

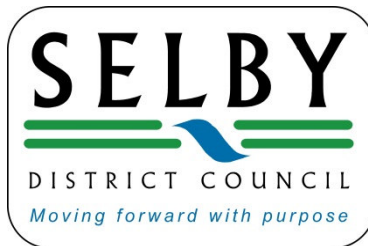
Selby District Council

CS/CD64a

**Part 2 NPPF Compliance Statement
Whole Core Strategy**

Appendix 2 Tabular assessment of the NPPF requirements against the SDCS (as amended)

7 June 2012



Appendix 2

	Relevant elements of NPPF Paragraphs (please refer to NPPF for full text)	Consistent?	Comments and relevant Core Strategy Policies / Paragraphs (not exhaustive)	Further changes required?
1-5	Introduction	✓	-	-
	Achieving sustainable development			
6.	The purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development.	-	-	-
7.	There are three dimensions to sustainable development: economic, social and environmental.	✓	Core Strategy considers these elements	-
8.	These roles should not be undertaken in isolation because they are mutually dependent – gains should be sought jointly. The planning system should play an active role in guiding development to sustainable solutions	✓	Core Strategy provides a joined up approach running though the whole plan	✗
9.	Planning for sustainable development involves seeking positive improvements in the quality of the built, natural and historic environment as well as people quality of life <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Making it easier for jobs to be created in towns, cities, villages ○ Moving form net loss to net gains for nature ○ Replacing poor design with better design ○ Improving conditions in which people live. Work etc ○ Widening choice of high quality homes 	✓	Core Strategy provides a range of aims, objectives and strategic policies which seek positive improvements relating to these topics. (see below for proposed changes o specific policies regarding individual themes)	✗
10.	Plans and decisions need to take local circumstances into account, so that they respond to the different opportunities for achieving sustainable development in different areas.	✓	Core Strategy, based on robust evidence and identifying the key issues and challenges, provides a range of aims, objectives and	✗

	Relevant elements of NPPF Paragraphs (please refer to NPPF for full text)	Consistent?	Comments and relevant Core Strategy Policies / Paragraphs (not exhaustive)	Further changes required?
			strategic policies which provide a place based approach to planning for sustainable development in different parts of the District.	
	The presumption in favour of sustainable development			
11.	Planning law requires that applications for planning permission must be determined in accordance with the development plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise.	-	Development Management	-
12.	It is highly desirable that local planning authorities should have an up-to-date plan in place.	✓	-	-
13.	The National Planning Policy Framework constitutes guidance for local planning authorities and decision-takers both in drawing up plans and as a material consideration in determining applications.	-	-	-
14.	At the heart of the National Planning Policy Framework is a presumption in favour of sustainable development, which should be seen as a golden thread running through both plan-making and decision-taking. For plan-making this means that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • local planning authorities should positively seek opportunities to meet the development needs of their area; • Local Plans should meet objectively assessed needs, with sufficient flexibility to adapt to rapid change, unless: <p>..any adverse impacts of doing so would</p> 	✓	Policies CP2, CP3, CP9	✗

	Relevant elements of NPPF Paragraphs (please refer to NPPF for full text)	Consistent?	Comments and relevant Core Strategy Policies / Paragraphs (not exhaustive)	Further changes required?
	significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in this Framework taken as a whole; or ..specific policies in this Framework indicate development should be restricted.			
15.	Policies in Local Plans should follow the approach of the presumption in favour of sustainable development so that it is clear that development which is sustainable can be approved without delay. All plans should be based upon and reflect the presumption in favour of sustainable development, with clear policies that will guide how the presumption should be applied locally	✗	Need to update core strategy to reflect this specific requirement	✓
16.	Communities engagement in neighbourhood planning. Neighbourhoods should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop plans that support strategic needs of Local Plans • Plan to support development • Identify opportunities to use Neighbourhood Development Order 	-	Not a Core Strategy issue but would be useful to include reference to neighbourhood plans	✓
	Core planning principles			
17.	These 12 principles are that planning should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan led, kept up to date, be based on joint working and cooperation to address larger than local issues • Not scrutiny but creative 	✓	The Core Strategy is supported by up to date evidence, which will be reviewed as and when appropriate. Developed in cooperation to address cross boundary issues	✓

	Relevant elements of NPPF Paragraphs (please refer to NPPF for full text)	Consistent?	Comments and relevant Core Strategy Policies / Paragraphs (not exhaustive)	Further changes required?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objectively identify and then meet the housing, business and other development needs of an area, and respond positively to wider opportunities for growth. Take account of market signals, set out a clear strategy for allocating sufficient land which is suitable for development in their area, taking account of the needs of the residential and business communities; • Seek high quality design • take account of the different roles and character of different areas, promoting the vitality of main urban areas, protecting the Green Belts, intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside and supporting thriving rural communities within it; • support transition to a low carbon future, flood risk, re-use of resources • Allocations of land for development should prefer land of lesser environmental value • encourage the effective use of land by reusing land that has been previously developed (brownfield land); • promote mixed use developments • conserve heritage assets • actively manage patterns of growth to make the fullest possible use of public transport, walking and cycling, and focus significant development in locations which are or can be made sustainable; and 		Principles covered by the Aims and Objectives And cross-cuts through most policies – particularly CP1, CP8, CP12, CP15, CP16. Propose changes to ensure closer alignment to some specifics – Objective 7 and CP12 Proposed changes to strengthen CP8	

	Relevant elements of NPPF Paragraphs (please refer to NPPF for full text)	Consistent?	Comments and relevant Core Strategy Policies / Paragraphs (not exhaustive)	Further changes required?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> take account of and support local strategies to improve health, social and cultural wellbeing for all, and deliver sufficient community and cultural facilities and services to meet local needs. 			
	Delivering sustainable development			
	1. Building a strong, competitive economy			
18.	Commitment to economic growth through planning system	-	-	-
19.	Significant weight should be placed on the need to support economic growth through the planning system	✓	Objective 9 CP2, CP9, CP11	✗
20.	Should plan proactively to meet the development needs of business and support an economy fit for the 21st century	✓	Objective 9, CP1, CP2, Para 6.11, CP9	✗
21.	<p>Recognise and seek to address potential barriers to investment, poor environment or any lack of infrastructure, services or housing. In drawing up Local Plans, local planning authorities should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● set out a clear economic vision and strategy for their area which positively and proactively encourages sustainable economic growth ● set criteria, or identify strategic sites, for local and inward investment to match the strategy and to meet anticipated needs over the plan period; ● support existing business sectors, identify and plan for new or emerging sectors. Policies should be flexible enough to accommodate needs not 	✓	<p>Objectives 9, 10 CP2A, CP9</p> <p>Objective 10 covers infrastructure along with text to and CP8</p> <p>Proposed changes to strengthen CP8</p> <p>Some elements not appropriate for strategic level plan and will be taken into account in further development management and / or site specific parts of the plan</p>	✓

	Relevant elements of NPPF Paragraphs (please refer to NPPF for full text)	Consistent?	Comments and relevant Core Strategy Policies / Paragraphs (not exhaustive)	Further changes required?
	<p>anticipated in the plan and to allow a rapid response to changes in economic circumstances;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●●plan positively for the location, promotion and expansion of clusters or networks of knowledge driven, creative or high technology industries; ●●identify priority areas for economic regeneration, infrastructure provision and environmental enhancement; and ●●facilitate flexible working practices such as the integration of residential and commercial uses within the same unit. 			
22.	<p>Planning policies should avoid the long term protection of sites allocated for employment use where there is no reasonable prospect of a site being used for that purpose. Land allocations should be regularly reviewed. Where there is no reasonable prospect of a site being used for the allocated employment use, applications for alternative uses of land or buildings should be treated on their merits having regard to market signals and the relative need for different land uses to support sustainable local communities</p>	✗	<p>New wording being proposed to CP9 regarding protected employment sites.</p> <p>Some elements not appropriate for strategic level plan and will be taken into account in further development management and / or site specific parts of the plan</p>	✓
	2. Ensuring the vitality of town centres			
23.	<p>Planning policies should be positive, promote competitive town centre environments and set out policies for the management and growth of centres over the plan period. In drawing up Local Plans, local planning authorities should:</p>	✓	<p>Objective 1</p> <p>CP11</p> <p>CP2 - Supports the case for new development in Selby and LSCs to support vitality</p>	✓

