



East Riding Local Plan

Lower Derwent Valley Supplementary Planning Document

Adopted January 2018



EAST RIDING
OF YORKSHIRE COUNCIL

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Executive Summary

Location and importance of the Lower Derwent Valley

The Lower Derwent Valley is the section of the River Derwent corridor between Kexby to the north and Barmby on the Marsh to the south, as well as the area eastwards along the Pocklington Canal and Beck corridor towards Pocklington. City of York Council, East Riding of Yorkshire Council, North Yorkshire County Council and Selby District Council share responsibility as the Local Planning Authority (LPA) for different sections of the Lower Derwent Valley.

It is an area of environmental significance in terms of its importance for biodiversity and landscape. This includes sites that are internationally, nationally and locally important for wildlife, plant and animal species and are protected through the planning system by numerous statutory designations. Significant areas of the Lower Derwent Valley have been designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Areas (SPA), Ramsar sites and a National Nature Reserve (NNR). The Lower Derwent Valley SAC and SPA sites have the highest level of protection from inappropriate development under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2017).

There are no statutory landscape designations afforded to the Lower Derwent Valley. However, the four LPAs adopted and emerging Local Plan policies identify the Lower Derwent Valley as an important and special landscape of unique quality.

Purpose of the document

The four LPAs have worked collaboratively, alongside Natural England and Yorkshire Wildlife Trust, to prepare and agree this document. It seeks to support the implementation of development plan policy across the wider area. This will help provide applicants and planning officers with guidance on preparing and determining planning applications in the Lower Derwent Valley. Where relevant, the guidance is capable of being treated as a material consideration in determining planning applications.

The key objectives are to:

1. Provide an agreed cross-boundary approach to the conservation of the Lower Derwent Valley.
2. Set out the protection afforded to the Lower Derwent Valley through the planning system.
3. Identify the proposals that could have an impact on the Lower Derwent Valley.
4. Identify the enhancements which could be delivered through the planning system to ensure new development protects and enhances the Lower Derwent Valley.

Supplementary Planning Document

This SPD covers only that part of the Lower Derwent Valley that is located within East Riding of Yorkshire. **At this stage, only East Riding of Yorkshire Council has adopted this document as a SPD.** This is due to the fact that the LPAs involved are at different stages in the preparation of their respective Local Plans, and SPDs must relate to adopted Local Plan policies. It will be used by East Riding of Yorkshire Council to consider development proposals within the council's administrative area that could have an impact on the Lower Derwent Valley.

Contents of the document

The document comprises two parts.

1. Part one considers the environmental importance of the Lower Derwent Valley and the protection afforded to the area through the planning system.
2. Part two provides guidance for LPAs and applicants and is directly relevant for development proposals.

Lower Derwent Valley designation

The Lower Derwent Valley is one of the largest and most important examples of traditionally managed species-rich habitat remaining in the United Kingdom. Significant areas of the Lower Derwent Valley have been designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Area (SPA), Ramsar site and National Nature Reserve (NNR). These designations recognise the significance of the wildlife, plant and animal species present in the area.

Defining the boundary to apply the guidance and identifying relevant development proposals

A one kilometre (km) boundary, which is measured from the designated sites, is identified as the core area within which development proposals could impact on the Lower Derwent Valley. In this area, the guidance in the document is particularly important. The document lists the type of development proposals likely to have a significant impact on biodiversity and/or landscape features within this area.

Biodiversity and landscape enhancements

Applicants are encouraged to implement appropriate measures to enhance biodiversity and landscape. Examples of enhancements are provided including the provision of tree and hedgerow planting. These enhancements are particularly relevant to the types of development identified in the document.

The planning application process

LPA's have a duty to consult Natural England before granting planning permission for any development that is in, or likely to affect, a SSSI, SAC, SPA or Ramsar site. Applicants are encouraged to seek pre-application advice to help establish the potential impact of a development proposal. The documentation that may be required to accompany a planning application is set out, including Ecological Appraisal, Protected Species Survey, Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment and 'Habitats Regulation Assessment' (HRA).

Habitats Regulations

Under the Habitats Regulations, LPA's must undertake a formal assessment of the implications of applications which are capable of affecting the designated interest features of SPA, SAC, and Ramsar sites. HRA requires consideration of impacts on a designated site and land that is outside, but functionally connected to, the designated site.

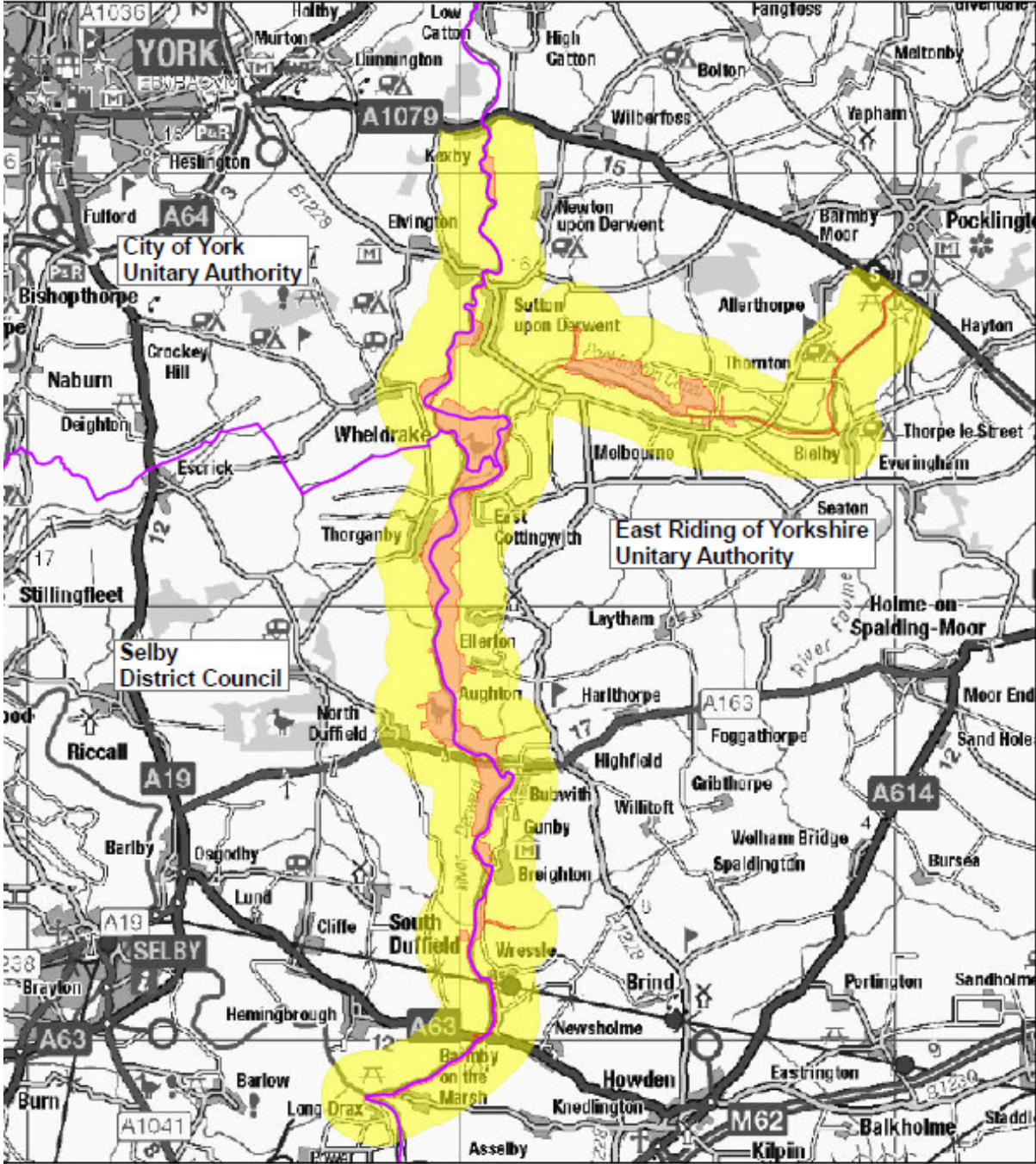
Whilst the 1km boundary represents the core area for the guidance, Impact Risk Zones (IRZ) are a particularly important tool to assess wider impacts of a development under the HRA process. The document encourages the use of IRZs, which are a Geographical Information Systems (GIS) tool defined by Natural England, for this purpose. They are applied nationally to inform an assessment of the potential risks to biodiversity posed by development proposals and are set at different distances, ranging from 50 metres to 20km. Each IRZ indicates the types of proposals/developments which, at that distance, are likely to have an impact on designated sites and are considered to be medium or high risk. These impacts would then need to be considered through a HRA.

