

Log of changes between DPC and Executive Meetings

Para Number/Policy Ref	Change	Reason
Foreword	Text added	
About this consultation	On the 1 April 2023 Selby District Council ceased to exist and the former area became part of a new North Yorkshire Council (as established through the North Yorkshire (Structural Changes) Order 2022). A new Local Plan will be prepared for the new North Yorkshire Council to cover the new geography of the whole of North Yorkshire (outside the National Parks) , however given the advanced stage in its preparation the Local Plan for the former Selby district area will continue. The decision to proceed with the this Local Plan for the former Selby district area was approved by North Yorkshire Council on 23 February 2023 and 21 February 2024 . The 'Plan Area' for this Selby Local Plan is defined as the former Local Planning Authority area which is contiguous with the former Selby District Council administrative boundary, as shown on the Policies Map. The Local Plan sets out the Council's spatial approach for new growth up to 2040 and the policies which will be used for decision making in the former Selby district Local Planning Authority area. Once adopted the Selby Local Plan will replace the existing Selby District Core Strategy Local Plan (2013) and the saved policies of the Selby District Local Plan (2005) for the Plan Area covering the former Selby District area.	For clarity
Introduction	Once adopted the new Local Plan will replace the adopted Selby District Core Strategy Local Plan (2013) and the saved policies in the Selby District Local Plan (2005)	For accuracy
Spatial Portrait Context 3.2 and 3.19	Amended figures from mid-2020 estimate to 2021 ethnic % from 2011 to 2021 census data.	For accuracy
SG2	Amend to Former RAF Church Fenton Airbase	For clarity
SG2	More information on how and why settlements have been placed in the settlement hierarchy can be found in the settlement hierarchy background paper.	For clarity reference to background paper removed
SG9	Amend the first sentence to read: "In order to make the former Selby district area a great place to live and enjoy, all new development should be well designed and beautiful, responding positively to the special character and local distinctiveness of the area.	For clarity and to reflect changes to NPPF Dec 2023

Para Number/Policy Ref	Change	Reason
	In order to achieve this all new development should seek to reflect national and local policies and guidance which promotes high-quality design including the National Design Guide, National Model Design Code, local design codes , Neighbourhood Plans, Conservation Area Appraisals and Village Design Statements”	
SG9	Add new para after para 4.42: Paragraph 134 (National Planning Policy Framework 2023) says that design guides and codes can be prepared at an area-wide, neighbourhood or site specific scale. All guides and codes should be based on effective community engagement and reflect local aspirations for the development of their area, taking into account the guidance contained in the National Design Guide and the National Model Design Code. These national documents should be used to guide decisions on applications in the absence of locally produced design guides or design codes.	To reflect changes to the NPPF Dec 2023
SG10	“Proposals for low carbon and renewable energy storage, transportation networks and generation (including hydrogen transportation networks) will be will be supported where:”	For clarity
SG10	B.3. Community engagement has been undertaken which demonstrates the delivery of environmental, social and economic benefits and how relevant concerns will be addressed/mitigated for;	For Clarity
SG10	B. Proposals to facilitate heat recovery and delivery of community energy systems such as combined heat and power (CHP), combined cooling, heat and power (CCHP) and district heating networks should be explored where; 1. Development is in proximity to existing sources of heat generations; or 2. There is sufficient heat density/demand to anchor loads; and 3. Provision of combined heat and power systems does not cause significant harm to heritage assets.	For clarity
SG10	Amend first sentence as follows: The former Selby district area has a long history in energy generation, with Drax Power Station still the largest supplier of energy in the UK, providing approximately 11% 6% of the UK’s supply in 2022 .	For accuracy
SG10 4.51	Amend the second to last sentence to read:	For clarity

Para Number/Policy Ref	Change	Reason
	<p>“Other national-scale infrastructure projects are also being developed in the District including improvements to the electricity transport network for renewable energy to enable North Sea wind power to access the grid more easily and the Humber Low-Carbon Pipelines project (HCLP) establishing CO₂ and hydrogen transportation networks to facilitate the delivery of carbon capture proposals to decarbonise the Humber Industrial Cluster.“</p>	
SG10	<p>The Policy criteria should be considered for all energy proposals and will need to be scoped out if not relevant. The level of information required in support of a planning application should be proportionate to the scale of the proposal and likely impact. Where wind turbines may have the potential to impact on the bird populations associated with the internationally important nature conservation areas of the Lower Derwent Valley and Skipwith Common (RAMSAR, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and Special Protection Area (SPA)) for example, Habitat Regulations Assessments are likely to be appropriate. when Considerations of potential impacts should encompass infrastructure and transport network implications, this should consider impacts of the construction phase and delivery of components/materials, the operational phase including any hazards such as toppling distances for wind turbines, electrical interference or disruption and safety for low-flying planes and the decommissioning phase. Appropriate organisation and bodies should be consulted by the applicant and there should be no significant decrease in the quality of existing provision of these facilities and services or a clear delivery and monitoring plan of how they will be mitigated. Where wind turbines may have the potential to impact on the bird populations associated with the internationally important nature conservation areas of the Lower Derwent Valley and Skipwith Common (Ramsar, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and Special Protection Area (SPA)) for example, Habitats Regulations Assessments are likely to be appropriate.</p>	To reflect HRA
SG11	<p>The site falls within areas of lowest flood risk as set out in the most up-to-date Environment Agency flood risk maps and/or Selby District's Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) maps;</p>	For accuracy
SG12	<p>The Historic Parks and Gardens of the former Selby district area;</p>	For clarity
SG12	<p>The designated heritage assets of the former Selby district area</p>	For clarity
SG13	<p>In order to satisfy the requirements of this policy, a Heritage Statement must be undertaken by suitably qualified expertise and submitted in support of any proposals which impact the historic environment.</p> <p>Any applications which impact the historic environment must be accompanied by a Heritage Impact Assessment undertaken by suitably qualified expertise and a Heritage Statement which demonstrates how the scheme has incorporated any recommended mitigation measures.</p>	For clarity