	Relevant elements of NPPF Paragraphs (please refer to NPPF for full text)	Consistent?	Comments and relevant Core Strategy Policies / Paragraphs (not exhaustive)	Further changes required?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • recognise town centres as the heart of their communities and pursue policies to support their viability and vitality; • define a network and hierarchy of centres; • define the extent of town centres and primary shopping areas; • promote competitive town centres that provide customer choice and a diverse retail offer and which reflect the individuality of town centres; • retain and enhance existing markets and, create new ones; • allocate a range of suitable sites to meet the scale and type of retail, leisure, commercial, office, tourism, cultural, community and residential development needed in town centres. • allocate appropriate edge of centre sites for main town centre uses that are well connected to the town centre where suitable and viable town centre sites are not available. set policies for the consideration of proposals for main town centre uses which cannot be accommodated in or adjacent to town centres; • recognise that residential development can play an important role in ensuring the vitality of centres and set out policies to encourage residential development on appropriate sites; and • where town centres are in decline, local planning 		CP2A Some elements not appropriate for strategic level plan and will be taken into account in further development management and / or site specific parts of the plan	

	Relevant elements of NPPF Paragraphs (please refer to NPPF for full text)	Consistent?	Comments and relevant Core Strategy Policies / Paragraphs (not exhaustive)	Further changes required?
	authorities should plan positively for their future to encourage economic activity.			
24.	Local planning authorities should apply a sequential test to planning applications for main town centre uses that are not in an existing centre and are not in accordance with an up-to-date Local Plan. They should require applications for main town centre uses to be located in town centres, then in edge of centre locations and only if suitable sites are not available should out of centre sites be considered. When considering edge of centre and out of centre proposals, preference should be given to accessible sites that are well connected to the town centre. Applicants and local planning authorities should demonstrate flexibility on issues such as format and scale	✓	DM but note that CP11 requires proposals to accord with national policy It also says offices should be in town centre or office park locations subject to sequential approach in PPS 4 (which can be can be updated to refer to NPPF) and easily update to NPPF	✓
25.	This sequential approach should not be applied to applications for small scale rural offices or other small scale rural development.	-	DM not a Core Strategy consistency issue. Note however that proposed changes to CP9 now incorporates rural economic issues which would cover this	-
26.	When assessing applications for retail, leisure and office development outside of town centres, ETC	-	Development Management issue	-
27.	Where an application fails to satisfy the sequential test or is likely to have significant adverse impact on one or more of the above factors, it should be refused.	-	Development Management issue.	-
	3. Supporting a prosperous rural economy			

	Relevant elements of NPPF Paragraphs (please refer to NPPF for full text)	Consistent?	Comments and relevant Core Strategy Policies / Paragraphs (not exhaustive)	Further changes required?
28.	<p>Planning policies should support economic growth in rural areas in order to create jobs and prosperity by taking a positive approach to sustainable new development. To promote a strong rural economy, local and neighbourhood plans should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●●support the sustainable growth and expansion of all types of business and enterprise in rural areas,; ●●promote the development and diversification of agricultural and other land-based rural businesses; ●●support sustainable rural tourism and leisure developments; and ●●promote the retention and development of local services and community facilities in villages 	✓	<p>Objective 2 and 9</p> <p>CP1 covers rural locations</p> <p>CP9 states that rural allocations will be made in SADPD, supports re-use of mine sites. But CP9 proposed to be expanded to encompass NPPF elements.</p> <p>CP10 supports rural diversification but is relatively narrow in scope. Propose to delete CP10 and expand CP9 to cover wider rural economy issues.</p>	✓
	4. Promoting sustainable transport			
29.	Government views -transport policies have an important role to play in facilitating sustainable development etc.	-	-	-
30.	In preparing Local Plans, local planning authorities should support a pattern of development which, facilitates the use of sustainable modes of transport	✓	<p>Objectives 1, 3, 8</p> <p>CP1</p>	✗
31.	Local authorities should work with neighbouring authorities and transport providers to develop strategies for the provision of viable infrastructure necessary to support sustainable development, including large scale facilities such as rail freight interchanges, roadside facilities for motorists or transport investment necessary to support strategies for the growth of ports, airports or other major generators of travel	✓	<p>Objective 10</p> <p>Preparation issue rather than policy.</p> <p>However new text proposed to be added to demonstrate how plan prepared in a cooperative manner and text to support CP8 (para 5.126) amended regarding infrastructure.</p>	✓

	Relevant elements of NPPF Paragraphs (please refer to NPPF for full text)	Consistent?	Comments and relevant Core Strategy Policies / Paragraphs (not exhaustive)	Further changes required?
	demand in their areas. The primary function of roadside facilities for motorists should be to support the safety and welfare of the road user.			
32.	All developments that generate significant amounts of movement should be supported by a Transport Statement or Transport Assessment.	✓	CP2A CP12	✗
33.	When planning for ports, airports and airfields etc	-	-	-
34.	Plans and decisions should ensure developments that generate significant movement are located where the need to travel will be minimised and the use of sustainable transport modes can be maximised.	✓	CP1 directs development to towns and more sustainable villages in light of the locations principles set out in the text e.g. accessibility/sustainable modes of transport	✗
35.	Plans should protect and exploit opportunities for the use of sustainable transport modes for the movement of goods or people. Therefore, developments should be located and designed where practical to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • accommodate the efficient delivery of goods and supplies; • give priority to pedestrian and cycle movements, and have access to high quality public transport facilities; • create safe and secure layouts which minimise conflicts between traffic and cyclists or pedestrians, avoiding street clutter and where appropriate establishing home zones; • incorporate facilities for charging plug-in and other ultra-low emission vehicles; and 	✓	CP1 as above CP12 CP16 Further minor amendments to CP12 and CP16 proposed to include more specific references to reflect this paragraph	✓

	Relevant elements of NPPF Paragraphs (please refer to NPPF for full text)	Consistent?	Comments and relevant Core Strategy Policies / Paragraphs (not exhaustive)	Further changes required?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> consider the needs of people with disabilities by all modes of transport. 			
36.	A key tool to facilitate this will be a Travel Plan. All developments which generate significant amounts of movement should be required to provide a Travel Plan	✓	CP12	✗
37.	Planning policies should aim for a balance of land uses within their area so that people can be encouraged to minimise journey lengths for employment, shopping, leisure, education and other activities.	✓	Objectives CP1 - Housing and employment linked to reduce out commuting / locating development in towns and more sustainable villages	✗
38.	For larger scale residential developments in particular, planning policies should promote a mix of uses in order to provide opportunities to undertake day-to-day activities including work on site. Where practical, particularly within large-scale developments, key facilities such as primary schools and local shops should be located within walking distance of most properties.	✓	CP2A Proposed amendments to CP16 include the promotion of mixed uses. Some elements not appropriate for strategic level plan and will be taken into account in further development management and / or site specific parts of the plan	✓
39.	If setting local parking standards for residential and non-residential development, local planning authorities should take into account: <u>etc</u>	-	-	-
40.	Local authorities should seek to improve the quality of parking in town centres so that it is convenient, safe and secure, including appropriate provision for motorcycles.	✓	CP11 – effectively managing off-street parking Some elements not appropriate for strategic level plan and will be taken into account in further development management and / or site specific parts of the plan	✗

