. Whilst much of the district is rural and in productive agricultural use, the River Aire and lower Ouse corridors were characterised by a colliery and large coal-fired power stations which can be seen from long distances. However, there is a transition to other forms of generation and significant landscape change is likely to occur in future years⁶¹.
- 11.9 Selby is divided between three National Character Areas (NCAs); The Humberhead Levels, Vale of York and Southern Magnesian Limestones.
- 11.10 The Humberhead Levels covers the majority of the District. This constitutes a flat, low-lying, large scale agricultural landscape bounded to the west by the low ridge of the Southern Magnesian Limestone and to the east by the Yorkshire Wolds (north of the Humber) and the Northern Lincolnshire Edge with Coversands (south of the Humber). To the north it merges into the slightly undulating landscape of the Vale of York, at the line of the Escrick Moraine, and in the south, it merges in to the Trent and Belvoir Vales and Sherwood. There are several internationally designated biodiversity sites; designated as Special Protection Areas (SPA) and/or Special Areas of Conservation (SAC). These include the wetlands along the lower reaches of the River Derwent, and those stretches of the tidal rivers Ouse. The Derwent Estuary is also Ramsar site. Sandy soils give rise to lowland heathland such as at Skipwith Common, which is a SAC. The Lower Derwent valley and Skipwith Common are also National Nature Reserves. In the central areas the large geometric fields are generally bounded by ditches and the highly productive agricultural land is maintained by pumping to keep the water table down. There are challenges to maintain this level of productivity while also addressing soil quality and erosion. There are significant flood management issues such as extending flood storage and floodplains. Despite the presence of several important road, rail and water routes and busy urban centres, there are some very remote and tranquil areas such as the lower Derwent Valley. The whole area is characterised by long views and big open skies.

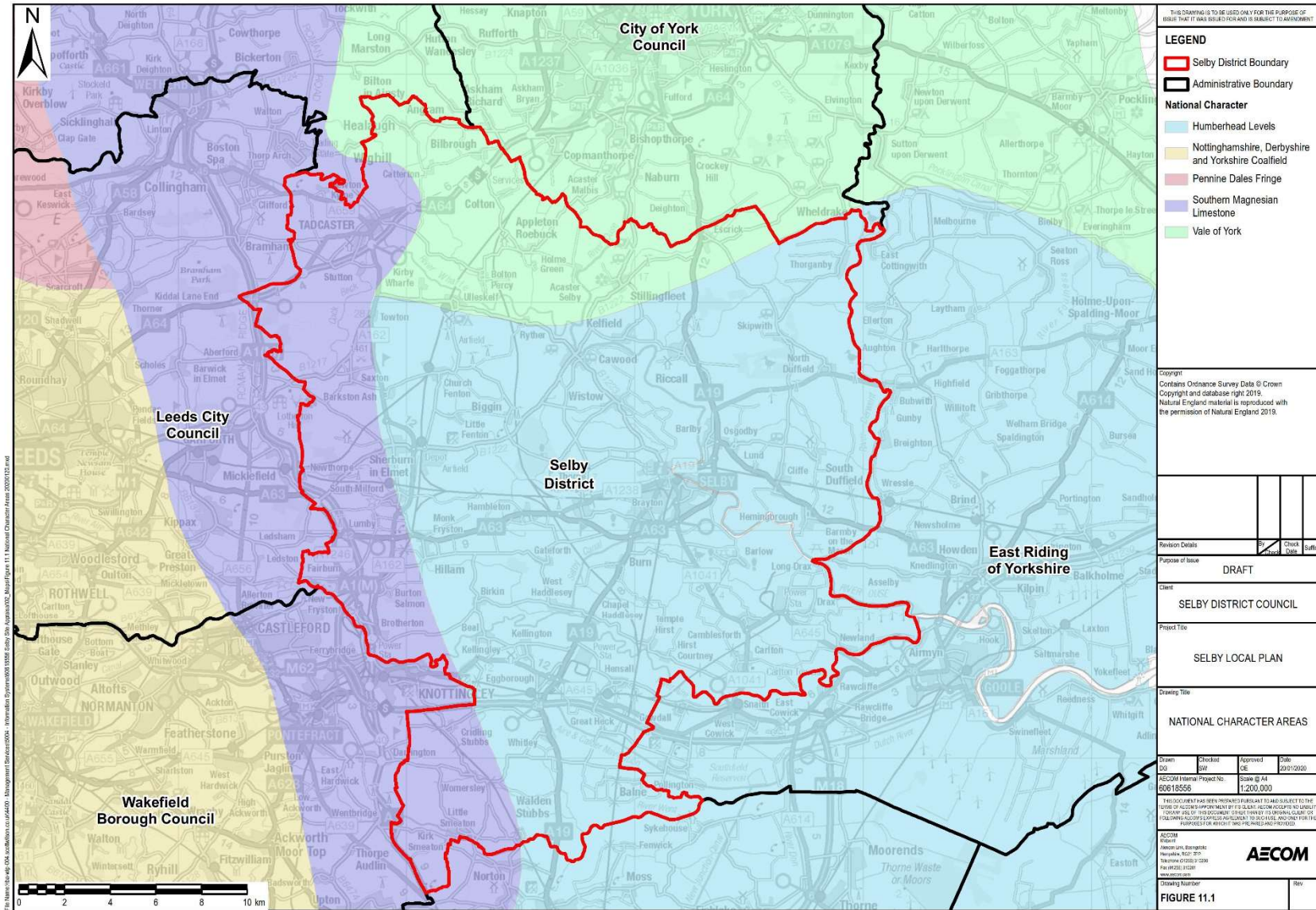
⁵⁸ Forestry Commission England 'Yorkshire Forest District, Bishop Wood Forest Plan' FP59 (2017)

⁵⁹ LUC 2019 – Selby Landscape Character Assessment

⁶⁰ LUC 2019 – Selby Landscape Sensitivity Assessment Study

⁶¹ Yorkshire Landscape Planning Forum; <https://yorkshirelandscapeplanning.org.uk/link-ny-selby.html>

- 11.11 The Western edge of the District falls partially within the Southern Magnesian Limestone NCA. This NCA is mainly defined by the underlying Permian Zechstein Group, formerly known as the Magnesian Limestone. It creates a very long and thin NCA that stretches from Thornborough in the north down through north Derbyshire to the outskirts of Nottingham further south. The limestone creates a ridge, or narrow belt of elevated land, running north–south through the NCA, forming a prominent landscape feature. The geology has influenced many aspects of the landscape, from use of its limestone resource as a local building material to the specialised limestone grasslands associated with limestone areas. Most of the settlements have more in common with traditional former mining towns and villages to the west and grew to service the large industrial towns. Limestone buildings are found in towns such as Tadcaster. The quality of water abstracted from the limestone aquifers has contributed to the development of breweries, for example, at Tadcaster.
- 11.12 The northern part of the District falls partially within the Vale of York NCA; an area of relatively flat, low-lying land surrounded by higher land to the north, east and west. High-quality soils across most of the National Character Area (NCA) mean that arable cultivation is the predominant land use. A key feature of the NCA is the rivers that drain surrounding higher land and run southwards through the Vale on towards the Humber basin. Natural flood plain habitats and associated species are still found within the Lower Derwent Valley (SPA, SAC and Ramsar site) although, like other flood plains, this area is threatened due to water quality issues.
- 11.13 The SDLSS identified a range of sensitivity to development around Tier 1 and 2 settlements. Generally, higher sensitivity to commercial development was assessed than to residential development, due to the larger scale of commercial units. Sensitivity to commercial development was generally lower in areas where this type of building is already a feature of the landscape. The highest sensitivity was accorded to the parcel of land between Selby and Brayton as this serves to provide separation between the two settlements. The area also contains the Brayton conservation area associated with the Grade I listed, St. Wilfrid's Church. With a couple of exception, the DSVs were assessed as having medium or lower sensitivities to residential development. Parkland landscapes, which make a positive contribution to the setting of these settlements were identified as having highest sensitivity due to their vulnerability to change from new development. The additional areas were generally assessed as having lower sensitivity to commercial development than to residential development. In most of these areas, there is some history of commercial or industrial use, and their generally large scale would suit continued development of this type. The separation of these areas from the existing settlement pattern generally suggested higher sensitivity to residential development. The sensitivity of Burn Airfield was rated higher, primarily due to its openness.
- 11.14 The SDLSS also considers the landscape sensitivity to wind energy development. The assessment uses the four County LCTs (excluding urban areas) of the District to provide a baseline for the assessment. The assessment concludes that the overall sensitivity of the LCTs to wind energy development is considered **low-moderate** for the largely flat low-lying landscapes that make up the majority of the District and **moderate** for the more elevated areas of the Magnesian Limestone Rudge in the east and Vale Farmland that includes Escrick Moraine in the North. The study identifies important exceptions; namely within the Hambleton Sandstone Ridge character area which is identified as having **medium-high** sensitivity due to its higher elevation, varied land cover and the resulting visual prominence in the landscape. The Derwent Valley Character area is also identified as having **medium-high** sensitivity due to its more intact landscape of traditional inns, lack of intrusive development and tranquillity. Areas where the River Floodplain meets the Magnesian Limestone Ridge are also considered to have **medium-high** sensitivity. Within the Vale Farmland LCT, the Skipwith Lowlands is identified as having lower sensitivity (**low-moderate**) than the rest of the LCT, as it shares many characteristics with the Levels Farmland.
- 11.15 Although Selby benefits from a variety of attractive natural landscapes, there are no Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs) or National Parks within the District. The Howardian Hills and Nidderdale AONB AONB are approximately 25-30 miles from the centre of the plan area, whilst the Peak District National Park is around 35-40 miles from central Selby.