Permitted development

The General Permitted Development Order (GPDO) sets out forms of development that may not need planning permission subject to specified criteria. Increasingly the Government is bringing in additional classes of permitted development that are permitted subject to "prior approval" from the LPA. When considering prior approval applications the LPA can only consider certain specified matters. All permitted development rights are subject to the Habitats Regulations and developers have to comply with environmental legislation, such as that for protected species.

Implementing enhancements

Planning conditions and legal agreements are often necessary to implement biodiversity and landscape enhancement measures. Where they are needed, planning conditions will be enforced by the LPA.



Legend

- Designated Areas - SSSI, SPA, SAC & Ramsar
- 1km Boundary
- Local Planning Authorities © Ordnance Survey



Scale (at A4): 1:120,000

Map produced by:
Jonathan Smith,
YNL Specialist Services
Date: 22/11/2017

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I Introduction

- I.1 The aim of a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) is to add further detail to the policies in the Local Plan. They should be used where they can help applicants make successful applications and should not add unnecessarily to the financial burdens on development. SPDs can be used to provide further guidance for development on specific issues, such as the natural environment. They are capable of being a material consideration in planning decisions, but are not part of the Development Plan.
- I.2 The guidance is also intended to aid the implementation of development plan policies in the East Riding, Selby district and York authority areas. However, this SPD only covers that part of the Lower Derwent Valley that is located within East Riding of Yorkshire. It is intended to add further guidance to the East Riding Local Plan Strategy Document Policies ENV2 (Promoting a high quality landscape) and ENV4 (Conserving and enhancing biodiversity and geodiversity). This will be used by East Riding of Yorkshire Council to consider development proposals within East Riding of Yorkshire that could have an impact on the Lower Derwent Valley.

The SPD covers only that part of the Lower Derwent Valley that is located within East Riding of Yorkshire. **At this stage, only East Riding of Yorkshire Council has adopted this document and guidance therein as a SPD.** This is due to the fact the LPAs involved are at different stages in the preparation of their respective Local Plans, and SPDs must relate to adopted Local Plan policies. The application of the document in areas outside of the East Riding and whether the document is adopted as an SPD is entirely at the discretion of the individual LPAs.

- I.3 It applies specifically to the Lower Derwent Valley statutory protected sites and has been prepared in consultation with the four Local Authorities¹, Natural England and Yorkshire Wildlife Trust. At this stage, only East Riding of Yorkshire Council has adopted this document as a SPD. This is because the Local Authorities involved in the document are at different stages in the preparation of their respective Local Plans, and SPDs must relate to adopted Local Plan policies.
- I.4 The River Derwent Corridor is a major river and floodplain system to the west of the East Riding of Yorkshire forming the administrative boundary with City of York Council and Selby District Council/North Yorkshire County Council. The Lower Derwent Valley incorporates the section of the River Derwent Corridor between Kexby to the north and Barmby on the Marsh to the south, as well as the area eastwards along the Pocklington Canal and Beck corridor towards Pocklington. It is recognised as a discrete area of environmental and landscape value due to its

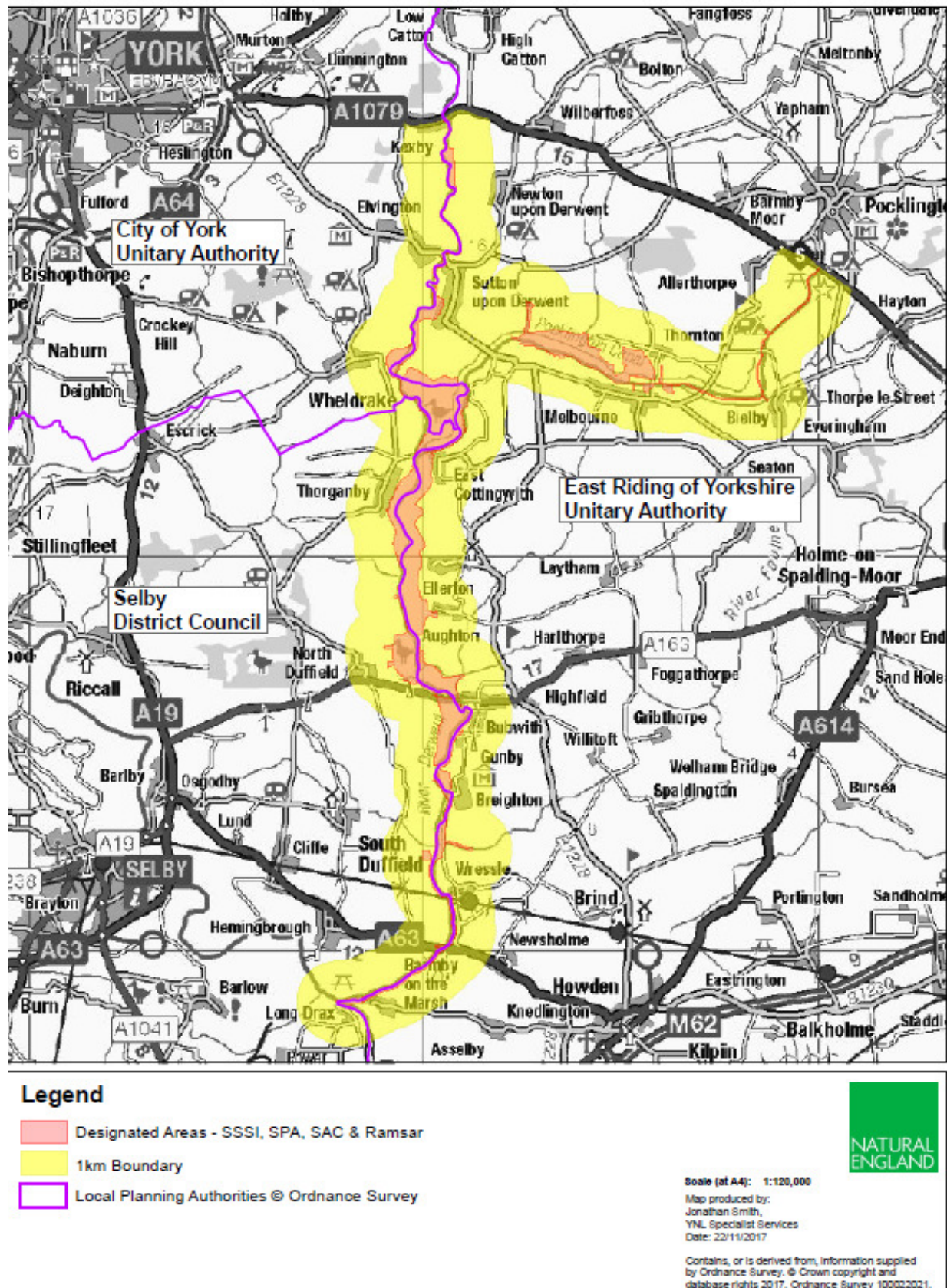
¹ City of York Council, East Riding of Yorkshire Council, North Yorkshire County Council and Selby District Council.