	Relevant elements of NPPF Paragraphs (please refer to NPPF for full text)	Consistent?	Comments and relevant Core Strategy Policies / Paragraphs (not exhaustive)	Further changes required?
41.	Local planning authorities should identify and protect, where there is robust evidence, sites and routes which could be critical in developing infrastructure to widen transport choice.	-	Site specific issue which is not necessarily an issue for a strategic policy document. No specific infrastructure routes were identified as part of Core Strategy process. [Note: propose to add text to para 5.126 referring to cross-boundary infrastructure requirements.]	-
	5. Supporting high quality communications infrastructure			
42.	Advanced, high quality communications infrastructure is essential for sustainable economic growth. The development of high speed broadband technology and other communications networks also plays a vital role in enhancing the provision of local community facilities and services.	✓	The Core Strategy does not refer to the specifics of high speed broadband but refers to the need for communication technology at para 5.126 which is considered to be sufficiently flexible to cover any form of new technology. Objective 10 – infrastructure and enhancing community facilities Policy CP11 as amended covers supports new local community services to serve day-to-day needs. Some elements not appropriate for strategic level plan and will be taken into account in further development management and / or site specific parts of the plan	✗
43	Local Plans, should support the expansion of electronic communications networks, and aim to keep the numbers of radio and telecommunications masts and the sites for such	✓	As above	✗

	Relevant elements of NPPF Paragraphs (please refer to NPPF for full text)	Consistent?	Comments and relevant Core Strategy Policies / Paragraphs (not exhaustive)	Further changes required?
	installations to a minimum etc			
44.	Local planning authorities should not impose a ban on new telecommunications development in certain areas, impose blanket Article 4 directions <u>etc.</u>	✓	Not contained for the Core Strategy. Some elements not appropriate for strategic level plan and will be taken into account in further development management and / or site specific parts of the plan	✗
45.	Applications for telecommunications development (including for prior approval under Part 24 of the General Permitted Development Order) should be supported by the necessary <u>etc.</u>	-	Development Management	-
46.	Local planning authorities must determine applications on planning grounds. <u>etc.</u>	-	Development Management	-
	6. Delivering a wide choice of high quality homes			
47	To boost significantly the supply of housing, local planning authorities should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●●use their evidence base to ensure that their Local Plan meets the full, objectively assessed needs for market and affordable housing in the housing market area, as far as is consistent with the policies set out in this Framework, including identifying key sites which are critical to the delivery of the housing strategy over the plan period; ●●identify and update annually a supply of specific deliverable sites sufficient to provide five years worth of housing against their housing requirements with an additional buffer of 5% (moved forward from later 	✓	Appropriate evidence base supports CP2 and CP5 CP2A strategic site identified. CP1, 2 and 3 being amended to strengthen deliverability and need for phased additional sites to provide contingency for Tadcaster. Text changes proposed to refer to monitoring and relevant buffer CP3 sets out the housing implementation strategy Figure 9 is a market housing trajectory and proposed change to include an affordable	✓

	Relevant elements of NPPF Paragraphs (please refer to NPPF for full text)	Consistent?	Comments and relevant Core Strategy Policies / Paragraphs (not exhaustive)	Further changes required?
	<p>in the plan period) to ensure choice and competition in the market for land. Where there has been a record of persistent under delivery of housing, local planning authorities should increase the buffer to 20% (moved forward from later in the plan period) to provide a realistic prospect of achieving the planned supply and to ensure choice and competition in the market for land;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●●identify a supply of specific, developable¹² sites or broad locations for growth, for years 6-10 and, where possible, for years 11-15; • for market and affordable housing, illustrate the expected rate of housing delivery through a housing trajectory for the plan period and set out a housing implementation strategy for the full range of housing describing how they will maintain delivery of a five-year supply of housing land to meet their housing target; and ●●set out their own approach to housing density to reflect local circumstances. 		<p>housing trajectory.</p> <p>Core Strategy sets out strategic approach to density in CP16 and proposed revised text at para 7.77 provides additional explanation of approach.</p> <p>Some elements not appropriate for strategic level plan and will be taken into account in further development management and / or site specific parts of the plan</p>	
48.	<p>Local planning authorities may make an allowance for windfall sites in the five-year supply if they have compelling evidence that such sites have consistently become available in the local area and will continue to provide a reliable source of supply. Any allowance should be realistic having regard to the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment, historic windfall delivery rates and expected future trends, and should not include residential gardens.</p>	✓	<p>Not an issue for Core Strategy housing target but windfalls are taken into account in 5 year supply.</p> <p>Propose clarification of approach in amended paragraph 5.28</p>	✓

	Relevant elements of NPPF Paragraphs (please refer to NPPF for full text)	Consistent?	Comments and relevant Core Strategy Policies / Paragraphs (not exhaustive)	Further changes required?
49.	Housing applications should be considered in the context of the presumption in favour of sustainable development. Relevant policies for the supply of housing should not be considered up-to-date if the local planning authority cannot demonstrate a five-year supply of deliverable housing sites	-	Not a Core Strategy issue	-
50.	To deliver a wide choice of high quality homes, widen opportunities for home ownership and create sustainable, inclusive and mixed communities, local planning authorities should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●●plan for a mix of housing based on current and future demographic trends, market trends and the needs of different groups in the community ●●identify the size, type, tenure and range of housing that is required in particular locations, reflecting local demand; and ●●where they have identified that affordable housing is needed, set policies for meeting this need on site, unless off-site provision or a financial contribution of broadly equivalent value can be robustly justified (for example to improve or make more effective use of the existing housing stock) and the agreed approach contributes to the objective of creating mixed and balanced communities. Such policies should be sufficiently flexible to take account of changing market conditions over time. 	✓	Vision and aims Objective 5 CP2, CP4, CP5, CP6 Supported by SHMA/NYSHMA	✗
51.	Local planning authorities should identify and bring back into residential use empty housing and buildings in line with local housing and empty homes strategies and, where	✓	CP1 CP1A	✗

	Relevant elements of NPPF Paragraphs (please refer to NPPF for full text)	Consistent?	Comments and relevant Core Strategy Policies / Paragraphs (not exhaustive)	Further changes required?
	appropriate, acquire properties under compulsory purchase powers. They should normally approve planning applications for change to residential use and any associated development from commercial buildings (currently in the B use classes) where there is an identified need for additional housing in that area, provided that there are not strong economic reasons why such development would be inappropriate.		CP12 Some elements not appropriate for strategic level plan and will be taken into account in further development management and / or site specific parts of the plan	
52.	Garden Cities	-	-	-
53.	Local planning authorities should consider the case for setting out policies to resist inappropriate development of residential gardens, for example where development would cause harm to the local area	✓	CP1A Propose minor amendments to supporting text to clarify approach to garden land	✓
54.	In rural areas, exercising the duty to cooperate with neighbouring authorities, local planning authorities 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. Local planning authorities should in particular consider whether allowing some market housing would facilitate the provision of significant additional affordable housing to meet local needs.	✓	CP6 only allows 100% Affordable Housing Propose amendments to Para 5.97 to explain council's approach to market housing on rural exceptions sites and intention that will consider detailed policy/site specifics in future DPD.	✓
55.	To promote sustainable development in rural areas, housing should be located where it will enhance or maintain the vitality of rural communities. For example, where there are groups of smaller settlements, development in one village may support services in a village nearby. Local planning authorities should avoid new isolated homes in the	✓	Spirit covered in CP1 but propose to amend policy to refer to the specifics of this paragraph	✓

	Relevant elements of NPPF Paragraphs (please refer to NPPF for full text)	Consistent?	Comments and relevant Core Strategy Policies / Paragraphs (not exhaustive)	Further changes required?
	countryside unless there are special circumstances etc.			
	7. Requiring good design			
56.	The Government attaches great importance to the design of the built environment. Good design is a key aspect of sustainable development, is indivisible from good planning, and should contribute positively to making places better for people	✓	Aims Objective 12 CP16 Amendments to para 7.71 and 7.74 to ensure more closely reflects NPPF	✓
57.	It is important to plan positively for the achievement of high quality and inclusive design for all development, including individual buildings, public and private spaces and wider area development schemes	✓	Aims Objective 12 CP16 Amendments to para 7.80 to ensure more closely reflects NPPF	✓
58.	Local and neighbourhood plans should develop robust and comprehensive policies that set out the quality of development that will be expected for the area. Such policies should be based on stated objectives for the future of the area and an understanding and evaluation of its defining characteristics. Planning policies and decisions should aim to ensure that developments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • function well • establish a strong sense of place • optimise the opportunities of the site to accommodate development, create and sustain a mix of uses 	✓	Aims Objective 12 CP16 Amendments to some paras in section 7 and add more details to CP16 to ensure more closely reflects NPPF Some elements not appropriate for strategic level plan and will be taken into account in further development management and / or site specific parts of the plan	✓