Future baseline

- 11.16 New development within the District has the potential to lead to incremental changes in landscape quality in and around the District, particularly if located on greenfield sites at the edges of settlements. This could include the loss of landscape features, visual impact on existing features and the potential for incremental coalescence between settlements. This could have associated effects on the landscape character through the potential erosion of gaps between settlements. In the absence of an up to date Local Plan, the pressure on such resources might be higher through speculative, appeal-led development.
- 11.17 If future developments not sensitively designed, they could introduce incongruous elements into the local landscape, which are potentially discordant with local landscape character. Environmental mitigation should be encouraged to offset the landscape effects of urban edge development.
- 11.18 There could also be potential for new development to impact landscape quality in the vicinity of the road network, either via increased traffic flows impinging on tranquillity or through works needed to add additional capacity to the road network.
- 11.19 Some areas are particularly sensitive in terms of the impact of development on their landscape and setting. Uncontrolled development in these settlements would adversely affect the landscape and setting of these areas. In some, such as at the parcel of land between Brayton and Selby, development may lead to coalescence.

Key issues and objectives

11.20 The following key issues emerge from the context baseline review:

- There are no Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty within the District.
- The District is split between three distinct National Character Areas; the Humberhead Levels, Vale of York and Southern Magnesian Limestones
- There is considerable diversity of localised character in the District with 17 local landscape character areas identified by the Selby Landscape Character Assessment (2019).
- Settlements within the District exhibit different levels of landscape and setting sensitivity to development. Some areas are particularly sensitive whilst others less so.
- The use of hedgerows and hedgerow trees around settlements is expected to have a significantly positive impact on the landscape and the visual impact of development edges on the flat, low lying, landscape. It is also important to maintain the existing green fingers of land towards the centre which may otherwise be affected by development.

11.21 In light of the key issues discussed above it is proposed that Landscape should be **SCOPED-IN**. Table 11.1 presents the SEA objective and appraisal supporting questions that will be used to assess the plan in relation to this theme.

Table 11.1: SEA Framework of objectives and assessment questions: Landscape

SEA Objective	Supporting Questions
Protect and enhance the quality, character and local distinctiveness of the natural and cultural landscape and the built environment.	<p>Will the option/proposal help to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect/ enhance the character, quality and diversity of the Selby's landscapes and townscapes through appropriate design and layout of new development, including the preservation of important open space between settlements.

12. Population and Communities

Context

National

12.1 Key messages from the National Planning Policy Framework⁶² (NPPF) include that planning policies should:

- Provide the social, recreational and cultural facilities and services the community needs, such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues, open space, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship, whilst guarding against the unnecessary loss of community facilities and services.
- Retain and develop accessible local services and community facilities in rural areas.
- Ensure that developments create safe and accessible environments where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine quality of life or community cohesion. Places should contain clear and legible pedestrian routes, and high quality public spaces, which encourage the active and continual use of public areas.
- Enable and support health lifestyles through provision of green infrastructure, sports facilities, local shops, access to healthier food, allotments and layouts that encourage walking and cycling.
- Ensure that there is a 'sufficient choice of school places' and taking a 'proactive, positive and collaborative approach' to bringing forward 'development that will widen choice in education'.

Regional

12.2 The North Yorkshire and York Local Nature Partnership (2014)⁶³ (LNP) Strategy advocated the integration and strengthening of the natural environment through a Green Infrastructure (GI) approach to provide benefits to the community. The strategy saw the development of GI as providing exciting opportunities to link nature, health, wellbeing and the economy. It proposed that Investment in GI can make a place more pleasant to live and work, create corridors that encourage walking and cycling. In the case of Selby; the strategy seeks to create a unique and inspiring landscape by celebrating and integrating the rich industrial and cultural heritage of the area; and by engaging with communities, empowering them to interact with and benefit from their local environment. Other objectives for Selby included increasing community access to GI to improve health and wellbeing and to engender a sense of place and community cohesion (e.g. through volunteering opportunities).

12.3 Natural England's Yorkshire and the Humber Green Infrastructure Mapping Project⁶⁴ was carried out to produce an evidence base for GI in the region, serving to inform policy and development/ investment decisions. The project identified and produced GIS mapping data for the GI corridors (and hierarchy) in the region. This subsequently formed the basis for the GI Mapping in the Selby Core Strategy.

12.4 The Leeds City Region Green and Blue Infrastructure Strategy 2017-2036⁶⁵ sets out a vision to expand Green and Blue Infrastructure (GBI) so that; *"Everybody in the city region is within easy reach of an outstanding and well used network of green and blue infrastructure that reduces flood risks and supports health, the economy, the environment and a superb quality of life."* The strategy covers all of Leeds City

⁶² MHCLG (2019) National Planning Policy Framework [online] available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/810197/NPPF_Feb_2019_revised.pdf

⁶³ <https://www.nypartnerships.org.uk/sites/default/files/Partnership%20files/Environment/NYCC%20Local%20nature%20partnership%20strategy.pdf>

⁶⁴ https://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20140605112209/http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/regions/yorkshire_and_the_humber/ourwork/yandhgreeninfrastructuremappingproject.aspx

⁶⁵ <https://www.aireandcalderpartnership.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/GBI-refresh.pdf>

Region⁶⁶ and connects to areas beyond it, which impact upon it, such as, river catchments. The strategy sets out the following priorities;

- Effective water management and flood risk reduction
- Build green and blue infrastructure into physical development and housing
- Enhance green and blue corridors and networks
- Heighten community access to and enjoyment of green and blue infrastructure
- Plant and manage more trees and woodland
- Restore the uplands and manage them sustainably
- Business growth, jobs, skills and education

Local

12.5 The SDCS vision states; *'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.'*

12.6 The SDCS (Policy SP19) states that Selby is recognised as a low crime area with a continuously reducing crime rate. However, fear of crime is a significant concern. Therefore, it is important to create high quality public realm where people feel safe and at ease with reduced opportunity for crime and reduced fear of crime. Reduction of crime and fear of crime can be achieved through active frontages and natural surveillance. Private and public spaces should be clearly distinguished and be safe and secure and attractive, complementing the built form.

12.7 The Countryside and Green Spaces Strategy (2013) sets out SDC's ambition toward the management of the countryside and green space throughout the district. Its vision is *'to provide a strategic framework for the sustainable management and development of the countryside areas and green space within Selby District'*. The strategy has 5 themes;

1. Landscape and Nature conservation and enhancement; highlighting the importance of a healthy environment to health, well-being and quality of life. The outcomes stated for this objective include conserving and enhancing biodiversity, identifying GI priorities across the district, protecting existing sites, supporting public -and private opens spaces settlements and promoting positive management of degraded land.
2. Access and Recreation; the objective of this theme is to increase recreational opportunities and increase the number of people who are able to enjoy the outdoors, including facilitating access for disabled people.
3. Environmental Awareness and Education; focuses on raising awareness of the countryside, the impacts on biodiversity and the landscape. By raising awareness through environmental educational projects, children, adults and community groups will be encouraged to adopt a sense of ownership of their local environment and a responsibility to care for it.
4. Economy and Land Management; focuses on generate business growth from Council owned countryside, primarily its nature reserve and other countryside or green space assets that through effective land management to generate income. Opportunities highlighted include education and training, working with Yorkshire Wildlife Trust to generate nature tourism to benefit local economy.

12.8 The Selby District Council Infrastructure Delivery Plan (2014) outlines the presence of, and planned delivery of infrastructure which is relevant to Selby District. It highlights the importance of providing open spaces for recreation and sport - combined with wildlife habitats and other green spaces. Identifying their valuable contribution to quality of life, and to mitigating the impact of development on the local community and

⁶⁶ Leeds City Region covers ten local authority districts including Selby.

biodiversity. It is important for GI to be integrated into developments, including the strategic development site at Olympia Park. Green Infrastructure should be linked up to the wider network to connect habitats and improve environments. The plan states there is a comprehensive supply of public open space provided within the area comprising equipped and informal play spaces, sports facilities, greens, parks & gardens and allotments. 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.

Baseline

Current baseline

12.9 Census data provides an important statistical baseline for understanding a population, presented below:

Population

Table 12.1 Population growth 2001-2018

Date	Selby	Yorkshire & Humber	England
2001	76,555	4,976,643	49,449,746
2011	83,449	5,288,212	53,107,169
2018	89,106	5,479,615	55,977,178
Population Change 2001-2011	9.0%	6.3%	7.4%
Population Change 2011-2018	6.8%	3.6%	5.4%

12.10 At the 2011 census the population in the Selby was 83,449 an increase of 6,894 people or 9% since 2001 (see Table 12.1) which equates to an average annual growth rate of 0.9% per annum. The latest population estimates (2018) give a figure of 89,106 for Selby, an increase of 5,657 since 2011; giving an annual growth rate of 0.97% per annum. Therefore, the rate of population growth in Selby has increased since 2011. Furthermore, the percentage growth for Selby, over the period 2018-2011 (6.8%), is significantly higher than the corresponding figure for the Yorkshire and Humber region (3.6%) and for England as whole (5.4%).