traditionally managed meadows flood plain, fens, swamps, valley mires, alder woodlands and other wetland habitats lying adjacent to the River Derwent, Pocklington Canal and associated watercourses².

- 1.5 Figure 1 indicates the broad location of the Lower Derwent Valley and the core area covered by this guidance. The 1km boundary represents an area where the enhancements to biodiversity and landscape (set out in section five) may be particularly, but not exclusively, relevant. It will also facilitate cross boundary co-ordination between the authority areas and takes into consideration existing biodiversity and landscape features, as defined in the Local Plans covering the area.
- 1.6 As an internationally important area for nature conservation, development in the Lower Derwent Valley has the potential to affect the natural environment. This could include direct habitat loss, damage to habitats as a result of pollution, disturbance and displacement of wildlife and impact on birds, hydrology and water. Organisations, groups and individuals involved with the protection of the Lower Derwent Valley have previously expressed concerns regarding the cumulative impact of small scale development, habitat loss, flooding, climate change, noise, light pollution, visual disturbance and pollution (both from aquatic and aerial sources) on the area.

² A map showing the location of waterways located wholly or in part in the East Riding can be found here: <http://www2.eastriding.gov.uk/environment/sustainable-environment/rivers-canals-and-waterways/about-local-waterways/>.

Figure I - Lower Derwent Valley and area to apply the document



Please note - all designated sites are SSSI/SPA/SAC/Ramsar (with the exception of the River Derwent SSSI/SAC). For the purposes of Figure I all designated sites are grouped into one category.

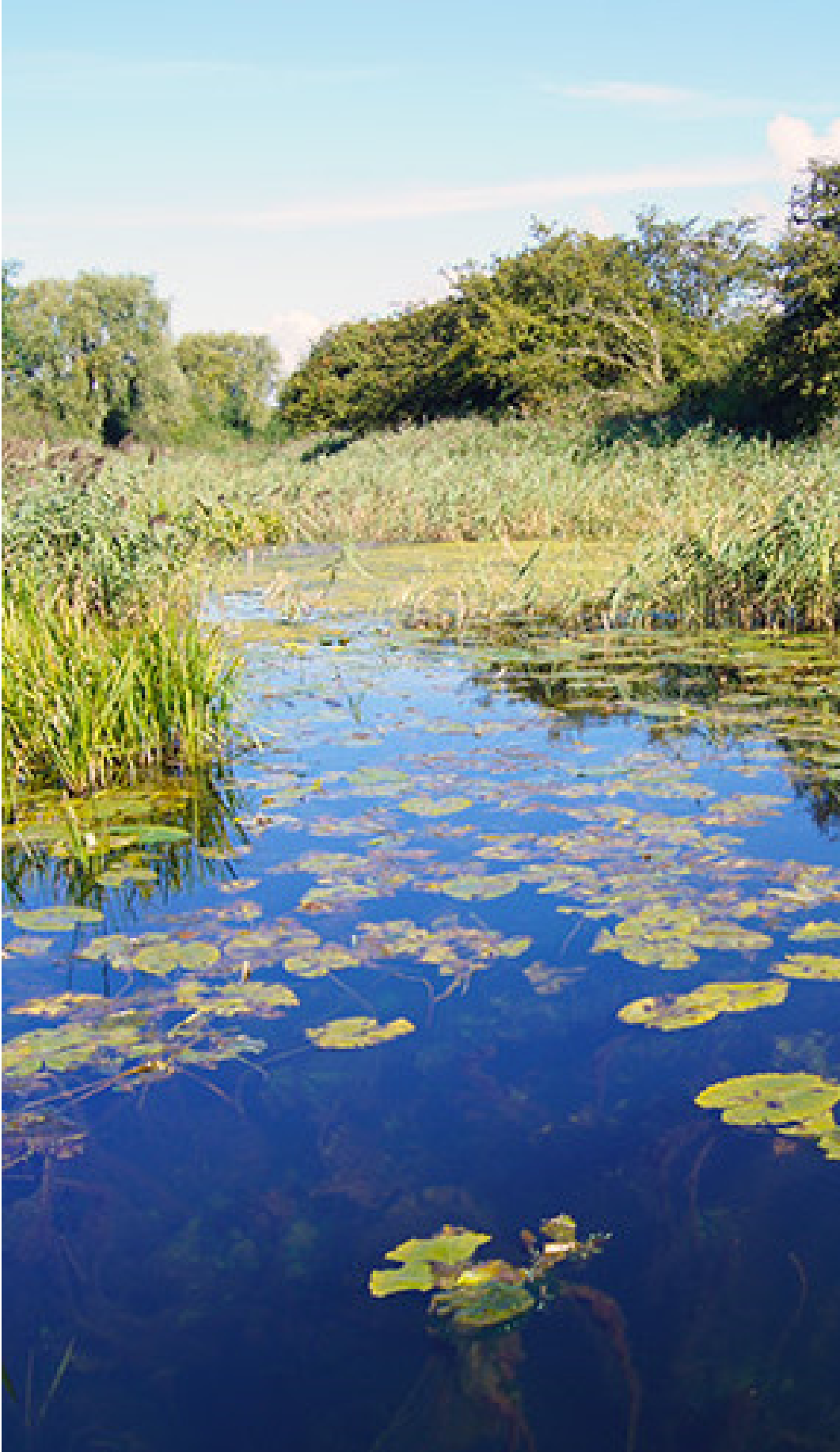
- 1.7 The natural environment should be considered alongside the wider landscape. The document promotes a positive approach to planning in the Lower Derwent Valley at a landscape scale. It sets out how enhancements can be delivered through the planning system, ensuring development in the Lower Derwent Valley responds to the environmental context. This approach follows the principles set out in the Lawton Review ‘Making Space for Nature’³, the Natural Environment White Paper ‘The Natural Choice: securing the value of nature’⁴ and the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)⁵. Applicants are encouraged to read the document and take the guidance into account prior to submitting a planning application.
- 1.8 City of York Council, East Riding of Yorkshire Council, North Yorkshire County Council and Selby District Council are committed to working closely together to ensure there is a consistent and co-ordinated cross boundary approach to planning in the Lower Derwent Valley. This approach follows national Planning Practice Guidance (PPG)⁶ which encourages LPAs to seek opportunities to work collaboratively with other partners. LPAs are expected to develop and deliver a strategic approach to protecting and improving the natural environment based on local priorities and evidence. The document also responds to the requirements of the duty to cooperate, which includes LPAs and Natural England.
- 1.9 Given the environmental sensitivity and significance of the Lower Derwent Valley, it is important to raise awareness of the area and ensure it is protected through appropriate mechanisms in the planning system. Importantly, this document enables the local authorities to fulfil their legal duties with regards to international legislation and national planning policy. This will ensure the full value of the Lower Derwent Valley designated sites and adjacent functionally connected land continues to be recognised through the submission and determination of planning applications.
- 1.10 This document provides an agreed cross boundary approach to the conservation of the Lower Derwent Valley. It comprises two parts:
- Part one considers the environmental importance of the Lower Derwent Valley and the protection afforded to the area through the planning system.
 - Part two provides guidance for local authorities and applicants and is directly relevant for development proposals. It considers how proposals should assess any impacts and identifies the biodiversity and landscape measures which could be delivered to help protect and enhance the Lower Derwent Valley.