	Relevant elements of NPPF Paragraphs (please refer to NPPF for full text)	Consistent?	Comments and relevant Core Strategy Policies / Paragraphs (not exhaustive)	Further changes required?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • respond to local character and history • and reflect density of local surroundings • create safe and accessible environments • are visually attractive, good architecture and appropriate landscaping 			
	59 – 68 Details / determining planning applications		Not Core Strategy issues	
	8. Promoting healthy communities			
69.	<p>The planning system can play an important role in facilitating social interaction and creating healthy, inclusive communities. - shared vision with communities - facilitate neighbourhood planning. Planning policies and decisions, in turn, should aim to achieve places which promote:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●●opportunities for meetings between members of the community - mixed-use developments, strong neighbourhood centres and active street frontages ●●safe and accessible environments where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime <u>etc.</u> ●●safe and accessible developments, containing clear and legible pedestrian routes, and high quality public space, which encourage the active and continual use of public areas. 	✓	<p>Vision, Aims and Objectives</p> <p>Propose to add reference to neighbourhood plans</p> <p>Amend Objective 12 to add achieving places that meets the needs of the community and health and well-being /social interaction</p> <p>Amend CP16 to include social well-being and support community gatherings, mixed uses, active frontages, safe and accessible to all users</p>	✓
70.	To deliver the social, recreational and cultural facilities and services the community needs, planning policies and	✓	<p>CP1, CP8 and CP11</p> <p>Propose changes to CP11 to support new</p>	✓

	Relevant elements of NPPF Paragraphs (please refer to NPPF for full text)	Consistent?	Comments and relevant Core Strategy Policies / Paragraphs (not exhaustive)	Further changes required?
	<p>decisions should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●●plan positively for the provision and use of shared space, community facilities ●●guard against the unnecessary loss of valued facilities and services, particularly where this would reduce the community's ability to meet its day-to-day needs; ●●ensure that established shops, facilities and services are able to develop and modernise ●●ensure an integrated approach to considering the location of housing, economic uses and community facilities and services 		<p>facilities to serve day-to-day needs</p> <p>Propose changes to CP16 – open spaces and community gatherings</p>	
71.	Local planning authorities should take a positive and collaborative approach to enable development to be brought forward under a Community Right to Build Order	✗	New text proposed to refer to Community Right to Build Order,	✓
72.	The Government attaches great importance to ensuring that a sufficient choice of school places is available to meet the needs of existing and new communities. Local planning authorities should take a proactive, positive and collaborative approach to meeting this requirement, and to development that will widen choice in education.	✓	<p>Issues and options and IDP evidence did not identify need for specific new schools</p> <p>CP2A requires school</p>	✗
73.	Planning policies should be based on robust and up-to-date assessments of the needs for open space, sports and recreation facilities and opportunities for new provision. The assessments should identify specific needs and quantitative or qualitative deficits or surpluses of open space, sports and recreational facilities in the local area. Information gained from the assessments should be used to determine what	✓	<p>ROS Strategy (and emerging Countryside and Green Space Strategy)</p> <p>Aims, Objectives 10, 13, 14, 17</p> <p>CP8 – infrastructure requirements</p> <p>Proposed changes to CP16 to promote access to open spaces</p>	✓

	Relevant elements of NPPF Paragraphs (please refer to NPPF for full text)	Consistent?	Comments and relevant Core Strategy Policies / Paragraphs (not exhaustive)	Further changes required?
	open space, sports and recreational provision is required.		Some elements not appropriate for strategic level plan and will be taken into account in further development management and / or site specific parts of the plan	
74.	Existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land, including playing fields, should not be built on	✓	Aims, Objectives 10, 13, 14, 17 Some elements not appropriate for strategic level plan and will be taken into account in further development management and / or site specific parts of the plan [NB existing SDLP policies protect and promote recreation facilities]	✗
75.	Planning policies should protect and enhance public rights of way and access. Local authorities should seek opportunities to provide better facilities for users, for example by adding links to existing rights of way networks including National Trails.	✓	CP15 Proposed changes to CP16 – to create/improve PROW	✓
76.	Local communities through local and neighbourhood plans should be able to identify for special protection green areas of particular importance to them.	-	Not a Core Strategy issue but propose to add new text referring to scope of neighbourhood plans including in respect of Local Green Space	✓
77.	The Local Green Space designation will not be appropriate for most green areas or open space.	-	As above	-
78	Local policy for managing development within a Local Green Space should be consistent with policy for Green Belts.	-	NA	-
	9. Protecting Green Belt land			

	Relevant elements of NPPF Paragraphs (please refer to NPPF for full text)	Consistent?	Comments and relevant Core Strategy Policies / Paragraphs (not exhaustive)	Further changes required?
79 - 89	The Government attaches great importance to Green Belts.	✓	CPXX	✗
90.	Certain other forms of development are also not inappropriate in Green Belt provided they preserve the openness of the Green Belt and do not conflict with the purposes of including land in Green Belt.	✓	CPXX and the reasoned justification refer to the NPPF. [NB relates to renewable energy whilst para 90 refers to minerals extraction but that is more appropriate for Minerals Planning Authority]	✗
91.	When located in the Green Belt, elements of many renewable energy projects will comprise inappropriate development. In such cases developers will need to demonstrate very special circumstances if projects are to proceed.	✓	CPXX and the reasoned justification refer to the NPPF Proposed change to CP14 adds reference to the need for applicants to demonstrate very special circumstances for projects in Green Belt in line with national policy.	✓
92.	Community Forests	-	NA - Already established around England's larger towns and cities.	-
	10. Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change			
93.	Planning plays a key role in helping shape places to secure radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, minimising vulnerability and providing resilience to the impacts of climate change, and supporting the delivery of renewable and low carbon energy and associated infrastructure.	✓	Vision and Aims Objectives 7, 8, 15, 16, 17 CP12, CP13, CP16	✗
94.	Local planning authorities should adopt proactive strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change, taking full account of flood risk, coastal change and water supply and demand considerations.	✓	Aims Objectives 6, 17 CP12, CP13, CP15, CP16	✗

	Relevant elements of NPPF Paragraphs (please refer to NPPF for full text)	Consistent?	Comments and relevant Core Strategy Policies / Paragraphs (not exhaustive)	Further changes required?
95.	To support the move to a low carbon future, local planning authorities should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • plan for new development in locations and ways which reduce greenhouse gas emissions; • actively support energy efficiency improvements to existing buildings; and • when setting any local requirement for a buildings sustainability, do so in a way consistent with the Governments zero carbon buildings policy and adopt nationally described standards. 	✓	Vision and Aims Objectives 7, 8, 15, 16, 17 CP1, CP2 CP13, CP12, CP13, CP16 Some elements not appropriate for strategic level plan and will be taken into account in further development management and / or site specific parts of the plan	✗
96.	In determining planning applications, local planning authorities should expect new development to <u>etc.</u>	-	Development Management	-
97.	To help increase the use and supply of renewable and low carbon energy, local planning authorities should recognise the responsibility on all communities to contribute to energy generation from renewable or low carbon sources. They should: <p style="margin-left: 20px;">have a positive strategy to promote energy from renewable and low carbon sources;</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">design their policies to maximise renewable and low carbon energy development while ensuring that adverse impacts are addressed satisfactorily, including cumulative landscape and visual impacts;</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">consider identifying suitable areas for renewable and low carbon energy sources, and supporting infrastructure</p>	✓	Vision and Aims CP2A CP12, CP13, CP14 Proposed changes to amend text (para 7.56) to refer to future site specific issues / consider identifying suitable areas for RLCE sources. References to opportunities highlighted in new text in Chapter 1 on neighbourhood plans	✓