Para Number/Policy Ref	Change	Reason				
SG13	Where there is potential for archaeological remains, applicants will be required to undertake an archaeological field evaluation commensurate to the likelihood and/or significance of the archaeology and use the results to inform the design of the scheme accordingly.	For clarity				
EM2	<table border="1" data-bbox="304 421 1115 520"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="304 421 831 453">Site</th> <th data-bbox="837 421 1115 453">Status</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="304 458 831 520">Core 62 (Former Eggborough Power Station), Eggborough</td> <td data-bbox="837 458 1115 520">Permitted (subject to S106)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Site	Status	Core 62 (Former Eggborough Power Station), Eggborough	Permitted (subject to S106)	For accuracy
Site	Status					
Core 62 (Former Eggborough Power Station), Eggborough	Permitted (subject to S106)					
EM3	Eggborough Power Station was decommissioned in 2018 and has consent for its redevelopment for B2 and B8 employment uses (subject to a S106 agreement) . Drax Group PLC is pioneering carbon capture storage technologies with ambitions for the first zero-carbon industrial cluster.	For accuracy				
EM5	The visitor economy is a priority growth area for the Selby District Economic Development Framework recognised for its importance in the North Yorkshire Economic Growth Strategy 2024-2029 and the Selby District Visitor Economy Strategy (2018-2022 and beyond) aims to develop the area's visitor offer so that both residents and visitors alike can discover and celebrate its rich cultural heritage.					
IC1	"The sites identified in Part 3 of the Local Plan have been tested and shown to be viable in accordance with infrastructure requirements identified in the Local Plan Viability Study . If at planning application stage the applicant seeks to provide a lower level of infrastructure, they will be required to submit a robust viability assessment for consideration."	For clarity				
IC2	<p>Community facilities play an important role in the sustainability and vitality of our local communities which is reflected in the Settlement Hierarchy and Parish Services Audit. Across the former Selby district area a number of community facilities have been lost or are under threat from redevelopment. Where there are no alternative facilities nearby, and there remains a need for them, their loss can have negative implications for the local community. The National Planning Policy Framework (2023, paragraph 88) lists examples of community facilities, such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues, open spaces, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship.</p> <p>In assessing if a community facility is no longer required for its current or an alternative community purpose, consideration should be given to the Local Plan evidence base. This includes the Parish Services Audit and any other adopted policies and strategies, including Neighbourhood Plans. There should also be consultation with the community, and existing and potential user groups.</p>	For accuracy				

Para Number/Policy Ref	Change	Reason
IC3	<p>In addition to the Green Space Audit (2022), an assessment of formal outdoor playing pitch facilities across the Plan Area has been undertaken through the Playing Pitch Assessment (2020) and the Indoor and Outdoor Sports Facilities Assessment Playing Pitch Strategy and Action Plan (2021) produced which provides a comprehensive audit of existing outdoor sports provision. While there is unlikely to be a requirement for on-site provision for outdoor sports as part of development proposals it is expected that over the course of the Local Plan period demand will increase and additional provision will be required in line with the recommendations set out in the Playing Pitch Strategy. Provision for outdoor sports is across the former Selby district area and it is expected that financial contributions towards improvements rather than new provision would allow for increased capacity to accommodate housing growth in the area. In addition, a needs assessment of Indoor Sports Facilities was carried out in April 2020 and a resultant Indoor Sports Facilities Strategy published in May 2020. While the Local Plan does not require specific indoor requirements to serve new development, the assessment and strategy/action plan should be used to consider the wider sport and recreation provision context across the Plan Area when considering proposals.</p>	For clarity
IC3	<p>The National Planning Policy Framework introduced the concept of Local Green Space, which protects local green areas of special importance to local communities. This enables communities, in particular circumstances, to identify and protect areas that are of value to them through Local and Neighbourhood Plans. Local Green Space, once designated, is subject to the same strong development restrictions as Green Belt, ruling out new development except in very special circumstances. The criteria National Planning Policy Framework (2023, paragraph 106) requires that Local Green Space designation should only be used where the green space is: a) in reasonably close proximity to the community it serves; b) demonstrably special to a local community and holds a particular local significance, for example because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value (including as a playing field), tranquillity or richness of its wildlife; and c) local in character and is not an extensive tract of land.</p>	For accuracy
IC3	<p>The National Planning Policy Framework (2023, paragraph 102) recognises the importance of opportunities for sport and physical activity in the health and well-being of local communities. Support for new New sport and recreation facilities will be supported where it is of an appropriate scale and design. Where possible opportunities should be explored to encourage dual use of new facilities.</p>	For clarity
IC4	Amend B. point 1 as follows:	For clarity

Para Number/Policy Ref	Change	Reason
	<p>“Where new water-related infrastructure (including but not limited to water supply, wastewater treatment and surface water run-off considerations) is needed to serve development, this must:</p> <p>1. Consider the requirements of Policy NE5 (Protecting and Enhancing Rivers and Waterbodies) and contribute towards an improvement in water quality;</p>	
IC4	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p>The Levelling-Up and Regeneration Act has created a legal requirement for certain wastewater treatment works designated by the Defra Secretary of State to be upgraded by 2030, but this list has not yet been published. As identified in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan, some existing wastewater treatment works are capable of accommodating wastewater from new development through the Plan period, while others will require further investment in the medium term, and in some cases new capacity is required to be installed. Allowing new development in advance of such works could compromise water quality, and it is therefore important that necessary new or upgraded capacity in wastewater treatment works must be shown to be deliverable in advance of first occupation. All foul flows from all new development that is located in or close to sewered areas should be directed to the public sewer system.</p>	For clarity
IC4	<p>impact Consider the potential effects upon the natural and historical environment (including but not limited to local archaeology, groundwater, existing ecosystems and designated nature conservation sites and local archaeology); and in the case of European designated nature conservation sites, demonstrating no adverse effects on water quality, level or flow, if necessary, utilising mitigation to achieve this conclusion as set out in Policy NE1 (Protecting Designated Sites and Species.); and ”</p>	For accuracy
IC6	<p>6. New and improved transport facilities associated with the Local and Strategic highway Road Networks and improvements to accessibility of rural areas in line with identified and evidenced needs.</p>	
IC6	<p>F. Supporting development which does not have an adverse impact on the highway network, but this may be acceptable if Contributions are secured may be sought from all development to for both on and off-site mitigation as and where necessary; which may include requirements to provide Transport Statements, Transport Assessments and Sustainable Travel Plans and post-development monitoring may be required of traffic and mitigation measures to ensure that traffic levels agreed through the original permission are not later exceeded..”</p>	For clarity