Table 12.2 Age Structure (2011 census)

Age Group	Selby	Yorkshire & Humber	England
0-15	18.35%	18.88%	18.9%
16-24	10.10%	12.60%	11.9%
25-44	25.09%	26.30%	27.5%
45-59	22.48%	19.51%	19.4%
60+	23.98%	22.71%	22.3%
Total population	83,449	5,283,733	53,012,456

Table 12.3 Age Structure (2018 mid-year estimate)

Age Group	Selby	Yorkshire & Humber	England
0-15	18.49%	19.10%	19.2%
16-24	8.47%	11.48%	10.73%
25-44	23.55%	25.07%	26.28%
45-59	23.09%	20.18%	20.17%
60+	26.41%	24.18%	23.62%
Total population	89,106	5,479,615	55,977,178

12.11 Tables 12.2, 12.3 reveal some notable differences between the age structure of Selby and that of the wider Yorkshire and Humber and England as a whole. Significantly, though it is evident that there are signs of an aging population at all scales. The proportion of Selby's population over the age of 60 was 26.41% at the 2018 mid-year estimate, notably higher than the corresponding figures at regional (24.18%) and national (23.62%) scales. Similarly, the proportion of population in the 45-59 age group in Selby (23.09%) is higher than that at regional (20.18%) and national (20.17%) levels. Conversely, the proportion of 16-24 year olds is lower in Selby (8.47%) compared to that at regional (11.48%) and national (10.73%) levels.

Table 12.4 Selby population change 2011 – 2018

Age group	2011 population (census data)	2018 population (mid-year estimate)	% change 2011-2018
0-15	15,314	16,473	+7.6%
16-24	8,432	7,545	-10.5%
25-44	20,935	20,984	+0.2%
45-59	18,761	20,571	+9.6%
60+	20,007	23,533	+17.4%
Total Population	83,449	89,106	+6.8%

12.12 Signs of an aging population in the District are again clear from the population change between the 2011 census and the 2018 mid-year population estimate. Table 12.4 shows that the 2018 mid-year estimate released by the ONS, shows a sharp, disproportionate, rise of 17.4% in the over 60s population and a steep 10.5% decline of the 16-24 age group. Similarly, the figures show an almost zero growth in the 25-44 age group.

12.13 An aging population presents challenges, such as ensuring sufficient provision of care and a shrinking economically active base, but also opportunities to better engage the knowledge and experience of older people.

Household Deprivation

12.14 Census statistics measure deprivation across four 'dimensions' of deprivation, summarised below:

- Employment: Any person in the household (not a full-time student) that is either unemployed or long-term sick.
- Education: No person in the household has at least a level 2 qualification and no person aged 16-18 is a full-time student.
- Health and disability: Any person in the household that has generally 'bad' or 'very bad' health or has a long term health problem.
- Housing: The household accommodation is either overcrowded (with an occupancy rating of -1 or less), in a shared dwelling or has no central heating.

Table 12.5 Relative household deprivation dimensions (2011)

	Selby	Yorkshire & Humber	England
Household not deprived	49.0%	34.8%	42.5%
Deprived in 1 dimension	31.1%	27.5%	32.7%
Deprived in 2 dimensions	16.6%	17.5%	19.1%
Deprived in 3 dimensions	3.0%	4.8%	5.1%
Deprived in 4 dimensions	0.2%	0.4%	0.5%

12.15 Table 12.5 illustrates that Selby has lower proportions of deprivation overall when compared to England as a whole. The proportion of households deprived in 1 dimension in Selby is slightly higher (31.1%) than the corresponding regional figure (27.5%), otherwise Selby has lower proportion of households deprived in 2-4 dimensions compared to the Yorkshire and Humber region. However, these headline figures conceal the fact that there are considerable contrasts within the District, where much of the most significant deprivation is concentrated in Selby Town centre near Charles Street and Flaxley Road, which fall within the 10% most deprived areas in England. There are three further neighbourhoods which fall in the 30% most deprived areas in England, again these are close to Selby town centre to the north west and south east of the town centre area. Conversely, areas to the west of the District, around Sherburn-in-Elmet are amongst the least deprived in England (figure 12.1). Overall, Selby is ranked 252 out of 317 by local Authority rank, with higher rank signifying a less deprived local Authority.

Access to services and facilities

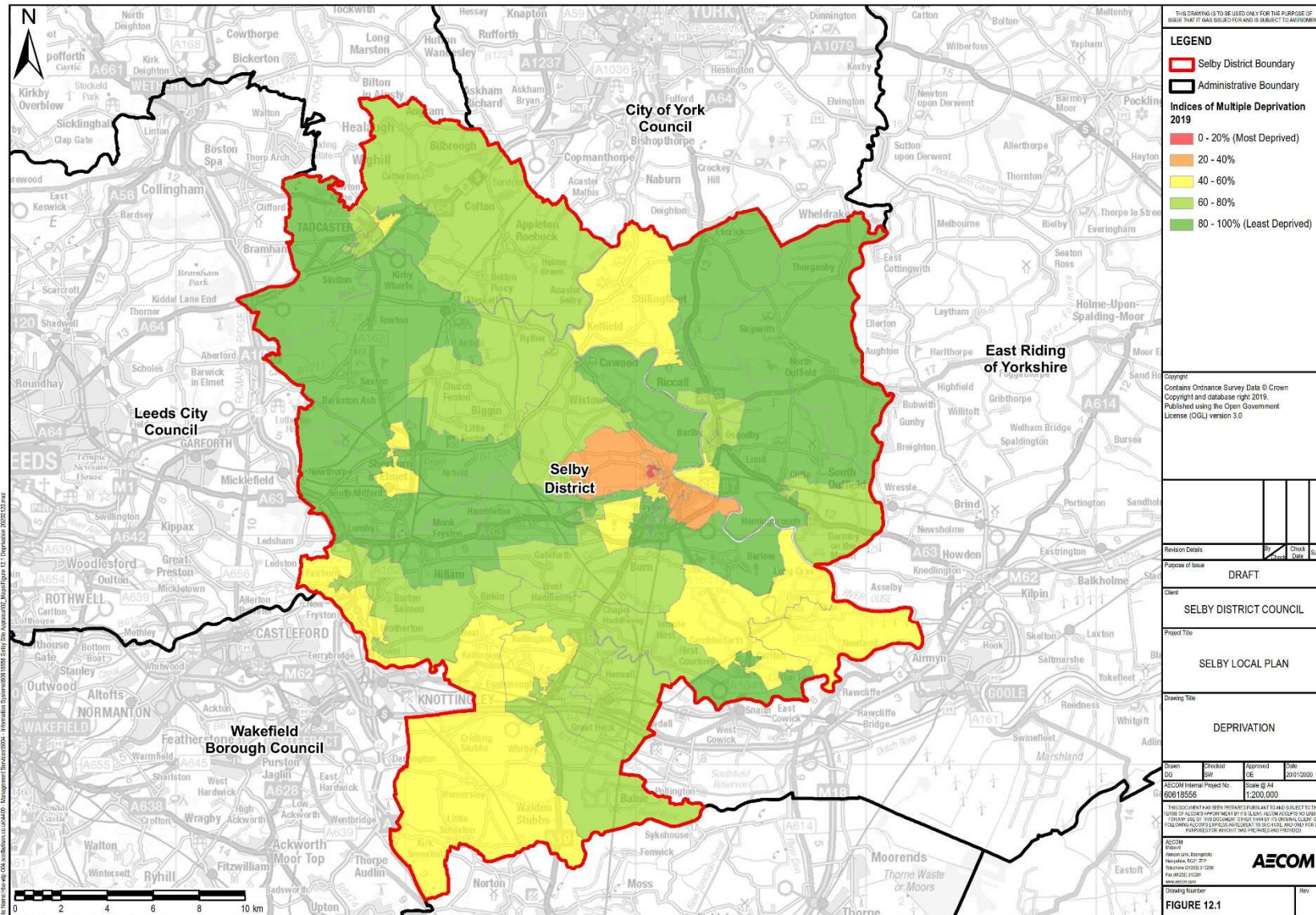
12.16 Figure 12.2 (*To be added) illustrates that there is a broad distribution of community facilities across the District, though spatial data alone is only part of the overall picture and does not show differences in quality, safety (or perception of safety) or cultural barriers to accessibility.

12.17 There are clear synergies between access to services, captured here, and the SEA themes of Health and of Transport, as a lack of green infrastructure or a poor public transport offer will have flow on effects on residents' ability to access key services.

12.18 In this context, it is noted that the main population centres of the District, and therefore the key services and facilities, are relatively well connected by public transport, particularly train. Equally, public transport connectivity with the higher tier service centre of Leeds and York are strong, meaning facilities to meet needs which cannot easily be met within the District can potentially be accessed relatively easily by public transport.

12.19 There is a comprehensive supply of public open space provided within the area comprising equipped and informal play spaces, sports facilities, greens, parks & gardens and allotments. 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.

12.20 It is important for GI to be integrated into developments, including the strategic development site at Olympia Park. Green Infrastructure should be linked up to the wider network to connect habitats and improve environments.



Crime

12.21 Figure 12.1 shows the trend in the number of offences recorded for the period 2004-2015 for Selby and compares this to the overall trend for England (. The trend in Selby closely follows that for England showing a trend do steadily decreasing crime. Figure 12.2 shows the distribution of crime incidents across the District which shows crime to be concentrated in Selby town followed by Sherburn-in-Elmet. Though this only represents a one month period, the spatial trends are broadly the same throughout the year.