	Relevant elements of NPPF Paragraphs (please refer to NPPF for full text)	Consistent?	Comments and relevant Core Strategy Policies / Paragraphs (not exhaustive)	Further changes required?
	<p>support community-led initiatives for renewable and low carbon energy, including developments outside such areas being taken forward through neighbourhood planning; and</p> <p>identify opportunities where development can draw its energy supply from decentralised, renewable or low carbon energy supply systems and for co-locating potential heat customers and suppliers.</p>			
98.	When determining planning applications, local planning authorities should: <u>etc.</u>	-	Development Management	-
99.	Local Plans should take account of climate change over the longer term, including factors such as flood risk, coastal change, water supply and changes to biodiversity and landscape. New development should be planned to avoid increased vulnerability to the range of impacts arising from climate change. When new development is brought forward in areas which are vulnerable, care should be taken to ensure that risks can be managed through suitable adaptation measures, including through the planning of green infrastructure.	✓	Aims Objectives 6, 14, 16 CP1, CP12, CP15	✗
100.	Inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding should be avoided by directing development away from areas at highest risk, but where development is necessary, making it safe without increasing flood risk elsewhere. Local Plans should be supported by Strategic Flood Risk Assessment and develop policies to manage flood risk from all sources,	✓	Core Strategy underpinned by SFRA Aims Objectives 6, 14, 16 CP1, CP12, CP15 CP2A	✗

	Relevant elements of NPPF Paragraphs (please refer to NPPF for full text)	Consistent?	Comments and relevant Core Strategy Policies / Paragraphs (not exhaustive)	Further changes required?
	taking account of advice from relevant agencies Local Plans should apply a sequential, risk-based approach to the location of development to avoid where possible flood risk to people and property and manage any residual risk, taking account of the impacts of climate change			
101.	Sequential Test <u>etc.</u>	✓	As above Development Management	✗
102.	Sequential Test <u>etc</u>	✓	As above	✗
103.	When determining planning applications, local planning authorities should ensure flood risk is not increased elsewhere and only consider development appropriate in areas at risk of flooding where, informed by a site-specific flood risk assessment following the Sequential Test, and if required the Exception Test, it can be demonstrated that: <u>etc.</u>	-	Development Management (and as above)	-
104.	Sequential Test <u>etc</u> [applicants]	-	Development Management (and as above)	-
105 – 108	COASTAL AREAS	-	NA	-
	11. Conserving and enhancing the natural environment			
109.	The planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, geological conservation interests and soils; 	✓	Aims Objectives 14,16,17 Proposed changes to Objective 16 to add references to noise/light/soil pollution	✓

	Relevant elements of NPPF Paragraphs (please refer to NPPF for full text)	Consistent?	Comments and relevant Core Strategy Policies / Paragraphs (not exhaustive)	Further changes required?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • recognising the wider benefits of ecosystem services; • minimising impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains in biodiversity where possible, contributing to the Government’s commitment to halt the overall decline in biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures; • preventing both new and existing development from contributing to or being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability; and • remediating and mitigating despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate. 		CP15 and proposed changes to CP15 regarding all types of pollution Proposed change to CP16 to add references to pollution/land instability	
110.	In preparing plans to meet development needs, the aim should be to minimise pollution and other adverse effects on the local and natural environment. Plans should allocate land with the least environmental or amenity value, where consistent with other policies in this Framework.	✓	As above Objective 16 Proposed change to CP1 to refer to land with the least environmental or amenity value Proposed changes to CP15 to protect from all types of pollution	✓
111.	Planning policies and decisions should encourage the effective use of land by re-using land that has been previously developed (brownfield land), provided that it is not of high environmental value. Local planning authorities may continue to consider the case for setting a locally appropriate target for the use of brownfield land	✓	Objective 7 CP1, CP12 Proposed change to CP1 and CP3 (and consequential changes to text) to remove the target of 40%	✓

	Relevant elements of NPPF Paragraphs (please refer to NPPF for full text)	Consistent?	Comments and relevant Core Strategy Policies / Paragraphs (not exhaustive)	Further changes required?
112.	Local planning authorities should take into account the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land. Where significant development of agricultural land is demonstrated to be necessary, local planning authorities should seek to use areas of poorer quality land in preference to that of a higher quality	✗	Proposed changes to Objective 17 to add reference to protecting the best and most versatile agricultural land. Some elements not appropriate for strategic level plan and will be taken into account in further development management and / or site specific parts of the plan	✓
113.	Local planning authorities should set criteria based policies against which proposals for any development on or affecting protected wildlife or geodiversity sites or landscape areas will be judged. Distinctions should be made between the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites, so that protection is commensurate with their status and gives appropriate weight to their importance and the contribution that they make to wider ecological networks.	✓	CP15 provides an appropriate strategic level policy Some elements not appropriate for strategic level plan and will be taken into account in further development management and / or site specific parts of the plan	✗
114.	Local planning authorities should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set out a strategic approach in their Local Plans, planning positively for the creation, protection, enhancement and management of networks of biodiversity and green infrastructure; and • Maintain the character of the undeveloped coast, protecting and enhancing its distinctive landscapes, particularly in areas defined as Heritage Coast, and improve public access to and enjoyment of the coast. 	✓	Objective 14 CP12, CP15, CP16	✗
115. - 116	National Parks, the Broads and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty <u>etc.</u>	-	NA	-

	Relevant elements of NPPF Paragraphs (please refer to NPPF for full text)	Consistent?	Comments and relevant Core Strategy Policies / Paragraphs (not exhaustive)	Further changes required?
117.	To minimise impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity, planning policies should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • plan for biodiversity at a landscape-scale across local authority boundaries; • identify and map components of the local 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 local partnerships for habitat restoration or creation; • promote the preservation, restoration and re-creation of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species populations, linked to national and local targets, and identify suitable indicators for monitoring biodiversity in the plan; • aim to prevent harm to geological conservation interests; 	✓	CP12 CP15 Map 8 – Environmental and cultural assets Selby and other local BAPs	✗
118.	When determining planning applications, local planning authorities should aim to conserve and enhance biodiversity by applying the following principles: etc.	-	Development Management	-
119.	The presumption in favour of sustainable development (paragraph 14) does not apply where development requiring appropriate assessment under the Birds or Habitats Directives is being considered, planned or determined	-	Development Management issue but proposed new LP1 Policy to be added and supporting text to refer to these requirements.	✓
120.	To prevent unacceptable risks from pollution and land	✓	Aims	✓

	Relevant elements of NPPF Paragraphs (please refer to NPPF for full text)	Consistent?	Comments and relevant Core Strategy Policies / Paragraphs (not exhaustive)	Further changes required?
	instability, planning policies and decisions should ensure that new development is appropriate for its location. The effects (including cumulative effects) of pollution on health, the natural environment or general amenity, and the potential sensitivity of the area or proposed development to adverse effects from pollution, should be taken into account. Where a site is affected by contamination or land stability issues, responsibility for securing a safe development rests with the developer and/or landowner.		Objectives 16 Proposed changes to CP12 regarding stability / pollution. Proposed changes to CP15 regarding pollution Development Management issues	
121.	Planning policies and decisions should also ensure that: a site is suitable for its new use taking account of ground conditions and land instability, including from natural hazards or former activities such as mining, pollution arising from previous uses and any proposals for mitigation including land remediation or impacts on the natural environment arising from that remediation; <u>etc.</u>	✓	As above	✓
122.	In doing so, local planning authorities should focus on whether the development itself is an acceptable use of the land, <u>etc.</u>	-	Development Management	-
123.	Planning policies and decisions should aim to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • avoid noise from giving rise to significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life as a result of new development; • mitigate and reduce to a minimum other adverse impacts on health and quality of life arising from noise from new development, including through the use of conditions; • recognise that development will often create some noise; 	✓	Aims Objectives 16 Proposed changes to CP12 regarding stability / pollution. Proposed changes to CP15 regarding pollution and adding reference to areas of tranquillity Proposed changes to CP16 regarding pollution / instability	✓