Para Number/Policy Ref	Change	Reason				
IC6	<p>6.59 As the population grows and technology advances it is appreciated that there may be demand for new roadside facilities. New amenities, be these emergency services rest stops, lorry parks, or more generalised motorist service areas and filling/recharge stations, should also will be supported where these are robustly evidenced in terms of need, can improve highway safety and do not conflict with other designations in the Plan.”</p> <p>6.60 The former Selby district area has extensive rural areas which can often make private car ownership the only viable option for some residents and businesses in these locations. Where opportunities arise to increase accessibility to rural areas and resolve issues, these should be maximised. Any necessary improvements to address the cumulative impact of development across the District road network in the Plan Area should will also also be supported where possible.</p>	For clarity				
IC6	6.61 The County North Yorkshire Council (as the Local Highway Authority) provide guidance on highways safety and car parking for new development proposals. The North Yorkshire County Council Interim Guidance on Transport Issues (2015) relates to all parking which falls under the remit of the County Council (that is, on-street parking in the Plan Area District).	For accuracy				
IC7	6.64 The former Selby District has an extensive Public Rights of Way network which includes the Trans-Pennine Trail, a long-distance route running from the east to west coast which passes through the centre of Selby town.	For accuracy				
IC7	6.65 Any affected Public Rights of Way should be kept open until an official order for their stopping up, temporary closure or diversion has come into effect.	For accuracy				
IC7	6.66 The Policy supports the aims and objectives of the North Yorkshire Rights of Way Improvement Plan (ROWIP), in so far as it applies to the Plan Area Selby District .	For accuracy				
HG1	<table border="1" data-bbox="304 1043 1464 1139"> <tr> <td data-bbox="304 1043 595 1139">EGGB</td> <td data-bbox="602 1043 893 1139">Eggborough</td> <td data-bbox="900 1043 1169 1139">Land west of White House Farm, Low Eggborough Road</td> <td data-bbox="1176 1043 1464 1139">444 109</td> </tr> </table>	EGGB	Eggborough	Land west of White House Farm, Low Eggborough Road	444 109	To reflect housing figures in recently submitted planning application
EGGB	Eggborough	Land west of White House Farm, Low Eggborough Road	444 109			
HG1	The allocation of new sites in the table below and identified on the Policies Map to provide 5,930 5302 dwellings. They will be developed in accordance with the relevant Local Plan policy requirements and the development requirements identified for each site.	To reflect housing figures in recently submitted planning application				

Para Number/Policy Ref	Change	Reason
HG1	Sites to support the delivery of 5930 5302 dwellings over the Plan period can be seen on the Policies Map and the policies for each of these sites can be seen in Part 3 of this Plan.	To reflect housing figures in recently submitted planning application
HG2	E Where relevant, regard should also be taken of the design principles contained in adopted Village Design Statements and Neighbourhood Plans.	As this replicated SG9 part A
HG4	G The design complies with Policy SG9 (Design)	As this replicates SG9
HG10	On By the 1 April 2022 a total of 24 individuals had registered on the former Selby District Council's Self-build and Custom-build Register and a mix of both rural and urban locations were being sought. However, the Council cross references self-build completions and permissions against those on the Register and refreshes the Register each year with opt-in emails, so it is recognised that demand for self-build and custom-build housing will change over time.	
Intro to Maintaining a high quality natural environment	<p>8.1 Selby District has wide areas of countryside and locally distinctive towns and villages which contribute to making the District a special place to live and work. It has many green spaces and opportunities for informal and formal recreation which support good health and well-being. There are areas of high-quality natural environment, diverse important habitats, and good access to landscape and countryside with opportunities for informal and formal recreation which support good health and well-being.</p> <p>8.2 The natural environment, and access to it, play an important role in the health and well-being of local residents, providing access to open spaces for recreation, as a visual amenity and enabling everyone to enjoy the mental and physical health benefits of connecting with nature. Research highlights how access to green</p>	

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	<p>space, such as fields, forests, parks and gardens is linked with a reduced risk of mental and physical health problems, improved mood, and increased life satisfaction. Green spaces provide opportunities to meet and socialise with others. Being around animals and wildlife in their natural habitat is also considered to be beneficial for overall well-being.</p> <p>8.3 8.1 Nature is vital. It provides our life support system, and we cannot survive without it. However, our nature resources are is under threat and damage to plants and wildlife causes devastating changes in the climate. from many sources including direct loss of habitats, nearby land use practices, changes in hydrology and nutrients, disturbance and displacement of wildlife, impact on breeding/migrating birds, pollution, and the effects of climate change. Nature The preservation and restoration of nature is key to the health and well-being of the planet and us. The climate crisis is driving nature's decline; the loss of wildlife and habitats leaves us ill-equipped to reduce our emissions and adapt to change.</p> <p>While Climate change and biodiversity loss are separate issues, they can be interlinked in some instances. Nature's incredible ability to trap carbon safely and provide other important benefits is proven. Nature can make a massive contribution to achieving net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. Nature can make a massive contribution to achieving this, but only if we protect and restore our damaged ecosystems.</p> <p>8.4 8.3 Healthy habitats such as protected wetlands, restored peatlands, wildflower-rich grasslands and native woodlands can slow, store and filter water, reducing the risk of flooding downstream and cleaning water naturally. Woodlands and other wild places clean the air, regulate temperature, and improve our health and well-being. Thriving ecosystems provide the pollinators, soils, nutrients, food and water that support natural resilience. Each of these land uses and spaces can perform a range of over-lapping functions, for example recreation open space may provide for recreation needs but also flood water storage, while tree planting provides amenity and habitat but can also help mitigate flood risk and carbon capture. The concept of the green and blue infrastructure is over-arching and provides links and networks across and beyond the Plan Area District.</p> <p>8.4 (Moved from original 8.2): The natural environment and access to it also play an important role in the health and well-being of local residents, providing access to open spaces for recreation, as a visual amenity and</p>	

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	<p>enabling everyone to enjoy the mental and physical health benefits of connecting with nature. Research highlights how access to green space, such as fields, forests, parks and gardens is linked with a reduced risk of mental and physical health problems, improved mood, and increased life satisfaction. Access to Green spaces provide opportunities to meet and socialise with others. Being around animals and wildlife in their natural habitat is also considered to be beneficial for overall well-being open spaces for recreation, and as a visual amenity, are essential to enabling everyone to enjoy the mental and physical health benefits of connecting with nature.</p> <p>8.5 (moved from original 8.1): The former Selby District has wide areas of countryside and locally distinctive towns and villages which contribute to making the District-Plan Area a special place to live and work. It has many green spaces and opportunities for informal and formal recreation which support good health and well-being. There are areas of high-quality natural environment, diverse important habitats, and good access to landscape and countryside with opportunities for informal and formal recreation which support good health and well-being.</p> <hr/> <p>8.5 8.6 The Environment Act 2021 includes targets to halt the decline of nature by 2030, including requirements for the creation of Local Nature Recovery Strategies and mandatory Biodiversity Net Gain for development and a healthier freshwater environment. The Local Plan seeks to promote development of well-designed places where nature is prioritised and integrated and attractive open spaces are provided in locations which contribute to the quality of a place and to people's quality of life and help meet to achieve the targets of the Act. in the Plan Area.</p>	
NE1	<p>New site added RICC-J Land at Landing Lane</p>	To reflect HRA
NE1	<p>B. Proposals that may directly, indirectly, or cumulatively impact such designations on a Special Area of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Area (SPA) or Ramsar site within or outside the Plan Area will only</p>	For clarity