Figure 12-1 Trend in annual number of offences recorded

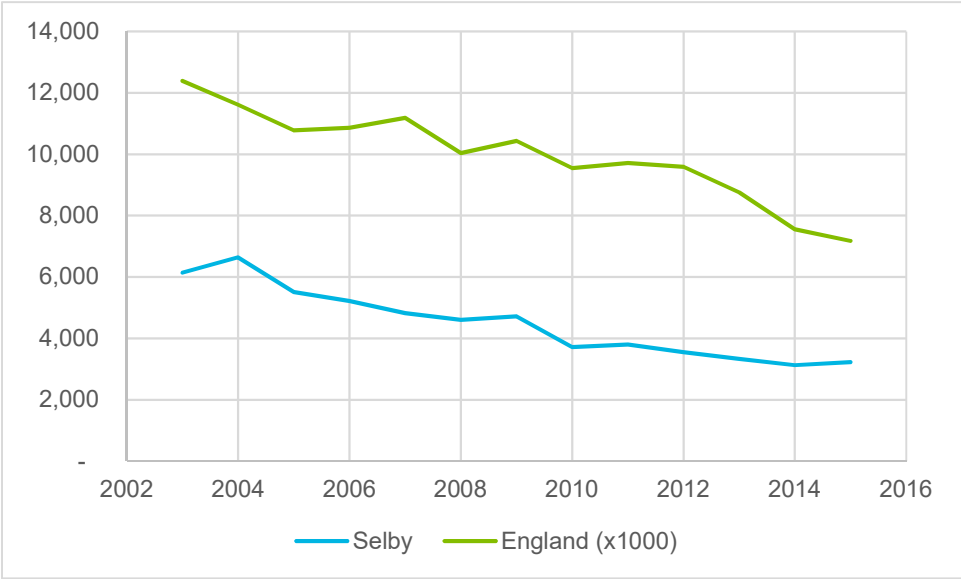
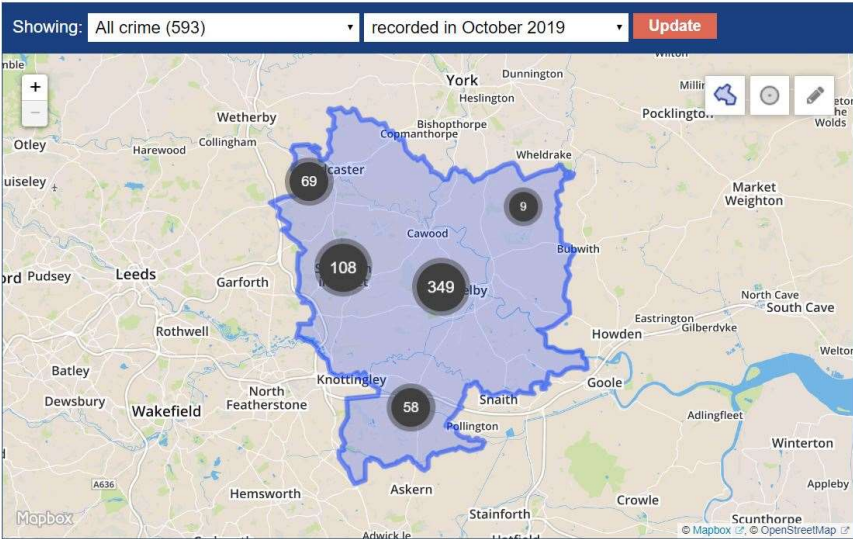


Figure 12-2 Crime map for Selby (Oct. 2019)⁶⁷



⁶⁷ Source: Police.UK; <https://www.police.uk/north-yorkshire/selby/crime/>

Future baseline

- 12.22 The rate of population growth had increased over recent years with an average annual growth rate of 0.97%. The population growth in the District is higher than the regional and national population growth rates. It is imperative that sufficient housing, employment, services and infrastructure are provided to fulfil the needs of a rapidly growing population.
- 12.23 The District's aging population is likely to continue given the sharp increase in the proportion of residents over the age of 60 since 2011. This will bring challenges associated with meeting the specialist needs of increasing numbers of elderly people, though there will also be opportunities to harness the knowledge and experience of older people through development which facilitates mixed-generational living.
- 12.24 The 16-24 population age group is significantly lower in Selby than the regional and national average. If not addressed this issue could lead to a shortage in newly skilled/ trained workforce in the District.
- 12.25 Whilst Selby has lower proportions of deprivation overall when compared to England as a whole; there are considerable contrasts within the District, where much of the most significant deprivation is concentrated in Selby Town centre near Charles Street and Flaxley Road, which fall within the 10% most deprived areas in England. There are significant challenges associated with addressing entrenched deprivation, but planned growth could also bring opportunities to lever-in investment which enhances existing infrastructure and services, enhances internal linkages and those with surrounding areas, and encourages opportunities for healthy lifestyle choices to be designed-in to new development.

Key issues and objectives

- 12.26 The following key issues emerge from the context and baseline review:
- There are areas of both notable affluence and entrenched deprivation within the District, creating a complex and nuanced range of community needs.
 - The District's aging population could mean that certain existing services and facilities, such as social care, will be placed under additional pressure over the plan period and it will be important that opportunities to enhance community service infrastructure through future development are fully realised.
- 12.27 In light of these key issues it is proposed that Population and Communities should be **SCOPED-IN**. Table 12.6 presents the SEA objective and appraisal supporting questions that will be used to assess the plan in relation to this theme.

Table 12.6: SEA Framework of objectives and assessment questions: Population and Communities

SEA Objective	Supporting Questions
Support good access to existing and planned community infrastructure, including green infrastructure.	<p>Will the option/proposal help to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote accessibility and availability to leisure, health and community facilities for new and existing residents and promote active lifestyle? • Improve perceptions of safety and fear of crime and to help remove barriers to activities and reduce social isolation? • Provide and enhance community access to green infrastructure in accordance with Accessible Natural Greenspace Standards?

13. Transport

Context

National

13.1 Key messages from the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) include:

- Transport issues should be considered from the earliest stages of plan-making and development proposals, so that:
 - a. The potential impacts of development on transport networks can be addressed
 - b. Opportunities from existing or proposed transport infrastructure, and changing transport technology and usage, are realised
 - c. Opportunities to promote walking, cycling and public transport use are identified and pursued
 - d. The environmental impacts of traffic and transport infrastructure can be identified, assessed and taken into account
 - e. Patterns of movement, streets, parking and other transport considerations are integral to the design of schemes, and contribute to making high quality places.
- Significant development should be focused on locations which are or can be made sustainable, through limiting the need to travel and offering a genuine choice of transport modes. This can help to reduce congestion and emissions and improve air quality and public health. However, opportunities to maximise sustainable transport solutions will vary between urban and rural areas, and this should be taken into account in both plan-making and decision-making.

Regional

13.2 The North Yorkshire Local Transport Plan 2016-2045⁶⁸ (NYLTP) sets out Local Transport Strategy for North Yorkshire, identifying objectives, challenges and priorities. New developments are identified as the main contributor to growth in travel demand. The Plan identifies 5 objectives for transport in the region;

- Economic growth; delivering reliable efficient transport networks and services to contribute to economic growth.
- Road Safety; improving road and transport safety
- Access to services; improving equality of opportunity by facilitating access to services
- Environment and Climate Change; managing adverse impact of transport on the environment
- Healthier travel; promoting healthier travel opportunities.

NYCC identified Selby as one of six towns in the county, where tackling congestion is a priority. This will be achieved by a combination of measures to reduce demand (encouraging mode shift and fewer/ shorter journeys) and provision of additional highway capacity. The latter will be achieved through junction improvements, traffic management, improved traffic signalling, parking management and major highway improvements such as bypasses. Improved transport links between economic areas will be sought. The plan includes improvements to the rail network such as electrification of York-Harrogate-Leeds line and improved access to stations including future HS2 ones. In terms of bus services in the county; the plan states that towns in the region are generally well served by commercially operation public transport but improving services for those living in very rural areas is a priority.

⁶⁸ North Yorkshire Local Transport Plan 2016-2045 available from: [https://www.northyorks.gov.uk/sites/default/files/fileroot/About%20the%20council/Strategies,%20plans%20and%20policies/Local transport plan four \(LTP4\).pdf](https://www.northyorks.gov.uk/sites/default/files/fileroot/About%20the%20council/Strategies,%20plans%20and%20policies/Local%20transport%20plan%20four%20(LTP4).pdf)

The plan supports active travel by reducing road accidents and improving personal security for residents choosing active travel such as cycling. Where appropriate and affordable infrastructure such as, footways, crossings, cycle routes will be provided/ maintained to facilitate active travel modes. These improvements will be sought through transport grants such as, the Local Sustainable Transport Fund. The plan will also seek to ensure that facilities to encourage healthier travel are provided within new developments.

- 13.3 Northern Powerhouse Rail (NPR), is the focus of Transport for the North's (TFN) Strategic Transport Plan and Investment Programme⁶⁹. The programme is designed to unlock the economic potential of the region. It aims to transform rail services making it easier to move between the region's towns and cities. This will be achieved by introducing new, significantly upgraded railway lines thus increasing the capacity, speed and resilience of the rail network in the North. The programme considers significant upgrades to the existing lines from Leeds to Hull (via Selby) as well as linkage to the proposed High Speeds 2 rail network in the region.
- 13.4 HS2's '*Leeds: Creating a world class gateway for Leeds and economic opportunities for Yorkshire*'⁷⁰ highlights the importance of the proposed HS2 rail network to the region and provides information on the proposed new station at Leeds, explaining how HS2 will integrate with Northern Powerhouse Rail and local transport to relieve congestion, improve efficiency and reduce journey times. HS2 claim the proposed scheme could more than double the seats at peak hours on the Leeds–Doncaster corridor and provide the opportunity for more direct London services to Selby. Furthermore, HS2 will help improve air quality and reduce Carbon emissions by moving more freight to rail, which should produce substantial reductions in the number of lorries in the area.

Local

- 13.5 The Selby District Economic Development Framework 2017-2022 and beyond (SEDF) recognises the importance of efficient, well maintained and accessible transport networks to the economy and to ensuring residents can meet their needs. The SEDF cites the 'great range of transport links' in the District as contributing to prevalence of commuting (in and out) observed in Selby. This is facilitated by direct links to Leeds and York (in under 30 minutes), Hull (35 minutes), Manchester (1 hour 35 minutes) and London in (under 2 hours). Although no specific capacity problems are identified in main urban areas, the District's countryside is identified as presenting a challenge to residents in remote areas when it comes to accessing learning and employment opportunities. This issue will be addressed by establishing a 'Wheels to Work' scheme to provide accessible transport options to young people/ adults wishing to access employment and /or learning opportunities. Another intervention aimed at improving accessibility is to 'implement projects to better connect key employment sites to growth residential areas'.