³ Available from: http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20130402154501tf_/http://archive.defra.gov.uk/environment/biodiversity/index.htm

⁴ Available from: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-natural-choice-securing-the-value-of-nature>

⁵ Available from: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>

⁶ Available from: <http://planningguidance.communities.gov.uk/>



Part One: Lower Derwent Valley - Background and Context

2 The importance of the Lower Derwent Valley

2.1 The Lower Derwent Valley is one of the largest and most important examples of traditionally managed species-rich floodplain remaining in the United Kingdom. This includes significant areas designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Areas (SPA), Ramsar sites and a National Nature Reserve (NNR).

2.2 These sites comprise a patchwork of fen, flood meadows, floodplain, mires, marsh and swamp and grassland habitats, are ecologically sensitive and support a diverse range of plant and animal species. The character and species composition of grasslands, fens and swamps is largely controlled by topography, differences in the extent of winter flooding and by the type of agricultural management. Grasslands, which were formerly widespread in the United Kingdom, are now very restricted in distribution. This is largely due to agricultural intensification since the end of the Second World War.

Figure 2 - Lower Derwent Valley Grasslands



Copyright P Roworth Natural England

2.3 The area is of outstanding importance for a diverse range of waterbirds throughout the year. It is recognised as being internationally important for its waterfowl populations, which are attracted to the area during the winter months, as well as for spring passage wading birds, notably Whimbrel and Ruff. The area also supports important farmland bird assemblages, including species populations that have generally declined in other areas of Britain.

Figure 3 - Ruff (left) and Whimbrel (right) at Wheldrake



Copyright Lower Derwent Valley National Nature Reserve/ Dave Tate

- 2.4 Both Natural England and Yorkshire Wildlife Trust provide visitor facilities, for example bird hides and viewing platforms, at strategic locations within the Lower Derwent Valley. These facilities allow people to enjoy and access nature. Public rights of way and permitted access also enable visitors to experience the area, however public access has to be balanced with the need to avoid disturbance to wildlife. The lack of disturbance, for example, from dog walkers, and other recreational and leisure based activities, is an important factor which influences the distribution of birds within the Lower Derwent Valley. Unauthorised and uncontrolled access is recognised as a potential threat to both breeding and wintering bird populations.
- 2.5 The countryside surrounding the designated sites also has significant biodiversity interest. Many of the birds associated with the designated sites may use the surrounding farmland for feeding, nesting or roosting and the area is a hotspot for many farmland birds, many of which are declining nationally. Patches of semi-natural habitat and small features, such as ponds, ditches, hedgerows and trees, provide permeability to the wider landscape for biodiversity and act as important stepping stones through the agricultural areas. Therefore, the designated sites should not be considered in isolation and it is important to consider the implications for the wider landscape.
- 2.6 In addition to the statutory protection afforded to its wildlife, plant and animal species (explained in section three), the Lower Derwent Valley has important historic value. This is a result of the presence of numerous historic settlements and archaeological sites which had a relationship with the river. It is a highly sensitive landscape due to the predominantly open character and flat landform, which facilitates long distance open views and promotes strong connection with adjacent landscape character types.
- 2.7 A Site Improvement Plan (SIP)⁷ and Conservation Objectives have been established and provide a high level overview of the issues affecting the Lower Derwent Valley, as well as the priority measures required to improve the area. These are based on Natural England's current evidence and knowledge and should be read alongside this document.

⁷ Available from: <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/5916047525806080>