	Relevant elements of NPPF Paragraphs (please refer to NPPF for full text)	Consistent?	Comments and relevant Core Strategy Policies / Paragraphs (not exhaustive)	Further changes required?
	and <ul style="list-style-type: none"> identify and protect areas of tranquillity which have remained relatively undisturbed by noise and are prized for their recreational and amenity value for this reason. 		Development Management issues Some elements not appropriate for strategic level plan and will be taken into account in further development management and / or site specific parts of the plan	
124.	Planning policies should sustain compliance with and contribute towards EU limit values or national objectives for pollutants, <u>etc.</u>	-	Too detailed for strategic level plan and will be taken into account in further development management and / or site specific parts of the plan	-
125.	By encouraging good design, planning policies and decisions should limit the impact of light pollution from artificial light on local amenity, intrinsically dark landscapes and nature conservation.	✓	Objectives 16, 17 Proposed amendment to CP15 includes 'all types' of pollution which would encompass light pollution	✓
	12. Conserving and enhancing the historic environment			
126.	Local planning authorities should set out in their Local Plan a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets <u>etc.</u>	✓	Aim Objectives 11, 12 CP15, CP16 The Core Strategy provides appropriate strategic level policies which are consistent with the NPPF. Some elements not appropriate for strategic level plan and will be taken into account in further development management and / or site specific parts of the plan	✗

	Relevant elements of NPPF Paragraphs (please refer to NPPF for full text)	Consistent?	Comments and relevant Core Strategy Policies / Paragraphs (not exhaustive)	Further changes required?
127.	When considering the designation of conservation areas, <u>etc.</u>	-	NA	-
128. – 129	In determining applications, local planning authorities should <u>etc.</u>	-	Development Management	-
130.	Where there is evidence of deliberate neglect <u>etc.</u>	-	Not a Core Strategy issue	-
131. - 138	In determining planning applications, local planning authorities should take account of the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets <u>etc.</u>	-	Development Management	-
139.	Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets	✓	CP15 Development Management	✗
140.	Local planning authorities should assess whether the benefits of a proposal for enabling development, <u>etc</u>	-	Development Management	-
141.	Local planning authorities should make information about the significance of the historic environment gathered as part of plan-making or Development Management publicly accessible <u>etc.</u>	-	Not a Core Strategy issue	-
	13. Facilitating the sustainable use of minerals			
142.	Minerals are essential to support sustainable economic growth and our quality of life., it is important to make best use of them to secure their long-term conservation.	✓	Para 7.65 and CP15 (7) – minimising use of non-renewable resources and the amount of waste material Proposed change to Objective 15 to protect natural resources and minerals resources	✓

	Relevant elements of NPPF Paragraphs (please refer to NPPF for full text)	Consistent?	Comments and relevant Core Strategy Policies / Paragraphs (not exhaustive)	Further changes required?
143.	<p>In preparing Local Plans, local planning authorities should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●● identify and include policies for extraction of mineral resource of local and national importance; ●● so far as practicable, take account of the contribution that substitute or secondary and recycled materials and minerals waste would make to the supply of materials, before considering extraction of primary materials, whilst aiming to source minerals supplies indigenously; ●● define Minerals Safeguarding Areas and adopt appropriate policies; ●● safeguard: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — existing, planned and potential rail heads, rail links to quarries, wharfage - for the bulk transport; and —concrete batching, - recycled and secondary aggregate material. ●● set out policies to encourage the prior extraction of minerals; ●● set out environmental criteria, ●● when developing noise limits <i>etc.</i>, and ●● put in place policies to ensure worked land is reclaimed / that high quality restoration and aftercare of mineral sites takes place, - for agriculture / geodiversity, biodiversity, native woodland, the historic environment and recreation. 	✓	<p>As above</p> <p>CP12 and CP16 adopt sustainable construction techniques.</p> <p>CP12 – reuse and recycling of secondary aggregates and other building materials and use of locally sourced materials</p> <p>Some elements not appropriate for strategic level plan and will be taken into account in further development management and / or site specific parts of the plan</p> <p>[NB SEL/7 – Special Policy Area - safeguards port and transshipment opportunities]</p> <p>Some elements more appropriate for Minerals Local Plan – NYCC</p> <p>Development Management</p>	✗
144.	<p>When determining planning applications, local planning authorities should: <u>etc</u></p>	-	<p>Development Management</p>	-

	Relevant elements of NPPF Paragraphs (please refer to NPPF for full text)	Consistent?	Comments and relevant Core Strategy Policies / Paragraphs (not exhaustive)	Further changes required?
			Some elements not appropriate for strategic level plan and will be taken into account in further development management and / or site specific parts of the plan	
145-149	Minerals planning authority	-	NA	-
	Plan making			
	Local Plans			
150.	Local Plans are the key to delivering sustainable development that reflects the vision and aspirations of local communities.	-	Not a Core Strategy issue	-
151.	Local Plans must be prepared with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development. To this end, they should be consistent with the principles and policies set out in this Framework, including the presumption in favour of sustainable development.	-	Core Strategy as a whole consistent as established above	-
152.	Local planning authorities should seek opportunities to achieve each of the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development, and net gains across all three.	-	Core Strategy as a whole consistent as established above	-
153.	Each local planning authority should produce a Local Plan for its area. This can be reviewed in whole or in part to respond flexibly to changing circumstances. Any additional development plan documents should only be used where clearly justified. Supplementary planning documents should be used where they can help applicants make successful	✓	The Core Strategy forms the strategic element of the new Local Plan and clearly set out requirements. Future Site Allocations DPD will provide the site specific policies and Development Management DPD will include any necessary detailed and criteria based	✗

	Relevant elements of NPPF Paragraphs (please refer to NPPF for full text)	Consistent?	Comments and relevant Core Strategy Policies / Paragraphs (not exhaustive)	Further changes required?
	applications or aid infrastructure delivery, and should not be used to add unnecessarily to the financial burdens on development.		policies to assist in planning decisions. Supplementary Planning Documents are only proposed for specific purposes e.g. affordable housing in order to assist the implementation of relevant policies.	
154.	Local Plans should be aspirational but realistic. They should address the spatial implications of economic, social and environmental change. Local Plans should set out the opportunities for development and clear policies on what will or will not be permitted and where. Only policies that provide a clear indication of how a decision maker should react to a development proposal should be included in the plan.	✓	All Core Strategy policies meet this criteria	✗
155.	Early and meaningful engagement and collaboration with neighbourhoods, local organisations and businesses is essential. A wide section of the community should be proactively engaged.	✓	The Core Strategy has fulfilled this requirement. See consultation statement	✗
156.	Local planning authorities should set out the strategic priorities for the area in the Local Plan. This should include strategic policies to deliver: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the homes and jobs needed in the area; • the provision of retail, leisure and other commercial development; • the provision of infrastructure / the provision of health, security, community and cultural infrastructure and other local facilities; and • climate change mitigation and adaptation, conservation and enhancement of the natural and 	✓	Vision, Aims and Objectives and policies in the Core Strategy meet these requirements.	✗

	Relevant elements of NPPF Paragraphs (please refer to NPPF for full text)	Consistent?	Comments and relevant Core Strategy Policies / Paragraphs (not exhaustive)	Further changes required?
	historic environment, including landscape.			
157.	<p>Crucially, Local Plans should plan positively for the development and infrastructure required in the area to meet the objectives, principles and policies of this Framework;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●●be drawn up over an appropriate time scale, preferably a 15-year time horizon, take account of longer term requirements, and be kept up to date; ●●be based on co-operation with neighbouring authorities, public, voluntary and private sector organisations; ●●indicate broad locations for strategic development on a key diagram and land-use designations on a proposals map; ●●allocate sites to promote development and flexible use of land, bringing forward new land where necessary, and provide detail on form, scale, access and quantum of development where appropriate; ●●identify areas where it may be necessary to limit freedom to change the uses of buildings, and support such restrictions with a clear explanation; ●●identify land where development would be inappropriate, for instance because of its environmental or historic significance; and ●●contain a clear strategy for enhancing the natural, built and historic environment, and supporting Nature Improvement Areas where they have been identified. 	✓	<p>The Core Strategy provides for the strategic elements of these requirements and sets the clear framework for future DPDs.</p> <p>Based on RSS as the regional mechanism for cross boundary cooperation. Core Strategy subject to full consultation.</p> <p>Core Strategy includes the Key Diagram and relevant amendments to the existing Proposals Map (e.g. CP2A) CP2, CP9 CP1, CP1A, CP15</p> <p>Some elements not appropriate for strategic level plan and will be taken into account in further development management and / or site specific parts of the plan</p>	✗