Para Number/Policy Ref	Change	Reason
NE1	<p>Is located within The 1 kilometre of the Lower Derwent Valley Area of Restraint, buffer must consider the guidance set out in the Lower Derwent Valley Supplementary Planning Document or its successor.</p>	HRA recommendations
NE1	<p>Although the role of protecting European sites regarding abstraction for public water supply and treatment of sewage effluent falls primarily with Yorkshire Water as utilities provider, it is important that development in the Plan Area keeps pace with any improvements in wastewater treatment infrastructure or development of new water supply sources that Yorkshire Water need to implement to protect European sites. As such proposals within the Plan Area must comply with the requirements of Policy IC4 to ensure that water quality or water levels and flow in European sites are not adversely impacted by new development. The following Local Plan allocations have been screened in to require Appropriate Assessment for water quality at the planning application level as they lie within close proximity to European sites that are dependent on good water quality and details of potential impacts will depend on detailed design of all four sites</p>	For accuracy
NE1	Lower Derwent Valley Area of Restraint Map added	For clarity
NE1	<p>Air Pollution from nitrogen or ammonia deposition can also be a threat to protected species. Increased concentrations are most often associated with increased vehicular traffic, and therefore impacts are usually greatest close to roads, and as a result of increased vehicular journeys. The Habitats Regulations Assessment has identified the potential for impacts on the Lower Derwent Valley SAC and Skipwith Common SAC but this is dependent on the volume of increased traffic, which is currently being modelled at a from planned development. Subsequent traffic modelling and air-quality modelling of the volume of increased traffic likely to be generated by allocations within the Plan, and outside the Plan Area level to assess potential air has ruled out adverse impacts from air quality on European designated sites in proximity to the Plan Area.</p>	To reflect HRA

Para Number/Policy Ref	Change	Reason
	Other sites and sources of pollution impacts and any necessary mitigation will need to carry out their own assessments to determine no adverse effects in line with the above policy.	
NE2	B. Major residential development (proposals of 10 dwellings or more and non-residential development proposals of 0.5 hectares or more) will be required to provide a Green and Blue Infrastructure Masterplan, (the detail required will be commensurate with the scale of the development) as part of the overall masterplan for the development site, to be agreed with the Planning Authority. The Green and Blue masterplan should demonstrating (having regard to the latest green and blue infrastructure audit or strategy, Local Nature Recovery Strategy, relevant Catchment management Plans and North and East Yorkshire Ecological Data Centre (NEYEDC) information)-and demonstrate how the development:	For clarity
NE2	The Policy requires that some larger developments provide a Green and Blue Infrastructure Masterplan to be agreed by the Local Planning Authority. Ensuring that the delivery of Green and Blue infrastructure across the Plan Area District is directed to the right location is critical, and a masterplan provides a key mechanism in guiding this process. The masterplan should consider the requirements of relevant river basin catchment plans and North Yorkshire GBI strategies including the Local Nature Recovery Strategy and. The masterplan will set out how a development achieves the requirements set out within this Policy, and the level of detail will be being commensurate with the scale of the development. As set out in the Environment Act the provision of biodiversity net-gain is recognised as a key opportunity to unlock tangible and meaningful restoration and enhancement of the natural environment. The masterplan will ensure green and blue infrastructure is conserved, enhanced and secured with benefits for the area Selby District maximised	For clarity
NE5	These waterbodies provide an important resource to the area District in terms of the supply of water for residential, agricultural and business needs, and support wildlife ecosystems and sites. The European Water Framework Directive (WFD) applies to both surface waters and groundwater. It stipulates that Councils must have regard to River Basin Management Plans (RBMPs) as a framework for implementing the provisions of, and protecting and enhancing the benefits of the Water Framework Directive.	For clarity
NE5	When determining planning applications, the Council, in consultation with the Environment Agency will seek to ensure there will be no unacceptable impact on the quality of surface and groundwater resources. Consideration will be given to "The Environment Agency's Policy and Practice for the protection of approach	For accuracy

Para Number/Policy Ref	Change	Reason
	to groundwater protection” document (2018, or subsequent updates), which provides guidance on the control of development within identified Source Protection Zones	
NE5	<p>The water environment can have a huge impact on ecology and biodiversity and therefore also needs to be considered in the context of protecting designated sites and species (Policy NE1). Within the Selby District the extensive water network presents many opportunities for nature. The Rivers provide extensive habitats and wildlife corridors as well as extensive wetlands. A couple of the most notable examples in the District are the River Ouse as an important route for migratory fish, river and sea lamprey and eels, and the River Derwent as the source of the internally recognised Lower Derwent Valley (LDV) wetland Ramsar AMSAR . It is important that proposals within the Lower Derwent Valley Area of Restraint (identified on the Policies Map) consider the Lower Derwent Valley Supplementary Planning Document which seeks to protect this sensitive area from the adverse impact of recreational use. The Lower Derwent Valley Supplementary Planning Document has been prepared jointly with adjoining Local Planning Authorities and has already been adopted by East Riding of Yorkshire Council. Development which affects water habitats and the ecological environment should also provide Biodiversity Net Gain in line with (Policy NE3), as well as considering any potential harm water removals or discharges and run-offs might have for ecology.</p>	For clarity
NE5	<p>River environments and water frontages are important elements of the landscape character of the former Selby District (particularly in the Lower Derwent Valley) and can contribute to the setting and significance of the Plan Area's District's heritage assets (particularly the River Wharfe in Tadcaster and the River Ouse and Selby Canal in Selby and the River Ouse in Cawood). Where changes to the water environment are being considered it is important that the potential impact on the landscape and heritage assets is considered as well as the opportunities to further reveal, appreciate or understand these assets</p>	For clarity
NE6	<p>8.54 The contribution of trees within the urban areas of the District is an important consideration. Strategies such as the England Tree Strategy and the White Rose Forest Partnership encourage the planting of trees to increase tree cover and consider the suitability of planting trees in urban areas and the benefits these deliver.</p> <p>8.55 Trees and woodland also make a key contribution to green infrastructure and ecological connectivity. New woodland planting is being promoted nationally to enhance and maximise the benefits of tree coverage. The</p>	For clarity