3 The protection afforded to the Lower Derwent Valley

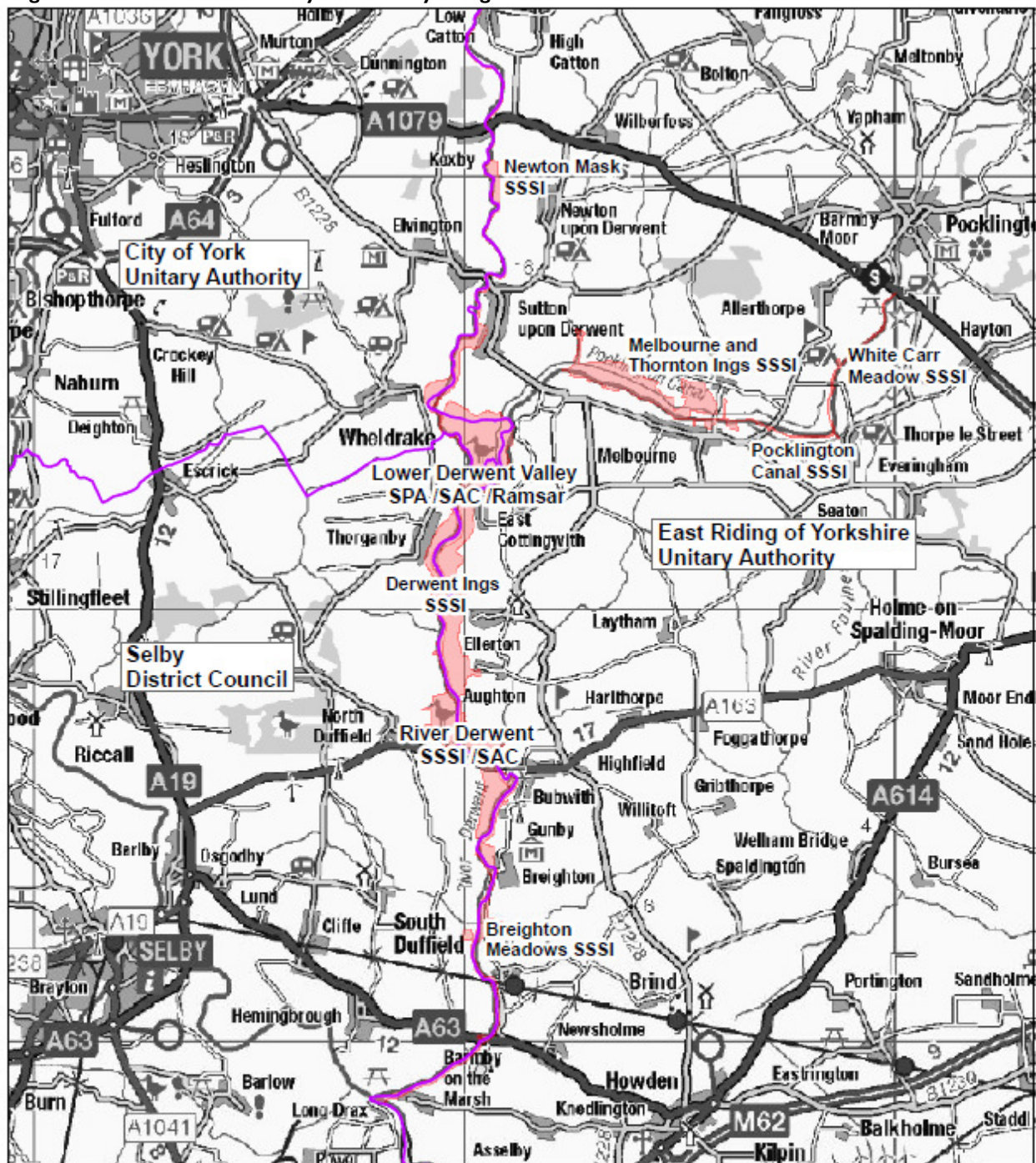
3 The protection afforded to the Lower Derwent Valley

- 3.1 This document sits within a national and local planning context which considers the protection of the natural environment. Section 40 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)⁸ places a duty on LPAs to conserve wider biodiversity interests⁹. This is in addition to the specific statutory protection afforded to sites and species within the Lower Derwent Valley (defined in Appendix C). Appendix B summarises the legislative and national policy context surrounding the protection of the Lower Derwent Valley. Appendix C summarises the international and national designations afforded to the Lower Derwent Valley, including the interest features within these designations. These biodiversity designations are shown on Figure 4 below.

⁸ Available from: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/16/contents>


⁹ Section 41 the Act requires LPAs to consider Species of Principal Importance. The LDV supports important populations of a range of Species of Principal Importance including Greater Water Parsnip, Lapwing and Brown Hare.

Figure 4 - Lower Derwent Valley Biodiversity Designation Sites



Legend

- Local Planning Authorities © Ordnance Survey
- Designated Areas - SSSI, SPA, SAC & Ramsar


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 YNL Specialist Services
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3 The protection afforded to the Lower Derwent Valley

International protection

- 3.2 As an internationally important area for wildlife, parts of the Lower Derwent Valley are afforded Special Protection Area (SPA), Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and Ramsar status. The area has the highest level of protection from inappropriate development under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2017) (as amended)¹⁰.
- 3.3 The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2017) (known as The Habitats Regulations) incorporate two European Directives known as the Birds Directive and the Habitats Directive respectively into domestic legislation. These aim to protect and improve biodiversity within the European Union through the conservation of natural habitats and wild fauna and flora. **For clarity, SACs and SPAs are also known as European Sites because they are designated under European Directives.** The network of SACs and SPAs in the European Union are collectively known as Natura 2000. The NPPF also clarifies the following nature conservation sites should be given the same protection as European Sites:
- Potential SPAs and possible SACs;
 - Listed or proposed Ramsar sites; and
 - Sites identified, or required, as compensatory measures for adverse effects on European sites, potential SPAs, possible SACs and listed or proposed Ramsar sites.
- 3.4 Under the Habitats Regulations, competent authorities¹¹ must undertake a formal assessment of the implications of new plans or projects which are capable of affecting the designated interest features of European Sites. This is required before deciding whether to undertake, permit or authorise such a plan or project. Assessments comprise several distinct stages which are collectively described as a 'Habitats Regulations Assessment' (or HRA). The Habitats Regulations apply to both individual development proposals and plan making.
- 3.5 HRA includes formal screening for any "likely significant effects" (either alone or in combination with other plans or projects). Where these effects cannot be excluded, they have to be assessed in more detail through an Appropriate Assessment. This is required to reach a conclusion as to whether an adverse effect on the integrity of the site can be ruled out.

¹⁰ Available from: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2010/490/contents/made>

¹¹ The Habitats Regulations define a competent authority as any public body or statutory undertaker that has the power to undertake or give any consent or other authorisation for a plan or project. For example, local authorities are competent authorities in respect of planning applications.

- 3.6 Where adverse effects on the site cannot be ruled out, and no alternative solutions can be identified, the project can only proceed if there are imperative reasons of over-riding public interest and if the necessary compensatory measures can be secured. Appendix D summarises the key stages of HRA.

National protection

- 3.7 At a national level, parts of the Lower Derwent Valley are afforded Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and NNR status, and protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) (as amended)¹². There are six separate SSSIs covering the Lower Derwent Valley, these are: Derwent Ings, Melbourne and Thornton Ings, Newton Mask, Brighton Meadows, River Derwent and the Pocklington Canal. All terrestrial European designated sites (SACs and SPAs) will also be designated as SSSIs. The Lower Derwent Valley NNR is made up of a series of flood meadows, pastures and woodlands. Lowland grassland is the main habitat of significance in the area. Parts of the NNR are managed by Yorkshire Wildlife Trust and the Carstairs Countryside Trust.

Functionally connected land

- 3.8 Land outside the Lower Derwent Valley designated sites may provide important foraging and resting sites for birds. Although not included within such a designation, this land could be functionally connected to the designated sites. Suitable habitat outside designated sites plays an important role in supporting species. Loss of functionally connected land is considered through HRA.

Areas of functionally connected land are not designated but are ultimately important to the function of the international site.

Locally designated sites

- 3.9 There are several locally designated nature conservation sites in the Lower Derwent Valley. These are known as Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) in the East Riding and Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) in York and North Yorkshire. They are non-statutory sites designated to protect certain habitats and species. Figure 5 shows the Local Wildlife Sites in the Lower Derwent Valley. These are also normally shown on Local Plan policies maps¹³. However, up to date information on these sites is available from the North and East Yorkshire Ecological Data Centre¹⁴.