Baseline

Current baseline

Strategic road network

- 13.6 The District benefits from well-established transportation links. The District has good access to the Strategic Road Network (SRN) through the A19, A63, A64, M62, M1 and A1(M) (figure 13.1). This provides onwards connectivity to Leeds, York, Hull, Manchester, Sheffield and to London and the South East through the M1 and A1 (M).

Rail network

- 13.7 Selby has excellent rail connection to the national rail network via Selby railway station with direct links to Leeds and York (in under 30 minutes), Hull (35 minutes), Manchester (1 hour 35 minutes) and London in (under 2 hours). In terms of local services within the District; there are regular train services between Selby and Sherburn-in-Elmet, Church-Fenton, South Milford. Tadcaster no longer has a passenger railway station, however there is a service between Selby and Ulleskelf. The latter is a less frequent service, with few direct trains.

⁶⁹ Transport for the North; [https://transportforthenorth.com/wp-content/uploads/TFTN - NPR At a Glance.pdf](https://transportforthenorth.com/wp-content/uploads/TFTN_-_NPR_At_a_Glance.pdf)

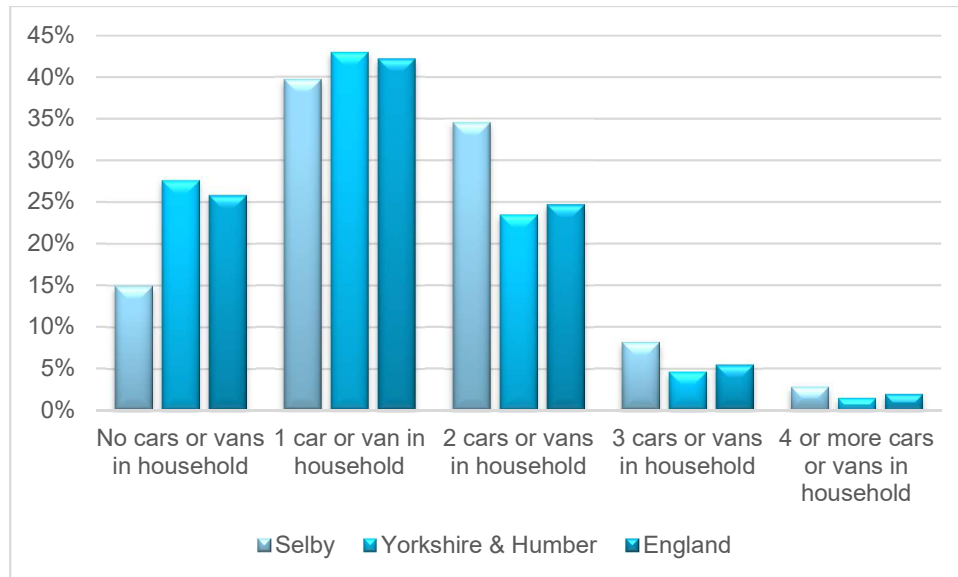
⁷⁰ HS2 Web site; <https://www.hs2.org.uk/stations/leeds-station/>

Walking and cycling network

13.8 National Cycle Network (NCN) Route 65 is a 137 mile cycle route running from the seaside at Hornsea to Middlesbrough via Hull, Selby, York and Easingwold. From Selby to Hornsea, the route is part of the Trans Pennine Trail East. Just over a third of the route is traffic-free. National Route 62 connects Fleetwood on the Fylde (in Lancashire) with Selby. It forms the west and central sections of the Trans Pennine Trail; the long-distance path running from coast to coast across northern England.

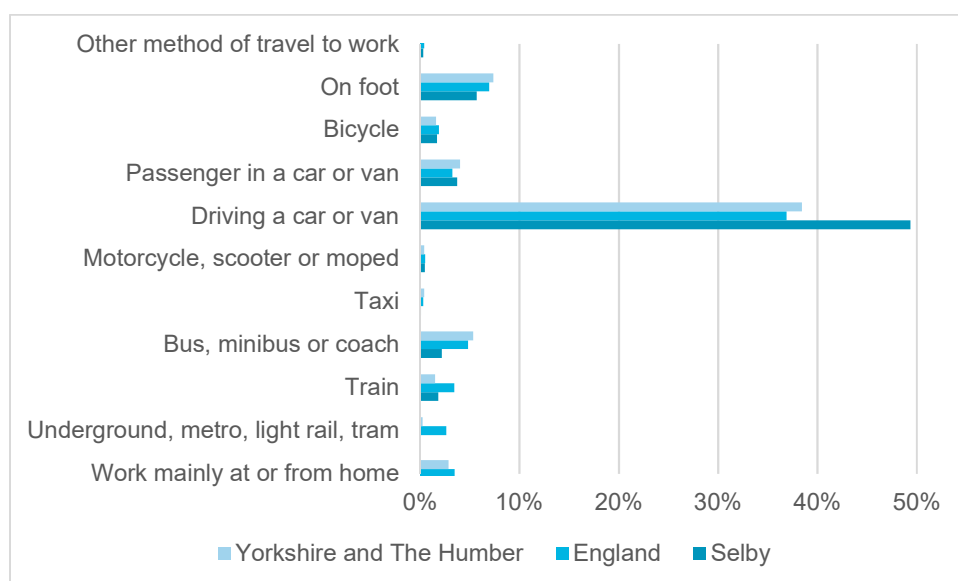
Car and van availability

Figure 13.1 Car and van ownership⁷¹



13.9 Figure 13.1 shows that only 15% of households in Selby have no access to a car or van which is significantly lower than the corresponding figure for Yorkshire and Humber region (28%), and England as a whole (26%). Car ownership overall in the District is therefore higher than the national average, with households with two vehicles (34%) significantly higher than the corresponding regional (23%) and national (25%) figures. Similarly, the number of households with 3 and 4 or more vehicles is higher in Selby than the regional and national averages. This may in part be due to rural nature of the district and the prevalence of commuting to work, particularly to nearby major urban centres such as Leeds and York.

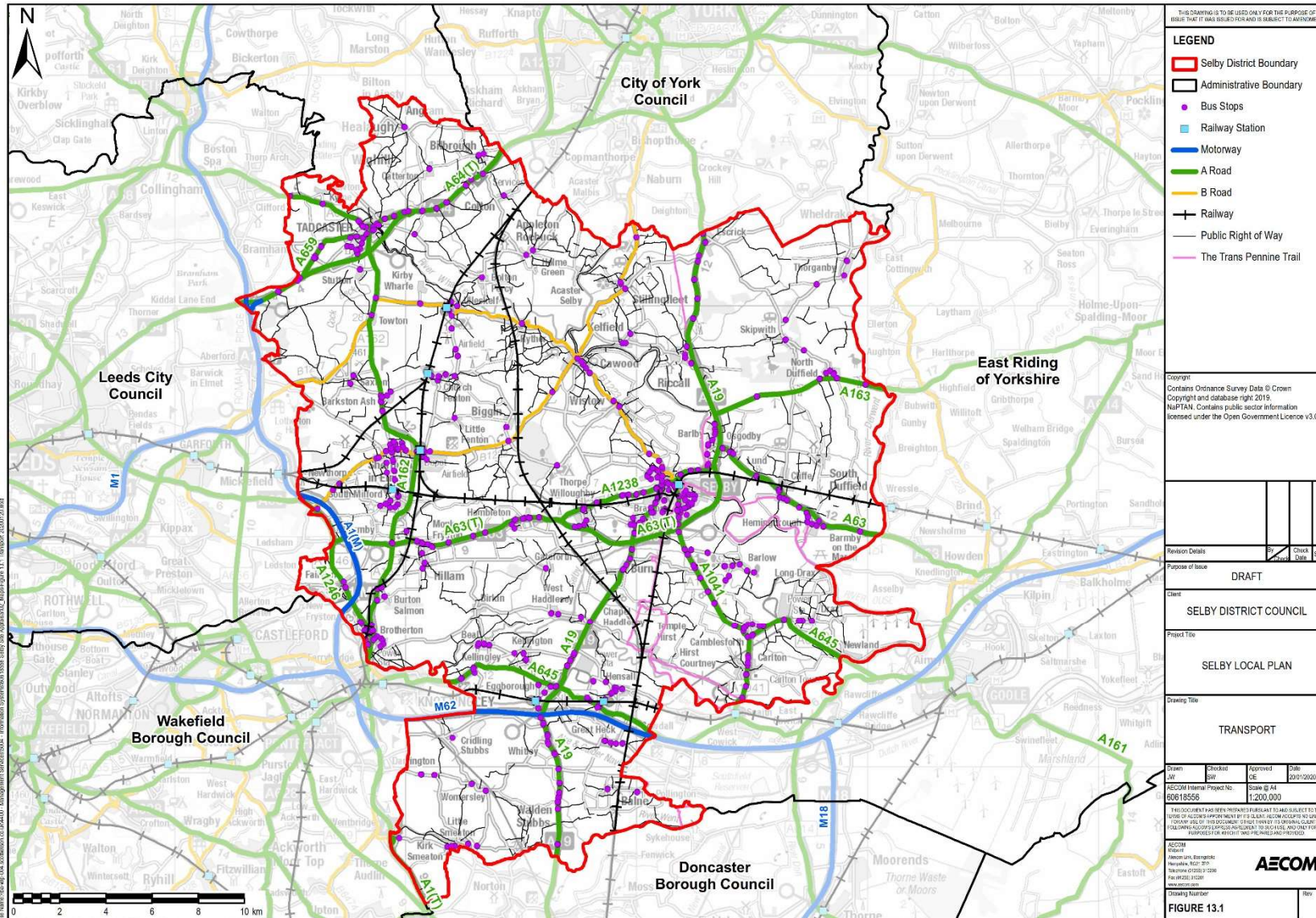
Figure 13.2 Method of travel to work⁷²



⁷¹ ONS (2011), Census 2011: 'Car or Van Availability 2011', (Table QS416EW)

⁷² ONS (2011), Census 2011: 'Method of Travel to Work 2011' (Table QS701EW)

- 13.10 A notable aspect of Selby's travel to work pattern is that a significantly higher proportion of resident's travel by car (49%) compared to the Yorkshire and Humber region (38%) and England (37%) as a whole. Conversely, travel to work by bus (2.2%) is less than half the corresponding figure for the region (5.3%) and England (4.5%). Commuting by walking and cycling is also low in relation to Yorkshire and Humber region and England as a whole. Figure 13.1 maps the transport network in the District.
- 13.11 The 2017/18 Selby Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) noted that bicycle use has increased in the period but that there also been an increase in reliance on private cars since 2011 with an increase of just under 12% in motor vehicle journeys recorded since 2013. Furthermore, the number of bus journeys has decreased in 2017/18.