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	<p>Council is working with its neighbouring Authorities and key stakeholders on the White Rose Forest Partnership to increase tree cover as part of the initiative to create a new Northern Forest.</p> <p>Trees, woodland and hedgerows are an important part of the former Selby district area's natural assets. They are an essential component in providing habitat and shelter to a variety of wildlife and make a key contribution to green infrastructure and ecological connectivity. Whilst offering valuable biodiversity, trees and hedgerows also characterise the landscape and contribute to the local distinctiveness of settlements and towns. In addition to providing amenity value they also assist in improving residents' health and well-being.</p> <p>In accordance with paragraph 136 of the NPPF (December 2023) and to meet the requirements of the National Model Design Code (and any local design codes which are adopted), trees make an important contribution to the character and quality of urban environments and all new development should ensure that new streets are tree-lined, (unless in specific cases, there are clear, justifiable and compelling reasons why this would be inappropriate). Strategies such as the England Tree Strategy and the White Rose Forest Partnership also encourage the planting of trees to increase tree cover and consider the suitability of planting trees in urban areas and the benefits these deliver.</p> <p>Trees and woodland also make a key contribution to green infrastructure and ecological connectivity (Moved to opening para).-New woodland planting is being promoted nationally to enhance and maximise the benefits of woodland coverage. The Council is working with its neighbouring Authorities and key stakeholders on the White Rose Forest Partnership to increase tree cover as part of the initiative to create a new Northern Forest.</p> <p>Moved the paragraph regarding Ancient and veteran trees to the end of the policy and signposted back to NE1: Veteran trees and hedgerows are the richest in terms of ecology, landscape and culture, providing an irreplaceable resource. Ancient Woodlands are valuable natural assets and survive relatively undisturbed. As a result, Ancient Woodland presents often unique and complex communities of trees, plants and fungi, as well as insects and other microorganisms. Plantations on Ancient Woodland sites are ancient woods that have been felled and replanted with other tree species. Often, replanting has used conifer species, but this can also include broadleaved planting and non-native species. Although considered damaged, these sites still present the complex soil of Ancient Woodland, and all are considered to contain remnants of the woodland such as species</p>	

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	and organisms which occurred before. Policy NE1 (Protecting Designated Sites and Species) sets out how proposals must consider development which will result in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats such as ancient woodland and aged or veteran trees.	
NE7	B. Developments will only be permitted if the impact on air quality is acceptable, and mechanisms are in place to mitigate adverse impacts and prevent further exposure to poor air quality. This will help to protect human health.	For clarity
NE7	<p>8.62 Air quality in the UK has improved significantly in recent decades, but it continues to be is the biggest environmental risk to public health in the United Kingdom human health, and a source of harm to the natural environment. Studies have shown that exposure to poor air quality can have both short and long-term effects on health. Good air quality is essential for our health, quality of life and the environment. Air becomes polluted when it contains substances which can have a harmful effect on the health of people, animals and vegetation. The main causes of air pollution include transport, domestic combustion, and industrial processes and agriculture. ;with nitrogen dioxide (NO2) and particulate matter (PM) being the key pollutants with regards to local air quality,</p> <p>New Para:-Studies have shown that exposure to poor air quality can have both short and long-term effects on health with children, the elderly and the already vulnerable most affected. In order to restore nature and improve the quality of our environment we must aim to achieve clean air as a key component of this. Poor air quality has consequences for crop yields and, particularly in the case of ammonia and oxides of nitrogen (NOx), significant impacts for the natural environment and biodiversity. Plants such as mosses and lichens are sensitive to ammonia and woodlands and peatlands - both integral to meeting the UK's net zero target, are sensitive to nitrogen. Air Quality also has the potential to harm our economic growth as poorer health harms productivity, increases costs to social care. Where money is invested in interventions for air quality studies in Europe show reductions in PM2.5 increase Gross domestic product (GDP). The Policy approach emphasises the need for both health and environmental protection as well as meeting the NO2 objective.</p>	For clarity
NE7	New Para: The UK is a member of the international Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution and as such must comply with the National Emission Ceilings Regulations 2018. National-level air quality regulations for concentrations are set by the Air Quality Standards Regulations 2010, which set limits for several pollutants, and the Environment Act 2021 sets a further 2 new legally binding long terms targets.	For clarity

Para Number/Policy Ref	Change	Reason
	<p>New Para: The 25 Year Environment Plan (25YEP) set out a framework and vision to help the natural world regain and retain good health for which clean air is a significant goal, and the Environmental Improvement Plan (EIP) 2023 (which is the first 5 year review of the 25YEP) set specific interim targets in relation to Air Quality to achieve this. These include reductions in emissions of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • nitrogen dioxides • sulphur dioxide • PM2.5 • ammonia • Non-methane volatile organic compounds <p>New para: The Local Air Quality Management Framework, underpinned by the Environment Act 1995 sets local limits, put into place through the Air Quality (England) Regulations 2000 (as amended in 2002). The framework requires relevant local authorities to assess the quality of their air and, if it does not comply with relevant concentration limits, put in place a plan to remedy the problem. Defra have also published the Air Quality Strategy for England 2023, which sets out air quality standards, objectives, and measures as part of a delivery plan for improving ambient air quality which all local authorities in England must have regard to and will be updated every 5 years.</p>	
NE7	<p>Amend the paragraph as follows:</p> <p>“The Local Plan spatial strategy directs development to sustainable locations to reduce the need to travel and increases opportunities to use alternative modes such as the use of public transport in order to reduce congestion and car-related air quality impacts. However, consideration needs to be given to a careful balance between renewable and low-carbon energy and local air quality (for example, biomass boilers are good for</p>	To reflect HRA

Para Number/Policy Ref	Change	Reason
	<p>carbon but not necessarily for local air quality). Cycling offers the economic advantages of affordable transport while having the potential to reduce congestion and improve air quality through reduced car use. The Habitats Regulations Assessment, through district level modelling of the volume of increased traffic to be generated by allocations within the plan, has ruled out adverse impacts from air quality on European designated sites in proximity to the Plan area. However, other sites and sources of pollution will need to carry out their own assessments to determine no adverse effects on European Designated Nature Conservation sites in line with the above policy and NE1 (Protecting Designated Sites and Species).</p>	
NE7	<p>The former Selby District Council published an Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) for the AQMA in 2018, the Council, in line with its requirements, approved the Air Quality Action Plan. conjunction with former North Yorkshire County Council and other partners to improve air quality and protect the health of residents. Progress is reviewed and reported every year. This document recognises the impact the Local Plan can have on future air quality. It was intended to be a live document, continuously reviewed and developed to take account of future development, changes in traffic generation and air quality needs. It identifies a number of actions and future measures and progress each year is reported in the Air Quality Annual Status Reports, now produced by North Yorkshire Council.</p> <p>An Air Quality Assessment (AQA) is not necessarily required for all developments in an Air Quality Management Area and a full assessment is only likely to be required for larger sites or those for example which create significant amounts of traffic or pollution for example.</p> <p>The policy does not provide an exhaustive list of all the situations in which an Air Quality Assessment is required. Significant amounts of traffic is defined as that which gives rise to significant changes in traffic volumes of +/- 5% change in annual average daily traffic or peak hour flows within AQMAs or +/- 10% outside Air Quality Management Areas. In line with the Air Quality Action Plan, further supplementary guidance will be prepared that will define the development triggers for different levels of Air Quality Assessment and the Council will also consider the need for emission assessments / damage costs / mitigation statements.</p>	For clarity
NE7	<p>Planning permission plays an important role in improving local air quality and reducing potential emissions caused by development. This includes giving consideration to building materials, highways, transport, electric vehicle charging, and processes and impact pathways. It is also important that design and layout of schemes incorporate exposure reduction measures for both human and environmental exposure such as orientation, location and setting buildings back as well as emission mitigation measures. The Council will consider the need for emission assessments / damage costs / mitigation statements as required.</p>	For clarity