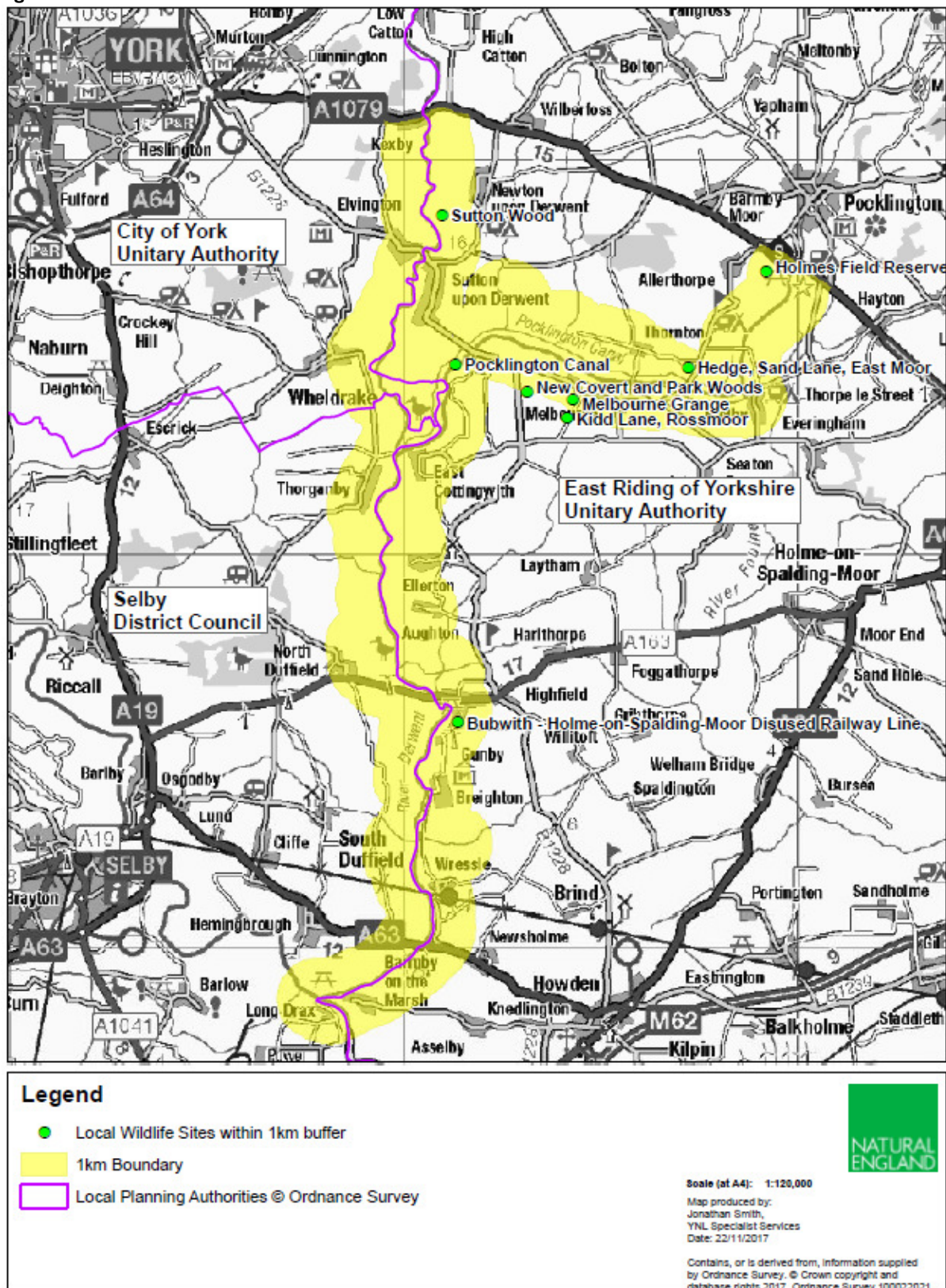
¹²Available from: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1981/69>

¹³ East Riding of Yorkshire Council Local Plan Policies Map is available from: <http://www2.eastriding.gov.uk/environment/planning-and-building-control/east-riding-local-plan/policies-map/>

¹⁴ Information available from: <http://www.neyedc.org.uk/>

3 The protection afforded to the Lower Derwent Valley

Figure 5 – Local Wildlife Sites



National planning policy

- 3.10 National planning policy is set out in the NPPF. This includes a presumption in favour of sustainable development that supports development proposals in accordance with the development plan. It encourages LPAs to plan positively, set out opportunities for development and clear policies on what will or will not be permitted and where.
- 3.11 The NPPF¹⁵ requires LPAs to protect and enhance ecological networks on a landscape scale, protect and enhance valued landscapes, minimise impacts on biodiversity and provide net gains in biodiversity. Paragraphs 118 and 119 are of principal relevance to this document and set out the planning framework for the protection of international, national and local sites.
- 3.12 Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) accompanying the NPPF highlights that sustainable development includes moving from a net loss of biodiversity to achieving net gains for nature and that planning should contribute to conserving and enhancing the natural environment.

Paragraph 119 of the NPPF confirms the presumption in favour of sustainable development does not apply where development requiring Appropriate Assessment under the Birds or Habitats Directives is being considered, planned or determined.