	Relevant elements of NPPF Paragraphs (please refer to NPPF for full text)	Consistent?	Comments and relevant Core Strategy Policies / Paragraphs (not exhaustive)	Further changes required?
	Using a proportionate evidence base			
158.	Each local planning authority should ensure that the Local Plan is based on adequate, up-to-date and relevant evidence about the economic, social and environmental characteristics and prospects of the area. Local planning authorities should ensure that their assessment of and strategies for housing, employment and other uses are integrated, and that they take full account of relevant market and economic signals.	✓	Core Strategy evidence base is consistent with this requirement	✗
	Housing			
159.	Local planning authorities should have a clear understanding of housing needs in their area. They should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prepare a Strategic Housing Market Assessment to assess their full housing needs, working with neighbouring authorities where housing market areas cross administrative boundaries. The Strategic Housing Market Assessment should identify the scale and mix of housing and the range of tenures that the local population is likely to need over the plan period which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ..meets household and population projections, taking account of migration and demographic change; ..addresses the need for all types of housing, including affordable housing and the needs of different groups in the community and ..caters for housing demand and the scale of housing supply necessary to meet this demand; 	✓	SHMA / NYSHMA, further housing target work since submission. SHLAA 2011 CP2 CP3	✗

	Relevant elements of NPPF Paragraphs (please refer to NPPF for full text)	Consistent?	Comments and relevant Core Strategy Policies / Paragraphs (not exhaustive)	Further changes required?
	prepare a Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment to establish realistic assumptions about the availability, suitability and the likely economic viability of land to meet the identified need for housing over the plan period.			
	Business			
160.	Local planning authorities should have a clear understanding of business needs within the economic markets operating in and across their area. To achieve this, they should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●●work together with county and neighbouring authorities and with Local Enterprise Partnerships to prepare and maintain a robust evidence base to understand both existing business needs and likely changes in the market; and ●●work closely with the business community to understand their changing needs and identify and address barriers to investment, including a lack of housing, infrastructure or viability. 	✓	The Council fulfil this requirement in undertaking ongoing evidence gathering. For example, specific evidence base covers Employment Land Study and Employment Land Refresh which involve stakeholders working groups. Member of Leeds City Region Board and Local Enterprise Partnership to ensure cross boundary/wider than local issues are addressed.	✗
161.	Local planning authorities should use this evidence base to assess: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●●the needs for land or floorspace for economic development, including both the quantitative and qualitative needs for all foreseeable types of economic activity over the plan period, including for retail and leisure development; ●●the existing and future supply of land available for economic development and its sufficiency and suitability to 	✓	Figure 12 and Policy CP9 (as emended) set out appropriate strategic level employment land policies. Some elements not appropriate for strategic level plan and will be taken into account in further development management and / or site specific parts of the plan. Employment Land Study and Employment Land Refresh assessed employment land	✗

	Relevant elements of NPPF Paragraphs (please refer to NPPF for full text)	Consistent?	Comments and relevant Core Strategy Policies / Paragraphs (not exhaustive)	Further changes required?
	meet the identified needs. Reviews of land available for economic development should be undertaken at the same time as, or combined with, Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessments and should include a reappraisal of the suitability of previously allocated land; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●●the role and function of town centres and the relationship between them, including any trends in the performance of centres; ●●the capacity of existing centres to accommodate new town centre development; ●●locations of deprivation which may benefit from planned remedial action; and ●●the needs of the food production industry and any barriers to investment that planning can resolve. 		supply. Planned Joint SHLAA and Employment LAA will inform scale and location of allocations in SADPD. Retail, Commercial and Leisure Study 2009 has informed Objectives and CP1, CP9, CP11 and this, with any future updates will inform more detailed elements for SADPD/DMDPD	
	Infrastructure			
162.	Local planning authorities should work with other authorities and providers to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • assess the quality and capacity of infrastructure for transport, water supply, wastewater and its treatment, energy (including heat), telecommunications, utilities, waste, health, social care, education, flood risk and coastal change management, and its ability to meet forecast demands; and • take account of the need for strategic infrastructure including nationally significant infrastructure within their areas. 	✓	Core Strategy is based on a sound understanding of infrastructure requirements. Consultation on Issues and Options and at each stage of plan preparation with stakeholders. Infrastructure Delivery Plan informs the Core Strategy and will be continually updated – involves cross boundary stakeholders. Involved in various cross boundary working groups for example on infrastructure and CIL in the sub-region.	✗

	Relevant elements of NPPF Paragraphs (please refer to NPPF for full text)	Consistent?	Comments and relevant Core Strategy Policies / Paragraphs (not exhaustive)	Further changes required?
	Minerals			
163.	Minerals planning authorities should work with other relevant organisations <u>etc.</u>	-	NA (NYCC)	-
	Defence, national security, counter-terrorism and resilience			
164.	Local planning authorities should: work with the Ministry of Defence Strategic Planning Team <u>etc.</u>	-	NA - This has not been identified as an issue in Selby although the Police are consultees.	-
	Environment			
165.	Planning policies and decisions should be based on up-to date information about the natural environment and other characteristics of the area including drawing, for example, from River Basin Management Plans. Working with Local Nature Partnerships where appropriate, this should include an assessment of existing and potential components of ecological networks. A sustainability appraisal which meets the requirements of the European Directive on strategic environmental assessment should be an integral part of the plan preparation process, and should consider all the likely significant effects on the environment, economic and social factors.	✓	The development of the Core Strategy has met these requirements through SA / SEA and for example Selby BAP and working with Natural England, Yorkshire Wildlife Trust, Environment Agency.	✗
166.	Local Plans may require a variety of other environmental assessments, including under the Habitats Regulations where there is a likely significant effect on a European wildlife site (which may not necessarily be within the same local authority area), Strategic Flood Risk Assessment and assessments of the physical constraints on land use.	✓	Core Strategy informed by HRA and SFRA supported by assessments as appropriate and further detailed documents will be assessed as and when required	✗

	Relevant elements of NPPF Paragraphs (please refer to NPPF for full text)	Consistent?	Comments and relevant Core Strategy Policies / Paragraphs (not exhaustive)	Further changes required?
167.	Assessments should be proportionate, and should not repeat policy assessment that has already been undertaken. Wherever possible the local planning authority should consider how the preparation of any assessment will contribute to the plans evidence base. The process should be started early in the plan-making process and key stakeholders should be consulted in identifying the issues that the assessment must cover.	✓	As above	✗
168.	Shoreline Management Plans <u>etc.</u>	-	N/A	-
	Historic environment			
169.	Local planning authorities should have up-to-date evidence about the historic environment in their area and use it to assess the significance of heritage assets and the contribution they make to their environment. They should also use it to predict the likelihood that currently unidentified heritage assets, particularly sites of historic and archaeological interest, will be discovered in the future. Local planning authorities should either maintain or have access to a historic environment record.	✓	Core Strategy based on up-to-date information and English Heritage involved at each stage of preparation process. Some elements not appropriate for strategic level plan and will be taken into account in further development management and / or site specific parts of the plan. Development Management.	✗
170.	Where appropriate, landscape character assessments should also be prepared, integrated with assessment of historic landscape character, and for areas where there are major expansion options assessments of landscape sensitivity.	✓	Landscape Character Assessment prepared with the guidance of Natural England for settlements identified to accommodate development in the Core Strategy.	✗