File Name: sba-fig-06_selbydistrict-boundary Information System: 0618556_sba-fig-06_selbydistrict-boundary.dwg Application: AutoCAD 2010 Project: 20190120

Future baseline

- 13.12 Private vehicle travel is by far the most popular mode of transport in the District. The trend is likely to continue on an upward trajectory as new residential developments are completed. This is likely to exacerbate the congestion problems in Selby with associated adverse impacts on air quality, particularly within the AQMA. The measures stated in the NYLTP (demand reduction, additional highway capacity, traffic management and major highway improvements such as bypasses) may mitigate the congestion to some extent.
- 13.13 Travel by train is likely to increase if the improvements to the network proposed through the Northern Powerhouse Rail and HS2 come to fruition. The currently proposed HS2 route, extends 7km from Leeds (near the M1/A1M junction) to the East Coast Main Line at Church Fenton within Selby District.
- 13.14 There is a notably poor take up of other forms of sustainable transport and this is likely to continue without intervention. There may be room for improvement in local bus and train services within the District.
- 13.15 The major upgrades to the railway network proposed through the Northern Powerhouse Rail combined with HS2 infrastructure are likely to produce significant improvements to passenger and freight transport in Selby and the wider region which is likely to act as catalyst to economic growth in the region. It will also reduce transport related carbon emissions in the area by moving a proportion of freight and passenger transport off the roads and onto trains.
- 13.16 There could be opportunities for future development to better integrate with sustainable transport networks by facilitating more travel to work by walking and cycling, through focussed infrastructure improvements. There could be scope to reduce dependence on car travel as a means of accessing work by enhancing the currently low levels of bus commuting in the District and building on the take up of train travel.

Key issues and objectives

13.17 The following key issues emerge from the context baseline review:

- Around 85% of the population own a private vehicle and cars and vans represent the most popular travel to work method at around 49%. The next most popular method is by foot at just 7%, suggesting a relatively high level of car-dependency. Car ownership may be due to the rural nature of the district and the relatively poor bus services to villages. For example it may be easier for residents to use a car to travel to key transport hubs to catch trains than to travel by bus.
- Selby has good internal and external connectivity to transport networks through excellent access to the Strategic Road Network (SRN) and excellent rail connections.
- Vehicular traffic congestion is an issue in Selby, particularly around the New Street area of Selby where the AQMA is located. Natural population growth and additional growth through new developments is likely to exacerbate the problem.
- Despite the District's excellent rail connections, train travel represents a relatively small proportion of travel to work compared to the national average. This could be due to various factors such as; for example, the lack of frequent bus services from villages to train stations, high train fares (outside the West Yorkshire Metro network) and lack of parking at train stations.

In light of the key issues discussed above it is proposed that Transport should be **SCOPED-IN**. Table 13.1 presents the SEA objective and appraisal supporting questions that will be used to assess the plan in relation to this theme.

Table 13.1: SEA Framework of objectives and assessment questions: Transport

SEA Objective	Supporting Questions
Support the provision of transport infrastructure to meet local population change whilst helping to reduce congestion and travel times, and support sustainable modes of transport.	<p data-bbox="636 360 970 389">Will the option/proposal help to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="684 405 1394 495">• Help provide transport infrastructure to meet local population and demographic change whilst helping to reduce congestion and travel times. <li data-bbox="684 533 1394 622">• Promote infrastructure that maximises accessibility for all and connects new housing developments to the public realm, including key services. <li data-bbox="684 660 1394 786">• Maximise the potential of the District's sustainable transport network by seeking opportunities to connect new development with new and existing services and facilities via sustainable modes of travel. <li data-bbox="684 824 1150 844">• Provision of multi-modal transport hubs

14. Water resources

Context

National

- 14.1 NPPF Key messages from the National Planning Policy Framework⁷³ (NPPF) include that Local Plans should:
- Take a proactive approach to mitigating and adapting to climate change, taking into account the long-term implications for water supply.
 - Prevent new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by unacceptable levels of water pollution.
 - Ensure that, wherever possible, development helps to improve local environmental conditions including water quality, taking into account relevant information such as river basin management plans.
- 14.2 The Water Framework Directive (2000) requires a management plan to be prepared for water catchment areas to inform planning and help meet objectives and obligations in areas such as water efficiency and sustainable drainage.
- 14.3 In this context, River Basin Management Plans (RBMPs) set out a framework for how all river basin stakeholders, including water companies and local communities, can help improve the quality of the water environment. There are eight RBMPs in England which all have a harmonised plan period of 2015-2021. Selby falls within the Humber River Basin District (RBD).
- 14.4 The Water White Paper 2011⁷⁴ sets out the Government's vision for a more resilient water sector. It states the measures that will be taken to tackle issues such as poorly performing ecosystems, and the combined impacts of climate change and population growth on stressed water resources.

Regional

- 14.5 Water Resource Management Plans (WRMP) are prepared by water companies to ensure supply continues to meet demand into the future, even under water stressed conditions. WRMPs cover 25-year planning periods to ensure that long term needs, trends and changes are considered appropriately at a strategic level. Selby is covered by the revised draft Yorkshire Water WRMP 2019–2044. Yorkshire water's supply region includes two water resources zones; the Grid Surface Water Zone (SWZ) which covers Selby and the East SWZ. The plan forecasts a water supply deficit for the Grid Surface Water Zone of 6.49 megalitres per day (Ml/d) by 2035/36 rising to 33.97Ml/d by 2044/45. The plan proposes to tackle this by leakage reduction (40% target) and investment at existing boreholes in Catterick and Brayton. No supply deficit is forecast for the East SWZ.

Local

- 14.6 The Selby Core Strategy (2013) identifies historic over-abstraction as placing significant pressures on water resources throughout the District. It further states that the protection of water resources may influence the location of certain development within the District e.g. large water consuming industrial developments. The District contains significant groundwater supplies including both the Sherwood Sandstone aquifer and the Magnesian Limestone aquifer (which provides a vital water supply for the brewing industry in and around Tadcaster). There are also a number of wells for potable water abstraction in the southern part of the District which form part of a larger well-field for public supply. However, this water resource is already overcommitted.

⁷³ MHCLG (2019) National Planning Policy Framework [online] available from: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/810197/NPPF_Feb_2019_revised.pdf

⁷⁴ Defra (2011) Water for life (The Water White Paper) [online] available from: <http://www.official-documents.gov.uk/document/cm82/8230/8230.pdf> [last accessed 09/02/18]

Current baseline

- 14.7 Selby District is crossed by the River Ouse and its tributaries; the Wharfe, Aire and the Derwent. Most of the area lies within the flood plain of these rivers at around 6m above sea level. This extensive network of broad, tidal and navigable rivers that drain the District have an important influence on the landscape. Selby is located at the highest point on the river Ouse, navigable by sea-going vessels and was originally an important inland port. Tadcaster is positioned on the River Wharfe. Therefore, water has played an important part in the economy of the District due to the port at Selby and shipbuilding but also the quality of the water, filtered through limestone and gypsum geology has led to the development of the brewing industry in Tadcaster.
- 14.8 The rivers Ouse and the Wharfe comprise 28 natural and 16 heavily modified water bodies and 9 heavily modified lakes. Table 14.1 shows the water framework directive status (2016) for the main water bodies within Selby District. The sectors responsible for not achieving good status within the catchment are cited as the Water Industry (pollution from waste water and physical modifications) followed by Agriculture (pollution from rural areas and physical modifications), and the domestic sector (general public due to pollution from towns, transport and waste water) and Industrial discharge.