Para Number/Policy Ref	Change	Reason
SELB-B	Provide S106 financial contributions for additional early years, primary, secondary and Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) school places to meet demand arising in the Plan Area as a result of the development on this site, at Staynor Hall, Barwick Parade, Selby High, Brayton Academy, or other schools serving the development.	For accuracy
SELB-BZ	Amend to say:- Develop the site in accordance with a comprehensive phasing masterplan which covers the entire site, in order to provide the appropriate infrastructure requirements in an integrated and economically viable way. The first phase of development must begin with the land immediately to the north of Leeds Road, following the construction of a bridge over the Selby Dam via Meadway, as this enables Leeds Road to be used for construction traffic and provides access into and through the development to reduce newly generated traffic on the existing highway network in the town centre. The site is allocated for mixed use development, but the predominant use is to be residential. The incorporation of the existing green infrastructure areas along Selby Dam as publicly accessible space will reduce the developable area in this location.	For clarity
SELB-BZ	Provide S106 financial contributions for additional early years, primary, secondary and Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) school places to meet demand arising in the Plan Area as a result of the development on this site, at Selby High, Brayton Academy, or other schools serving the development.	For accuracy
SELB-BZ	Due to the identified heritage assets in this location (the eastern part of the site adjoins Leeds Road Conservation Area and a number of Listed Buildings), ensure the design and layout of the development reflects the guidance set out in the Selby Town Conservation Area Appraisal and incorporate the recommended mitigation measures as set out in the Heritage Impact Assessment which has been undertaken to preserve and where appropriate enhance these features.	For accuracy
SELB-BZ	1. The 33.6 hectares of employment development will occur on the undeveloped part of the site. The existing businesses on the site are excluded from the above policy criteria, but they will gain vehicular access from the new distributor road which connects to the A63.	Repetition
SELB-CA	Due to the identified heritage assets in this location (the site is close to Selby Town Conservation Area and a number of Listed Buildings as well as the potential to impact the town's skyline especially Selby Abbey), ensure the design and layout of the development reflects the guidance set out in the Selby Town Conservation Area Appraisal, to preserve Protect and where appropriate enhance the character and setting of Selby Town Centre	For clarity

Para Number/Policy Ref	Change	Reason
	Conservation Area, including maximising views to the Abbey Church and ensuring Selby skyline is not detrimentally impacted.	
Tadcaster introduction	with a population of 5,899 5,926 (2020 2021 ONS Census).	For accuracy
T1	It will also have the benefits of a largely car-free development with off-site car parking for residents provided nearby in a new underground car park.”	For clarity
TADC-AD	Provide S106 financial contributions for additional early years , primary, secondary and Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) school places to meet demand arising in the Plan Area as a result of the development on this site , at Tadcaster Primary, Riverside Primary, Tadcaster Grammar , or other schools serving the development.	To reflect requirements for education
TADC-AE	Provide S106 financial contributions for additional early years , primary, secondary and Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) school places to meet demand arising in the Plan Area as a result of the development on this site , at Tadcaster Primary , Riverside Primary, Tadcaster Grammar, or other schools serving the development.	To reflect requirements for education
TADC-H	Provide S106 financial contributions for additional early years , primary, secondary and Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) school places to meet demand arising in the Plan Area as a result of the development on this site , at Tadcaster Primary , Riverside Primary, Tadcaster Grammar, or other schools serving the development.	To reflect requirement for education
TADC-L	Provide S106 financial contributions for additional early years , primary, secondary and Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) school places to meet demand arising in the Plan Area as a result of the development on this site , at Tadcaster Primary, Riverside Primary, Tadcaster Grammar , or other schools serving the development.	To reflect requirement for education
Sherburn introduction	has a population of 8,069 8,497 (2020 2021 Census)	For accuracy
SHER-H	Provide land for an additional to expand the existing drop off point for at the Athelstan Community Primary School to support existing and new residents .	To reflect requirement for education
Appleton Roebuck	has a population of 908 830 (2020-ONS 2021 Census)	For accuracy

Para Number/Policy Ref	Change	Reason
AERO-I	Provide S106 financial contributions for additional early years , primary, and secondary and Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) school places to meet demand arising in the Plan Area as a result of the development on this site , at Appleton Roebuck Primary, Tadcaster Grammar, or other schools serving the development.	To reflect requirement for education
AERO-K	Provide S106 financial contributions for additional early years , primary, and secondary and Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) school places to meet demand arising in the Plan Area as a result of the development on this site , at Appleton Roebuck Primary, Tadcaster Grammar, or other schools serving the development.	To reflect requirement for education
AERO-N	Provide S106 financial contributions for additional early years , primary, and secondary and Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) school places to meet demand arising in the Plan Area as a result of the development on this site , at Appleton Roebuck Primary, Tadcaster Grammar , or other schools serving the development.	To reflect requirement for education
AERO-N	Wherever possible, retain Retain mature trees and established hedgerows along the boundaries of the site	For clarity
Barlby and Osgodby	has a population of 4,425 4,266 (2020-ONS 2021 Census)	For accuracy
BARL-K	Provide S106 financial contributions for additional early years , primary, and secondary and Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) school places to meet demand arising in the Plan Area as a result of the development on this site , at Barlby Community Primary, Barlby High, or other schools serving the development.	To reflect education needs
BARL-K	Undertake an Appropriate Assessment for recreational pressure from development (having regard to up to date visitor monitoring data and incorporate any required mitigation measures) as the site lies within 5 Kilometres of the LDV or Skipwith Common or 10 kilometres of Humber Estuary.	To reflect HRA
OSGB-C	Provide S106 financial contributions for additional early years , primary, and secondary and Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) school places to meet demand arising in the Plan Area as a result of the development on this site , at Barlby Community Primary, Barlby High, or other schools serving the development.	To reflect education needs
OSGB-D	Provide S106 financial contributions for additional early years , primary, and secondary and Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) school places to meet demand arising in the Plan Area as a result of the development on this site , at Barlby Community Primary, Barlby High, or other schools serving the development.	To reflect education needs