National Character Areas

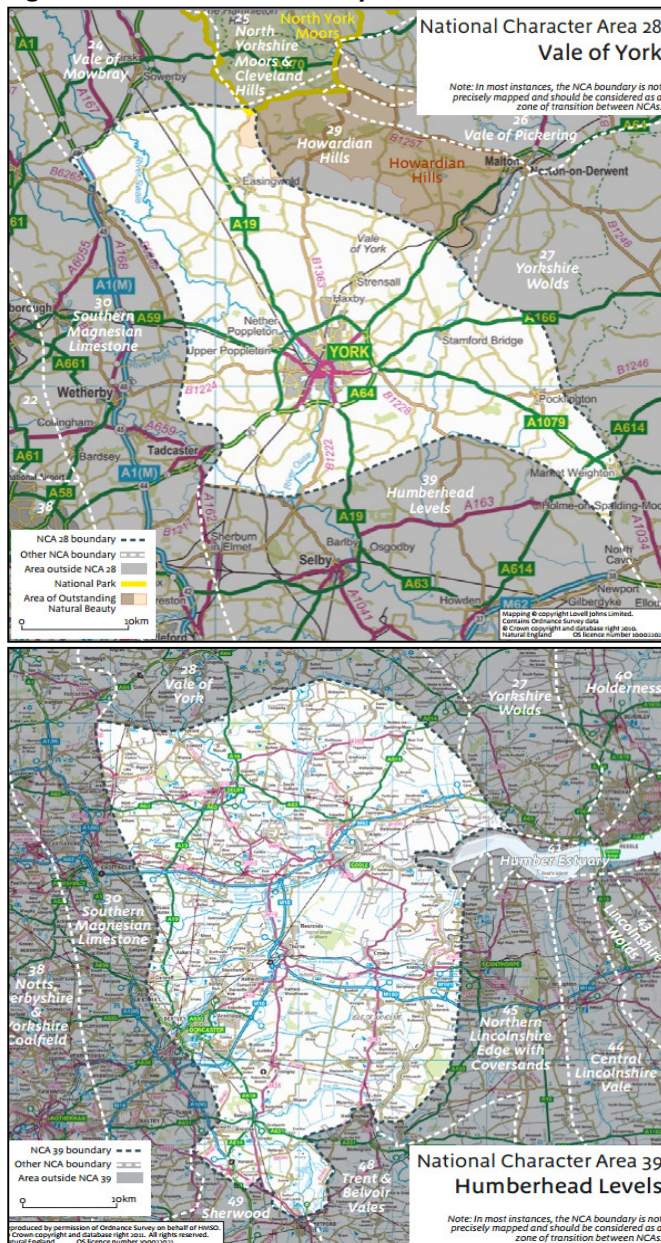
- 3.13 National Character Areas (NCA) divide England into 159 distinct areas. The individual areas share broadly similar landscape characteristics and follow natural transitions in the landscape rather than administrative boundaries. There are profiles for each NCA providing information on the natural and cultural features that shape the landscape, as well as key facts and data. They also include a Statement of Environmental Opportunities which can help guide environmental enhancements. NCAs can inform Landscape and Visual Impact Assessments prepared for planning applications (see section six), although Landscape Character Assessments (LCAs) may be at a more useful scale. The NCAs are not statutory documents, but do form part of the evidence base for Local Plans and offer a useful framework for facilitating cross boundary working between LPAs and other bodies.

¹⁵ Available from: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>

3 The protection afforded to the Lower Derwent Valley

3.14 The Lower Derwent Valley is included within the Vale of York NCA (28) and the Humberhead Levels NCA¹⁶ (39), indicated at Figure 6 below. Subtle variations within the NCAs give rise to distinct local areas, such as the quiet marshes and meadows of the Lower Derwent Valley, and the heathlands of Skipwith. The Lower Derwent Valley is mainly defined by its traditional riverine landscape with pastures, species-rich meadows and well vegetated field drains, framed by occasional small woodlands and waterside willows. There is a strong sense of tranquillity and serenity in these traditionally farmed areas.

Figure 6 - Lower Derwent Valley National Character Areas



¹⁶ These NCAs are available to view from: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-character-area-profiles-data-for-local-decision-making/national-character-area-profiles#ncas-in-yorkshire-and-the-humber>

Local Plans

- 3.15 City of York Council, East Riding of Yorkshire Council, North Yorkshire County Council and Selby District Council share responsibility for different sections of the Lower Derwent Valley. The LPAs work collectively within the framework of legislation, strategies and policies, ranging from European legislation to local strategies for nature conservation, which are put in place to help protect wildlife and the landscape. Together there is a cross boundary commitment under the duty to cooperate, supported by Natural England, to the protection of the Lower Derwent Valley.
- 3.16 LPAs are responsible for setting out a Local Plan for their area, ensuring it is implemented and monitored correctly. The Local Plan also provides the basis for determining planning applications through the Development Management process. Although the respective LPAs are at different stages in the preparation of their Local Plans, there is a collective commitment to recognising the significance of the Lower Derwent Valley and referencing this document within the Local Plans where relevant. East Riding of Yorkshire Council has adopted this document as an SPD. Other LPAs, which are at different stages in the preparation of their Local Plans, will need to consider how they integrate it into their planning frameworks.
- 3.17 Whilst the Local Plan position of the various LPAs is referenced below, it is important to note this SPD only covers that part of the Lower Derwent Valley located within East Riding of Yorkshire. It will be used by East Riding of Yorkshire Council to consider development proposals within its administrative area that could have an impact on the Lower Derwent Valley. The application of the document in areas outside of the East Riding, and whether it is adopted as an SPD, is entirely at the discretion of the individual LPAs.
- 3.18 The LPA's adopted and emerging Local Plan policies identify the Lower Derwent Valley as an important and special landscape of unique quality. LCAs help to understand and interpret landscape character, and inform Development Management decisions. The LCAs accompanying the Local Plans indicate high levels of landscape, visual and ecological sensitivity in the Lower Derwent Valley and are available from the websites listed in Appendix E¹⁷. Key landscape components from the respective LCAs pertinent to this document are:
- The identification of the Lower Derwent Valley's agricultural, historic, cultural, recreational and ecological value.

¹⁷ East Riding of Yorkshire Council Landscape Character Assessment is available from: <http://www2.eastriding.gov.uk/environment/planning-and-building-control/east-riding-local-plan/landscape-character-assessment/>

3 The protection afforded to the Lower Derwent Valley

- Explicit protection (safeguarding) and enhancement of the Lower Derwent Valley landscape and its setting.
- Requirement to provide detailed evidence based understanding of landscape character and setting, including individual significant natural and historic features.

3.19 The role of Local Plans is to make distinctions between the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites. This seeks to ensure that protection is commensurate with their status. It also gives appropriate weight to the importance and contribution that designated sites make to wider ecological networks. The Lower Derwent Valley is recognised as an area of environmental importance in the Biodiversity Action Plans (BAPs) accompanying the respective Local Plans. Key biodiversity components pertinent to this document are:

- The River Derwent is identified as a regional green infrastructure corridor in the City of York Draft Local BAP (2013). The boundaries of this corridor are not distinct but linked to the overall extent of influence of the river. Floodplain meadow, a key habitat in the Lower Derwent Valley, is included within a Habitat Action Plan.
- The ancient flood meadows of the Lower Derwent Valley are recognised as an example of rich and varied biodiversity within the East Riding of Yorkshire Council BAP (2010). The Lower Derwent Valley is also identified as a priority landscape-scale project area. Within these areas, project work should contribute to habitat and species targets for the area.
- The unique habitats in the Lower Derwent Valley are recognised in the Selby District Council Habitat Actions Plans, which is a component of the BAP (2004).

3.20 A summary of the Local Plan position in each LPA area is provided below. The relevant BAPs and Local Plans, are available from the websites listed in Appendix E¹⁸. Please note the current position in relation to Local Plans in each area can be checked on the relevant LPA website (see Appendix E).

¹⁸ East Riding of Yorkshire Council Local Plan is available from: <http://www2.eastriding.gov.uk/environment/planning-and-building-control/east-riding-local-plan/>

East Riding of Yorkshire Council Biodiversity Action Plan is available from: <http://www2.eastriding.gov.uk/council/plans-and-policies/other-plans-and-policies-information/sustainable-environment-policies-and-strategies/>

City of York Council

3.21 The emerging policies in the City of York Pre Publication Draft Regulation 18 Consultation (September 2017) relevant to this document are:

- Policy DPI (York Sub Area) - ensures the integrity of important landscapes, biodiversity and areas of environmental character (including the network of strategic green corridors) extending beyond the City of York boundaries.
- Policy GI1 (Green infrastructure) - strategic policy for the conservation and enhancement of green infrastructure and specifically York's landscapes, geodiversity, biodiversity and natural environment.
- Policy GI2 (Biodiversity and access to nature) - highlights that York's biodiversity and natural environment will be conserved and enhanced.
- Policy GI3 (Green infrastructure network) - maintains the integrity and management of York's green infrastructure network.