Figure 14-1 WFD Status of Water Bodies in Selby District

Waterbody	Overall WFD Status (2016)	WFD Ecology status	WFD Chemical status	Trend	Influential factors
Bishop Dike	Poor	Poor	Good	Deteriorated since 2013	Agriculture and rural land management (fertilisers) Water Industry (sewage discharge) Modifications
Fox Dike/ Carr Dike Source to Selby Dam	Moderate	Moderate	Good	Improved from Poor ecological status in 2013 Chemical status unchanged from Good in 2013.	Agriculture and rural land management (fertilisers) Domestic; general public (septic tanks)
Holmes Dike catchment	Moderate	Moderate	Good	Deteriorated chemical ecological status from Good in 2013 Unchanged Good chemical status in 2013	Modifications Poor soil management (sediment) Water industry (sewerage discharge)
Mill Dike; source to Bishop dike	Moderate	Moderate	Good	Deteriorated chemical ecological status from Good in 2013 Unchanged Good chemical status in 2013	Flood Protection (sediment management) Agriculture; Poor soil management
Ouse from R Wharfe to Upper Humber	Moderate	Moderate	Fail	Unchanged ecological status from (2013)	Agricultural- para DDT/DTT contamination Water Industry (Phosphate)

Waterbody	Overall WFD Status (2016)	WFD Ecology status	WFD Chemical status	Trend	Influential factors
				Chemical status deteriorated from Good in 2013	
Ouse Still/ fleet bk – Kelfield & Wharfe d/s Ryther	Moderate	Moderate	Good	Unchanged since 2013	Modification (flood protection/ urbanisation) Agriculture/ rural land management Water Industry (sewage discharge)
Riccall Dam catchment	Moderate	Moderate	Good	No change since 2013	Agriculture (dissolved oxygen and phosphates) Domestic (sewage) Industry (dissolved Oxygen)
Selby Dam from conf. Fox Dike & Carr Dike to Ouse	Moderate	Moderate	Good	No change since 2013	Agriculture (dissolved oxygen and phosphates) Water Industry (sewage) Industry (dissolved Oxygen & Ammonia)

- 14.9 The Selby Core Strategy (2013) concluded that historic over-abstraction was placing significant pressures on water resources throughout the District and existing water resources are already overcommitted.
- 14.10 The District's potable water is supplied by Yorkshire Water and is within the Grid Surface Water Zone (SWZ), the larger of the two Yorkshire Water SWZs. Yorkshire Water is also the wastewater and sewerage utility for the District.
- 14.11 Groundwater provides a third of our drinking water in England, and it also maintains the flow in many of our rivers. In the Yorkshire water region approximately 45% is from reservoirs, 30% from rivers and 25% from boreholes. It is crucial that these sources are protected to ensure that potable water is completely safe to drink.
- 14.12 The environment Agency (EA) identifies Source Protection Zones (SPZs) for groundwater sources such as wells, boreholes and springs used for public drinking water supply. These zones show the risk of contamination from any activities that might cause pollution in the area. The closer the activity, the greater the risk. There are three main zones (inner, outer and total catchment). The zones are used in conjunction with EA's Groundwater Protection Policy to set up pollution prevention measures in areas which are at a higher risk, and to monitor the activities of potential polluters nearby. SPZ1 is defined as the 50-day travel time from any point below the water table to the source. SPZ2 is defined by a 400-day travel time from a point below the water table. SPZ3 is defined as the area around a source within which all groundwater recharge is presumed to be discharged at the source.
- 14.13 The District is affected by source protection zones (SPZs). There is a significant SPZ around Tadcaster and south of Tadcaster (Zones I, II and III). There are six inner protection zones (Zone I) and outer Zone II to the East of Eggborough. Two further SPZs (Zones I & II) are located south west of Selby at Thorpe Willoughby.
- 14.14 Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (NVZs) are areas designated as being at risk from agricultural nitrate pollution. They include about 55% of land in England. Substantial swathes of the rural areas in Selby District fall within NVZs, particularly the area from the north-west to south of Selby and to North East and East of Selby. This is largely due to nitrate fertilisers used in the farming industry in the area. Examples include The Foss

Catchment (trib. Of Wharfe) NVZ which covers large area to the north east of Tadcaster and the Selby Dam (confluence of Fox Dike and Carr Dike to Ouse) NVZ which covers a large area around Sherburn-in-Elmet.

- 14.15 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones are protected areas where the use of certain substances must be carefully managed to prevent the pollution of raw water sources that are used to provide drinking water. The District has a single Drinking Water Safeguard Zone (for Surface Water) , located to east and north east of Selby stretching from Barlby and Osgodby and extending north east to the coast. This designation (SWSGZ6008) pertains to Metaldehyde from pesticide use.

Future baseline

- 14.16 Water availability both within the Selby and in the wider region has potential to be affected by projected growth and by an increased risk of drought as a result of climate change. Poorly planned development could potentially lead to unsustainable pressure on water resources through intensifying demand without providing additional supply.
- 14.17 Future development can potentially affect the designated NVZs and Drinking Water Safeguard Zone in the District due to increased abstraction required to fulfil demand created by growth.
- 14.18 Nitrate and pesticide pollution from agriculture is likely to continue to persist, putting water resources (surface and groundwater) at risk.

Key issues and objectives

- 14.19 The following key issues emerge from the context baseline review:
- A deficit in water supplies is forecast for water supply zone that supplies the District; this is forecast to reach 6.49 megalitres per day (Ml/d) by 2035/36 rising to 33.97Ml/d by 2044/45. Sources for abstraction in the district are reaching capacity meaning that increased efficiency in new homes will be an important part of ensuring stable and safe supply over time.
- 14.20 In light of the key issues discussed above it is proposed that Water Resources should be **SCOPED-IN**. Table 14.2 presents the SEA objective and appraisal supporting questions that will be used to assess the plan in relation to this theme.

Table 14.2: SEA Framework of objectives and assessment questions: Water Resources

SEA Objective	Supporting Questions
Conserve water resources and protect/ enhance the quality of water bodies in the District.	<p>Will the option/proposal help to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote sustainable forms of development which minimises pressure on water resources and minimise water consumption. • Provide sufficient water /wastewater treatment capacity to handle additional flows from new development. • Help maintain and enhance water quality in area by minimising wastewater (domestic, agricultural and industrial) discharges into local water bodies.

15. The SA Framework

The SA Framework

- 15.1 The SA Framework has been established through the identification of key issues and environmental objectives as part of the scoping exercise. This draws upon the baseline position and policy context that has been prepared for a range of SA topics (as set out in Chapters 2-14).
- 15.2 The framework consists of a set of headline objectives and ancillary questions, which will be used to appraise the environmental effects of the draft Development Plan Document (and any reasonable alternatives).
- 15.3 Table 15.1 below outlines the full SA Framework, which brings together the objectives and questions that have been set out at the end of each SA topic chapter. The Framework focuses on those issues that have been identified as the most important to consider in the preparation of the Plan.
- 15.4 The site assessment criteria are listed in Appendix A.

Table 15-1 The SA Framework

Topic	SA objectives	Assessment supporting criteria
Air quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain and improve local air quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seek to minimise air pollution, such as through supporting or enabling the use of low emission technologies and encouraging sustainable modes of transport such as walking and cycling. Locate and design development so that current and future residents will not regularly be exposed to poor air quality.
Biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect, conserve and enhance biodiversity, wildlife habitats and green infrastructure to achieve a net gain and reverse habitat fragmentation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimise, avoid where possible, and compensate harmful effects on biodiversity, both within and beyond designated and non-designated sites of international, national or local significance. Achieve biodiversity net gain including through delivery of multifunctional blue-green infrastructure and the long term enhancement and creation of well-connected, functional habitats that are resilient to the effects of climate change.
Climate change adaptation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adapt to current and future flood risk by directing development away from the areas of the District at the highest risk of flooding from all sources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide sustainable management of current and future flood risk through sensitive and innovative planning, development layout and construction. Minimise flood risk and provide opportunities to deliver SuDs and flood resilient design within new development.
Climate change mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to drive down CO₂ emissions from all sources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seek high standards of energy efficiency in new development, seeking carbon neutral development where possible. Support provision of attractive opportunities to travel by sustainable means. Increase the proportion of energy produced from renewable and low carbon sources Support carbon capture and storage technologies, such as, the Bio Energy

		with Carbon Capture and Storage (BECCS) process at Drax.
Economy and employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain a strong, diversified and resilient economy to enhance employment opportunities and reduce disparities arising from unequal access to training and jobs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that education and skills provision meets the needs of Selby's existing and future labour market and improves life chances for all, including by enabling older people and people with physical and mental health conditions to stay in employment. Maintain and enhance employment opportunities and reduce disparities arising from unequal access to training and jobs. Provides opportunities for all, enhances the vitality of the District's town and local centres including through the identification of further regeneration opportunities, particularly in the most deprived areas. This could include support for the social enterprise, voluntary and community sectors. Recognise the importance of the rural economy and support diversification and opportunities for the sustainable use of land for a range of purposes.
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve the physical and mental health and wellbeing of Selby residents and reduce health inequalities across the District. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target fastest impact in areas of poorest health, including maximising the potential health benefits of multifunctional green infrastructure. Encourage healthy lifestyles (including travel choices) Improve sporting or recreational facilities and access to them Improve access to high quality health facilities Increase residents' access to public open space particularly for urban residents
Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect and enhance sites, features and areas of historic, archaeological, architectural and artistic interest and their settings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect, conserve and enhance designated and undesignated heritage assets, including their setting, significance and contribution to the wider historic landscape and townscape character and cultural heritage of the District. Contribute to the maintenance and enhancement of historic character and cultural heritage through design, layout and setting of new development.
Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that new development meets the varied housing needs of the area, provide affordable and decent housing for all. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support timely delivery of sufficient homes of an appropriate mix of housing types and tenures, including a focus on maximising the potential from strategic brownfield opportunities, to ensure delivery of good quality, affordable and specialist housing that meets the needs of Selby's residents, including older people, people with disabilities and families with children. Support managed expansion of rural communities if it helps to improve the sustainability of those settlements. Whilst large schemes are often considered as a solution to the housing shortage, small sites can cumulatively make a significant contribution to supply and offer a flexibility that larger sites cannot.
Land and soils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the efficient and sustainable use of natural resources, including preserving soil carbon and directing development away from the best and most versatile agricultural land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain the best and most versatile agricultural land and take a sequential approach to the loss of the highest grades (i.e. grade 2)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the risk of land contamination Remediate contaminated land • Minimise the loss of green field land and maximise the use of Brownfield land • Maximise densities
Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and enhance the quality, character and local distinctiveness of the natural and cultural landscape and the built environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and enhance the character, quality and diversity of the Selby's landscapes and townscapes through appropriate design and layout of new development, including the preservation of important open space between settlements.
Population and Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support good access to existing and planned community infrastructure, including green infrastructure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote accessibility and availability to leisure, health and community facilities for new and existing residents and promote an active lifestyle? • Improve perceptions of safety and fear of crime and to help remove barriers to activities and reduce social isolation.? • Provide and enhance community access to green infrastructure in accordance with Accessible Natural Greenspace Standards?
Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the provision of transport infrastructure to meet local population change whilst helping to reduce congestion and travel times. • Support more sustainable and active modes of transport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help provide transport infrastructure to meet local population and demographic change whilst helping to reduce congestion and travel times. • Promote infrastructure that maximises accessibility for all and connects new housing developments to the public realm, including key services. • Maximise the potential of the District's sustainable transport network by seeking opportunities to connect new development with new and existing services and facilities via sustainable modes of travel.
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve water resources and protect/enhance the quality of water bodies in the District. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote sustainable forms of development which minimises pressure on water resources, water consumption • Provide sufficient water /wastewater treatment capacity to handle additional flows from new development. Help maintain and enhance water quality in area by minimising wastewater (domestic, agricultural and industrial) discharges into local water bodies.