Para Number/Policy Ref	Change	Reason
OSGB-G	Provide S106 financial contributions for additional early years , primary, and secondary and Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) school places to meet demand arising in the Plan Area as a result of the development on this site , at Barlby Community Primary, Barlby High, or other schools serving the development	To reflect education needs
OSGB-I	Undertake an Appropriate Assessment for functionally-linked habitats as the site lies within the typical foraging ranges of species associated with the Lower Derwent Valley and Humber Estuary SPA/Ramsar designations and provides potentially suitable habitat. This should include either evidence that the proposed development site habitat is unsuitable for SPA/Ramsar designated species or assessment of the proposed development sites use by SPA/Ramsar designated species, including through the provision of wintering and passage bird surveys, and if necessary, appropriate mitigation."	To reflect HRA
BRAY-X	Provide S106 financial contributions for additional early years, primary, secondary and Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) school places to meet demand arising in the Plan Area as a result of the development on this site , at Brayton Church of England Primary, St Mary's Catholic Primary, Brayton Academy, or other schools serving the development.	To reflect education requirements
BRAY-Z	Provide S106 financial contributions for additional early years, primary, secondary and Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) school places to meet demand arising in the Plan Area as a result of the development on this site , at Brayton Church of England Primary, St Mary's Catholic Primary, Brayton Academy, or other schools serving the development.	To reflect education requirements
Carlton introduction	has a population of 2,034 2039 (2020 2021 Census)	For accuracy
CARL-G	Provide S106 financial contributions for additional early years, primary, secondary and Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) school places to meet demand arising in the District Plan Area as a result of the development on this site , Carlton Primary, Holy Family Catholic High School, or other schools serving the development.	To reflect education requirements

Para Number/Policy Ref	Change	Reason
CARL-G	<p>Undertake an Appropriate Assessment for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Functionally-linked habitats as the site lies within the typical foraging ranges of species associated with the Lower Derwent Valley and Humber Estuary SPA/Ramsar designations and provides potentially suitable habitat. This should include either evidence that the proposed development site habitat is unsuitable for SPA/Ramsar designated species or assessment of the proposed development sites use by SPA/Ramsar designated species, including through the provision of wintering and passage bird surveys, and if necessary, appropriate mitigation. ii) Recreational pressure from development (having regard to up-to-date visitor monitoring data and incorporate any required mitigation measures) as the site lies within 5 kilometres of the LDV or Skipwith Common or 10 kilometres of the Humber Estuary. 	HRA requirement
CARL-G	has a population of 1439 1378 (2020 2021 Census)	For accuracy
CLIF-O	<p>Provide a well-designed development, that acts as both a gateway to Carlton-Cliffe and as the final piece in completing the linear form of this village. This development occupies an important position in the village of Cliffe because it completes the linear form of the village, from north to south along Main Street and North York Road. The design of the development therefore needs to tie together the existing development to the north and south of the A63. Buildings should be varied in their design and be set back behind front gardens to assist with off-street parking. Development should be no more than two storeys in height.</p>	For clarity
	Provide S106 financial contributions for additional early years , primary, and secondary and Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) school places to meet demand arising in the Plan Area as a result of the development on this site , at Cliffe Primary School, Barlby High, or other schools serving the development.	
CLIF-O	<p>Undertake an Appropriate Assessment for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Functionally-linked habitats as the site lies within the typical foraging ranges of species associated with the Lower Derwent Valley and Humber Estuary SPA/Ramsar designations and provides potentially suitable habitat. This should include either evidence that the proposed development site habitat is unsuitable for SPA/Ramsar designated species or assessment of the proposed 	To reflect the HRA

Para Number/Policy Ref	Change	Reason
	<p style="color: red;">development sites use by SPA/Ramsar designated species, including through the provision of wintering and passage bird surveys, and if necessary, appropriate mitigation; and Recreational pressure from development (having regard to up-to-date visitor monitoring data and incorporate any required mitigation measures) as the site lies within 5 kilometres of the LDV or Skipwith Common or 10 kilometres of the Humber Estuary.</p>	
Eggborough and Whitley	has a population of 3,534 3,633 (2020 2021 ONS Census)	For accuracy
EGGB-S	Provide S106 financial contributions for additional early years , primary, and -secondary and Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) school places to meet demand arising in the Plan Area as a result of the development on this site , at C Whitley and Eggborough Primary School, Brayton Academy, or other schools serving the development.	To reflect education requirements
EGGB-Y	<p style="color: red;">Undertake a Transport Assessment to consider the likely significant impact of the proposal on the highway network. The site lies in close proximity to neighbouring Wakefield Council who are seeking to implement a sustainable transport package, including a new link road, to support the growth and regeneration of Knottingley scheme for a new link road bypassing the town of Knottingley. The Transport Assessment should determine whether it is necessary for planning contributions to be sought from this development to help fund this new road as part of the Knottingley Sustainable Transport Package."</p>	To reflect Wakefield Inspectors Report
Hambleton introduction	has a population of 2,084 2,187 (2020 2021 ONS Census)	For accuracy
HAMB-F	Provide S106 financial contributions for additional early years, primary, secondary and Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) school places to meet demand arising in the Plan Area as a result of the development on this site , Hambleton Church of England primary, Selby High, or other schools serving the development.	To reflect education requirements

Para Number/Policy Ref	Change	Reason
HAMB-N	Provide S106 financial contributions for additional early years , primary, and secondary and Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) school places to meet demand arising in the Plan Area as a result of the development on this site , at Hambleton Church of England primary, Selby High, or other schools serving the development	To reflect education requirements
Hemingbrough Introduction	has a population of 4,974 1,996 (2020 2021 ONS-Census)	For accuracy
HEMB-G	Provide S106 financial contributions for additional early years, primary, secondary and Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) school places to meet demand arising in the Plan Area as a result of the development on this site , at Hemingbrough Primary, Barlby High, or other schools serving the development.	To reflect education requirements
HEMB-G	<p>Undertake an Appropriate Assessment for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Functionally-linked habitats as the site lies within the typical foraging ranges of species associated with the Lower Derwent Valley and Humber Estuary SPA/Ramsar designations and provides potentially suitable habitat. This should include either evidence that the proposed development site habitat is unsuitable for SPA/Ramsar designated species or assessment of the proposed development sites use by SPA/Ramsar designated species, including through the provision of wintering and passage bird surveys, and if necessary, appropriate mitigation; and ii) Water quality (and incorporate any required mitigation measures) as the site has the potential to affect water quality, levels or flow lies within designated SACs/SPAs/Ramsars relatively close proximity to European Sites that are dependent on good water quality. Details of potential impacts will depend on detailed design of the site. Such development must consider potential impacts on hydrological regimes which could affect the integrity of designated habitats, applying appropriate mitigation where deemed necessary, including through measures set out in IC4 and NE5; and iii) Recreational pressure from development (having regard to up-to-date visitor monitoring data and incorporate any required mitigation measures) as the site lies within 5 kilometres of the LDV or Skipwith Common or 10 kilometres of the Humber Estuary. 	To reflect HRA