	Relevant elements of NPPF Paragraphs (please refer to NPPF for full text)	Consistent?	Comments and relevant Core Strategy Policies / Paragraphs (not exhaustive)	Further changes required?
	Health and well-being			
171.	Local planning authorities should work with public health leads and health organisations to understand and take account of the health status and needs of the local population (such as for sports, recreation and places of worship), including expected future changes, and any information about relevant barriers to improving health and well-being.	✓	Ongoing consultation with relevant health authorities and service providers including membership of the IDP group as appropriate.	✗
	Public safety from major accidents			
172.	Planning policies should be based on up-to-date information on the location of major hazards and on the mitigation of the consequences of major accidents.	-	N/A	-
	Ensuring viability and deliverability			
173.	Pursuing sustainable development requires careful attention to viability and costs in plan-making and decision-taking. Plans should be deliverable. Therefore, the sites and the scale of development identified in the plan should not be subject to such a scale of obligations and policy burdens that their ability to be developed viably is threatened. To ensure viability, the costs of any requirements likely to be applied to development, such as requirements for affordable housing, standards, infrastructure contributions or other requirements should, when taking account of the normal cost of development and mitigation, provide competitive returns to a willing land owner and willing developer to enable the	✓	The Core Strategy provides the framework for ensuring that requirements as a result of new development are deliverable and ensure that viability is not threatened. Affordable Housing policy underpinned by viability study and CP5 provides flexibility to ensure specifics are to be determined through negotiation having regard to economic viability and further guidance to be provided through SPD. CP8 provides for further obligations and refers	✗

	Relevant elements of NPPF Paragraphs (please refer to NPPF for full text)	Consistent?	Comments and relevant Core Strategy Policies / Paragraphs (not exhaustive)	Further changes required?
	development to be deliverable.		to the development of a charging mechanism - that will be subject to economic viability testing Various policies for example CP13 includes a viability test.	
174.	Local planning authorities should set out their policy on local standards in the Local Plan, including requirements for affordable housing. They should assess the likely cumulative impacts on development in their area of all existing and proposed local standards, supplementary planning documents and policies that support the development plan, when added to nationally required standards. In order to be appropriate, the cumulative impact of these standards and policies should not put implementation of the plan at serious risk, and should facilitate development throughout the economic cycle. Evidence supporting the assessment should be proportionate, using only appropriate available evidence.	✓	As above	✗
175.	Where practical, Community Infrastructure Levy charges should be worked up and tested alongside the Local Plan. The Community Infrastructure Levy should support and incentivise new development, particularly by placing control over a meaningful proportion of the funds raised with the neighbourhoods where development takes place	✓	CP8 refers to charging mechanism (SDC currently working on developing the CIL)	✗
176.	Where safeguards are necessary to make a particular development acceptable in planning terms (such as environmental mitigation or compensation), the development should not be approved if the measures required cannot be secured through appropriate conditions or agreements <u>etc.</u>	-	Some elements not appropriate for strategic level plan and will be taken into account in further development management and / or site specific parts of the plan. Development Management	-

	Relevant elements of NPPF Paragraphs (please refer to NPPF for full text)	Consistent?	Comments and relevant Core Strategy Policies / Paragraphs (not exhaustive)	Further changes required?
177.	It is equally important to ensure that there is a reasonable prospect that planned infrastructure is deliverable in a timely fashion. To facilitate this, it is important that local planning authorities understand district-wide development costs at the time Local Plans are drawn up. For this reason, infrastructure and development policies should be planned at the same time, in the Local Plan. Any affordable housing or local standards requirements that may be applied to development should be assessed at the plan-making stage, where possible, and kept under review.	✓	IDP – strategic level for the IDP and this will continue and inform future DPDs. CP8 refers to charging mechanism (SDC currently working on developing the CIL)	✗
178 - 181	Planning strategically across local boundaries	✓	See also ‘duty to cooperate’ (DTC) statement. Further text proposed to be added to Core Strategy to demonstrate consistency.	✓
	Examining Local Plans			
182.	The Local Plan will be examined by an independent inspector whose role is to assess whether the plan has been prepared in accordance with the Duty to Cooperate, legal and procedural requirements, and whether it is sound. A local planning authority should submit a plan for examination which it considers is “sound” – namely that it is: ●● Positively prepared – the plan should be prepared based on a strategy which seeks to meet objectively assessed development and infrastructure requirements, including unmet requirements from neighbouring authorities where it is reasonable to do so and consistent with achieving sustainable development;	✓	The submitted plan with proposed changes is considered sound. It has been positively prepared Core Strategy takes into account cross-boundary issues – new text in Chapter 2 sets out wider cooperation issues. Based on objectively assessed evidence no unmet requirements from neighbouring authorities have been identified (and it would not be considered reasonable at this stage to do so)	-

	Relevant elements of NPPF Paragraphs (please refer to NPPF for full text)	Consistent?	Comments and relevant Core Strategy Policies / Paragraphs (not exhaustive)	Further changes required?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●●Justified – the plan should be the most appropriate strategy, when considered against the reasonable alternatives, based on proportionate evidence; ●●Effective – the plan should be deliverable over its period and based on effective joint working on cross-boundary strategic priorities; and ●●Consistent with national policy – the plan should enable the delivery of sustainable development in accordance with the policies in the Framework. 		<p>Vision, aims and objectives and strategic policies including CP1, CP2 and CP9 are justified based on proportionate evidence base and consideration of options and taking into account views of local community.</p> <p>The Plan is effective, taking into account cross-boundary strategic objectives (RSS and Interim Spatial Strategy) and policies are deliverable.</p> <p>SDCS and Proposed changes are consistent with up-to-date national policy.</p>	
183 - 185	Neighbourhood plans	-	Not a Core Strategy issue but text added to Chapter 1 to highlight opportunities	✓
186 - 187	Decision-taking	-	Development Management	-
188 - 195	Pre-application engagement and front loading	-	Development Management	-
196 - 198	Determining applications	-	Development Management	-
	Tailoring planning controls to local circumstances			
199.	Local planning authorities should consider using Local Development Orders	-	Not a Core Strategy issue	-
200.	The use of Article 4 directions	-	Not a Core Strategy issue	-
201.	Communities can use Neighbourhood Development Orders and Community Right to Build Orders to grant planning	-	Not a Core Strategy issue but text added to Chapter 1 to highlight opportunities	✓

	Relevant elements of NPPF Paragraphs (please refer to NPPF for full text)	Consistent?	Comments and relevant Core Strategy Policies / Paragraphs (not exhaustive)	Further changes required?
	permission. Where such an order is in, no further planning permission is required for development which falls within its scope.			
202.	Neighbourhood Development Orders and Community Right to Build Orders	✗		✓
203 - 206	Planning conditions and obligations	-	Development Management	-
207	Enforcement	-	Development Management	-
	Annex 1: Implementation			
208. - 217 -	[Transitional arrangements]	-	-	-
218.	Where it would be appropriate and assist the process of preparing or amending Local Plans, regional strategy policies can be reflected in Local Plans by undertaking a partial review focusing on the specific issues involved. Local planning authorities may also continue to draw on evidence that informed the preparation of regional strategies to support Local Plan policies, supplemented as needed by up-to-date, robust local evidence.	✓	Core Strategy based on appropriate evidence and has reviewed housing requirements taking into account up-to-date evidence.	✓
219.	This Framework has been drafted to reflect the law following the implementation of the Localism Act 2011, so, where appropriate, policies will apply only when the relevant legislation is in force.	-	Not a Core Strategy issue but proposed change to text to refer to new legislation	✓
	Annex 2: Glossary			

	Relevant elements of NPPF Paragraphs (please refer to NPPF for full text)	Consistent?	Comments and relevant Core Strategy Policies / Paragraphs (not exhaustive)	Further changes required?
	For example: Affordable housing, Development Plan, Local Plan, Main town centre uses, Rural exception sites, Windfall sites.	✓	No consistency issues but amend text and / or Glossary of terms in Core Strategy to reflect latest / new definitions in NPPF	✓
	Annex 3: Documents replaced by this Framework	✗	Need to update Core Strategy to delete reference to superseded guidance/policy and replace with how it complies with NPPF.	✓