16. Next steps

Subsequent steps for the SA process

16.1 Scoping is the first stage in a five-stage SA process:

- Scoping (NPPG Stage A), this SA Scoping Report will accompany the Issues and Options Document for public consultation.
- Appraising reasonable alternatives, with a view to informing preparation of the draft plan, and subsequent assessment of the draft plan (NPPG Stage B)
- Preparation of the SA Report with a view to informing consultation (NPPG Stage C)
- Consultation on the SA Report (NPPG Stage D)
- Publication of a statement at the time of plan adoption which 'tells the story' of plan-making/SA (NPPG Stage E)

16.2 Accordingly, the next stage will therefore involve the development and assessment of reasonable alternatives for the Local Plan. An SA Report will accompany a Draft Local Plan Document for public consultation in due course.

Consultation on the scoping report

16.3 Public involvement through consultation is a key element of the SA process. At this scoping stage, the SEA Regulations require consultation with statutory consultation bodies but not full consultation with the public. This report is, however, also being published for public consultation more widely.

16.4 The statutory consultation bodies are the Environment Agency, Historic England and Natural England. As part of the Issues and Options consultation, this Scoping Report will be provided directly to these three statutory consultees for comment on the content of this Scoping Report, in particular the evidence base for the SA, the identified key issues and the proposed SA Framework.

16.5 All comments received on the Scoping Report will be reviewed and will influence the development of the SA where appropriate.

Appendix A – Site Assessment Criteria

SA Topic	Relevant factors and criteria	Assumptions
Air quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development within AQMA Scale and type of growth could generate increased emissions within 500m of AQMA Scale and type of growth unlikely to lead to notable emissions in AQMA 	<p>There is only the potential to measure proximity to an AQMA and an indication of potential effects given the nature (i.e. is it HGV generating?) and the scale of development</p> <p>There is not potential to model traffic flows as part of the site assessments.</p>
Biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Special Protection Area (SPA) Ramsar site National Nature Reserve (NNR) Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) Site of Special Scientific Interest Impact Risk Zone (SSSI IRZ) Ancient Woodland BAP habitat Woodland Locally Wildlife Sites (LWS) Tree Preservation Orders Biodiversity Opportunity Area (BOA) / Conservation Target Area (CTA) etc. Any other dataset showing areas of local constraint/opportunity 	<p>There is a need to consider intersect and also proximity in most instances, given the risk of impacts e.g. from recreational pressure, disturbance from noise and light, construction activities etc.</p> <p>There will be a need to determine how biodiversity value and potential for net gain can be established consistently.</p>
	<p>Potential for significant negative effects upon biodiversity</p> <p>Potential for negative effects upon biodiversity</p> <p>Neutral effects likely / offsite net gain</p> <p>Good opportunity to achieve net gain on site</p>	
Climate change adaptation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fluvial flood risk zone <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None or limited developable land falling outside of Flood zone 2 / 3 (Housing) None or limited developable land falling outside of Flood zone 2 / 3 (Employment) Partial overlap with flood zone 2/3 (any use) Majority of site within flood zone 1 	<p>Degree of constraint to be determined based upon degree of overlap with Flood Zones 1, 2 and 3, and the potential for on-site mitigation.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surface water flood risk None or limited land affected Some areas affected Significant areas affected 	Degree of constraint to be determined based upon the relative risks and ability to mitigate impacts.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other flood risk (e.g. groundwater) 	
Climate change mitigation	<p><i>Spatial data unlikely to be available.</i></p> <p>Specific studies would need to be commissioned to identify potential wind opportunity areas. Overlap with these areas by residential or employment use would be negative as it would affect the potential for suitable development of such schemes.</p>	
Economy and employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing strategic employment areas • Committed strategic employment areas <p>Loss of existing employment land No loss of employment land Creation of employment land</p>	<p>There is a presumption that employment sites that are located within close proximity to existing strategic areas can benefit from established services. There is also a presumption that sites with good access to strategic transport routes and hubs ought to be marked as particular opportunities.</p> <p>A loss of employment land is presumed to be negative unless there is evidence that the site is poor quality / not attractive for modern business.</p>
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to GP surgery More than 1200m Within 1200m Within 800m Within 400m • Other healthcare facilities? 	If capacity information is available this can be factored into the assessment criteria.
Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registered park or garden • Scheduled monument • Listed building • Conservation area • Locally listed buildings <p>Potential for significant negative effects Potential for minor negative effects Neutral effects Potential for enhancement</p>	There is a need to consider intersect and also setting for all of these constraint features to establish the potential for negative or positive effects.
Housing	<p><i>Spatial data unlikely to be available. It would not be appropriate to suggest that a large site performs better than a small site simply because there is the potential to deliver more homes. Housing objectives could potentially be met through the delivery of numerous small sites, or through delivery of a smaller number of large sites (albeit it is recognised that financial viability, and hence the potential to deliver affordable housing, can be higher at large sites).</i></p>	

<p>Land and soils</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural land quality⁷⁵ <p>More than 10 ha of Grade 1 or 2 agricultural land affected.</p> <p>Up to 10ha of Grade 1 / 2 land affected.</p> <p>Grade 3 land</p> <p>No overlap with agricultural land</p>	<p>Limited data is available to inform the appraisal. The only dataset available for the whole plan area is the national 'provisional agricultural land quality' dataset, which is very low resolution and does not differentiate between grades 3a and 3b. Nevertheless, it is presumed that a higher intersect with Grade 2 and 3 land is less favourable.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contaminated land 	<p>There is a need to ensure consistent data. Past and current landfills are potential sources of contamination. Hazard sites/lines are also helpful.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minerals safeguarding areas <p>Overlap with MSA</p> <p>No overlap with MSA</p>	<p>Overlap with MSAs will be identified. The nature of effects is dependent upon locational factors and so an overlap is not necessarily a constraint.</p>
<p>Population and communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proximity to Primary school <p>More than 1200m</p> <p>Within than 1200m</p> <p>Within 800m</p> <p>Within 400m</p> <p>Within 200m</p> <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secondary school <p>Within 400m</p> <p>Within 800m</p> <p>Within 1200m</p> <p>Within 3km</p> <p>More than 3km</p> <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designated green space / open space <p>Provision of new green space likely due to scale of site</p> <p>Access to sufficient natural greenspace within 200m</p> <p>Access to sufficient natural greenspace within 400m</p> <p>No access to natural greenspace within 400m</p> <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Index of Multiple Deprivation <p>Employment development within top 10% deprived area or within 20min public transport journey.</p> <p>Employment development within top 20% deprived area or within 20min public transport journey.</p> <p>Employment development outside of and more than 20min public transport journey to top 20% deprived areas.</p>	<p>Capacity of schools is not factored into this assessment but is an important issue to consider.</p> <p>Catchment areas and therefore travel times / distance is higher for secondary schools compared to primary schools.</p> <p>There is a presumption that employment development that is accessible to deprived communities should be marked as a potential opportunity.</p>

⁷⁵ Agricultural land is classified into five grades, with grade one being of the best quality. High quality agricultural land is a finite resource, in that it is difficult if not impossible to replace it.

Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National character areas 	Useful to have; however, limited potential to use
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local character areas 	for analysis, unless areas are classified according to capacity/sensitivity. It is presumed that a landscape sensitivity study will be commissioned to allow for the sensitivity of difference land parcels / sites to be established.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local landscape designations / areas of known sensitivity <p>High sensitivity</p> <p>Medium sensitivity</p> <p>Low sensitivity</p> <p>Enhancement of poor quality environment likely</p>	Need to ensure that they are evidenced and identified on a consistent basis across the plan area.
Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bus stop or train station <p>Within 200m</p> <p>Within 400m</p> <p>Within 800m</p> <p>Within 1200m</p> <p>More than 1200m</p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cycle routes <p>Within 200m</p> <p>Within 200-400m</p> <p>More than 400m</p>	
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Groundwater Source Protection Zones (SPZ) <p>Overlap</p> <p>No overlap</p>	It is acknowledged that in practice the presence of a groundwater source protection zone or aquifer does not represent a major constraint for most (non-polluting) types of development.
Other	<p>Watercourses</p> <hr/> <p>PROW</p> <hr/> <p>Settlement boundary</p> <hr/> <p>Aviation zones / noise contours</p> <hr/> <p>Waste water treatment works</p> <hr/> <p>Publicly owned land / MOD land</p> <hr/> <p>Article 4 Direction</p>	Data will be sought.