Para Number/Policy Ref	Change	Reason
HEMB-K	Provide S106 financial contributions for additional early years, primary, secondary and Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) school places to meet demand arising in the Plan Area as a result of the development on this site, at Hemingbrough Primary, Barlby High, or other schools serving the development.	To reflect education requirements
HEMB-K	<p>Undertake an Appropriate Assessment for:</p> <p>i) Water quality (and incorporate any required mitigation measures) as the site has the potential to affect water quality, levels or flow lies within designated SACs/SPAs/Ramsars relatively close proximity to European Sites that are dependent on good water quality. Details of potential impacts will depend on detailed design of the site. Such development must consider potential impacts on hydrological regimes which could affect the integrity of designated habitats, applying appropriate mitigation where deemed necessary, including through measures set out in IC4 and NE5; and</p> <p>Recreational pressure from development (having regard to up-to-date visitor monitoring data and incorporate any required mitigation measures) as the site lies within 5 kilometres of the LDV or Skipwith Common or 10 kilometres of the Humber Estuary.</p>	To reflect HRA
HENS-A	has a population of 824 792 (2021 Census)	For accuracy
HENS-A	Provide S106 financial contributions for additional early years, primary, and secondary and Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) school places to meet demand arising as a result of the development on this site, at Hensall Primary, the Snaith School, or other schools serving the development.	To reflect education requirements
HENS-L	Provide S106 financial contributions for additional early years, primary, and secondary and Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) school places to meet demand arising as a result of the development on this site, at Hensall Primary, the Snaith School, or other schools serving the development.	To reflect education requirements

Para Number/Policy Ref	Change	Reason
HENS-P	Provide S106 financial contributions for additional early years , primary, and -secondary and Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) school places to meet demand arising as a result of the development on this site , at Hensall Primary, the Snaith School, or other schools serving the development.	To reflect education requirements
KELL-B	Provide S106 financial contributions for additional early years , primary, and -secondary and Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) school places to meet demand arising in the Plan Area as a result of the development on this site , at Kellington Primary, Sherburn High, or other schools serving the development.	To reflect education requirements
Monk Fryston and Hillam introduction	has a population of 4,792 1,717 (2020 ONS 2021 Census)	For accuracy
HILL-A	Provide S106 financial contributions for additional early years , primary, and -secondary and Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) school places to meet demand arising in the Plan Area as a result of the development on this site , Monk Fryston Church of England Primary, Sherburn High, or other schools serving the development.	To reflect education requirements
North Duffield introduction	has a population of 4,357 1,305 (2020 ONS 2021 Census)	For accuracy
NDUF-D	Provide S106 financial contributions for additional early years , primary, and -secondary and Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) school places to meet demand arising in the Plan Area as a result of the development on this site , at North Duffield Primary, Barlby High, or other schools serving the development.	To reflect education requirements
NDUF-D	9. Undertake an Appropriate Assessment for: i) (Functionally-linked habitats as the site lies within the typical foraging ranges of species associated with the Lower Derwent Valley and Humber Estuary SPA/Ramsar designations and provides potentially suitable habitat. This should include either evidence that the proposed development site habitat is	To reflect HRA

Para Number/Policy Ref	Change	Reason
	<p>unsuitable for SPA/Ramsar designated species or assessment of the proposed development sites use by SPA/Ramsar designated species, including through the provision of wintering and passage bird surveys, and if necessary, appropriate mitigation; and</p> <p>ii) Water quality (and incorporate any required mitigation measures) as the site has the potential to affect water quality, levels or flow lies within designated SACs/SPAs/Ramsars relatively close proximity to European Sites that are dependent on good water quality. Details of potential impacts will depend on detailed design of the site. Such development must consider potential impacts on hydrological regimes which could affect the integrity of designated habitats, applying appropriate mitigation where deemed necessary, including through measures set out in IC4 and NE5; and</p> <p>iii) Recreational pressure from development (having regard to up-to-date visitor monitoring data and incorporate any required mitigation measures) as the site lies within 5 kilometres of the LDV or Skipwith Common or 10 kilometres of the Humber Estuary.</p>	
NDUF-O	Provide S106 financial contributions for additional early years , primary, and secondary and Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) school places to meet demand arising in the Plan Area as a result of the development on this site , at North Duffield Primary, Barlby High, or other schools serving the development.	To reflect education requirements
Riccall introduction	has a population of 2,424 2,520 (2020 ONS 2021 Census)	For accuracy
RICC-J	Provide S106 financial contributions for additional early years , primary, and secondary and Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) school places to meet demand arising in the Plan Area as a result of the development on this site , at Riccall Primary, Barlby High, or other schools serving the development.	For accuracy
RICC-K	<p>Undertake an Appropriate Assessment for:</p> <p>i) Functionally-linked habitats as the site lies within the typical foraging ranges of species associated with the Lower Derwent Valley and Humber Estuary SPA/Ramsar designations and provides potentially suitable habitat. This should include either evidence that the proposed development site habitat is unsuitable for SPA/Ramsar designated species or assessment of the proposed development sites use by</p>	To reflect the HRA

Para Number/Policy Ref	Change	Reason
	<p style="color: red;">SPA/Ramsar designated species, including through the provision of wintering and passage bird surveys, and if necessary, appropriate mitigation; and ii)Recreational pressure from development (having regard to up-to-date visitor monitoring data and incorporate any required mitigation measures) as the site lies within 5 kilometres of the LDV or Skipwith Common or 10 kilometres of the Humber Estuary.</p>	
Thorpe Willoughby introduction	has a population of 3,343 3,486 (2020-ONS 2021 Census)	For accuracy
THRP-K	Provide S106 financial contributions for additional early years, primary, secondary and Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) school places to meet demand arising in the Plan Area as a result of the development on this site , at Hambleton Church of England Primary, Thorpe Willoughby Primary, Selby High, or other schools serving the development.	To reflect education requirements
THRP-V	Provide a vehicle, cycling and pedestrian access to the site from Leeds Road, which includes traffic calming measures extends a traffic speed reduction to the west of the site along the A63.	For clarity
THRP-V	Provide S106 financial contributions for additional early years , primary, and secondary and Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) school places to meet demand arising in the Plan Area as a result of the development on this site , at Hambleton Church of England Primary, Thorpe Willoughby Primary, Selby High, or other schools serving the development.	To reflect education requirements
THRP-V	The site could support bats, various nesting birds and other wildlife due to the presence of the disused pig breeding buildings to the south. The potential for development to disturb protected species and habitats means that proposals for development of the site will need to be supported by an Ecological Survey and the site to be designed to encourage biodiversity	For consistency

Para Number/Policy Ref	Change	Reason
Ulleskelf Introduction	has a population of 786 829 (2020-ONS 2021 Census)	For accuracy
ULLE-K	Provide S106 financial contributions for additional early years, primary, and secondary and Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) school places to meet demand arising in the Plan Area as a result of the development on this site, at Church Fenton Church of England school, Tadcaster Grammar, or other schools serving the development.	To reflect education requirements