East Riding of Yorkshire Council

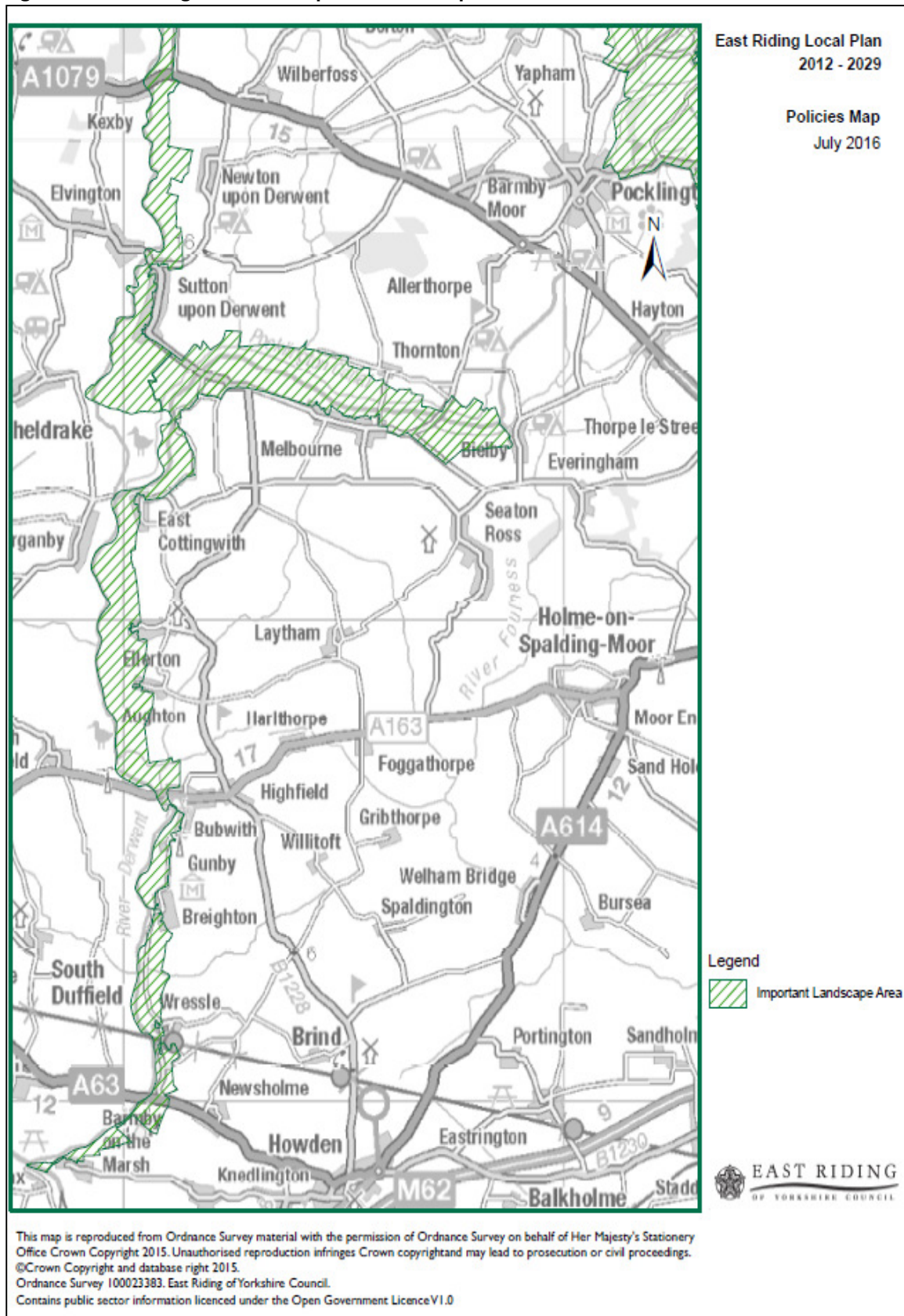
3.22 There are several relevant policies in the adopted Local Plan Strategy Document (April 2016):

- Policy ENV2 (Promoting a high quality landscape) - identifies the Lower Derwent Valley as being of particular local importance and designates the area as an Important Landscape Area. It is important to note that the East Riding Important Landscape Area shown on Figure 7 extends beyond the 1km (shown on Figure 1) between Storwood and Rossmoor Grange and south of Wressle.
- Policy ENV4 (Conserving and enhancing biodiversity and geodiversity) - recognises the statutory protection afforded to international, national and local sites (including the Lower Derwent Valley) and supports opportunities to enhance biodiversity.
- Policy ENV5 (Strengthening green infrastructure) - identifies the Lower Derwent Valley as a Strategic Biodiversity Priority Area and Sub Regional Green Infrastructure Corridor.
- Policy A4 (Goole and Humberhead Levels sub area) and Policy A6 (Vale of York sub area) - supports the safeguarding and enhancement of designated sites, including the Lower Derwent Valley.

3 The protection afforded to the Lower Derwent Valley

- 3.23 The Strategy Document also refers to the preparation of this document, which would 'enable the full value of both designated land and the adjacent functionally connected land to be recognised and provide a cross boundary approach to the conservation of this area'.

Figure 7 - East Riding Local Plan Important Landscape Area



3 The protection afforded to the Lower Derwent Valley

Selby District Council

3.24 The adopted Core Strategy (2013) Policy SPI8 (Protecting and Enhancing the Environment) sets out how the natural and manmade environment, including international, national and locally protected sites, can be safeguarded from inappropriate development. It recognises the need to protect and enhance distinctive local landscapes and areas of tranquillity, and steers development towards areas of least environmental and agricultural quality. Until the new Local Plan is adopted, saved Policy RT6 and the Proposals Map remain for the purposes of assessing planning applications. The emerging Local Plan retains reference to the importance of the Lower Derwent Valley.

North Yorkshire County Council

3.25 North Yorkshire operates within a 'two-tier' planning system. Selby District Council, as the district planning authority, have responsibility for preparing a Local Plan for the area as described above. North Yorkshire County Council have responsibility for transport planning (of non-trunk roads) and is the County Planning Authority with responsibility for minerals and waste planning.

3.26 Within the current North Yorkshire Minerals Local Plan and Waste Local Plan, there are saved policies referring to nature conservation, landscape and archaeological conservation. A Minerals and Waste Joint Plan is being produced for North Yorkshire, the City of York and the North York Moors National Park by the three LPAs. This is at Pre-submission Publication stage, with adoption expected in 2018.

Natural England

3.27 Natural England is a non-departmental public body with a statutory purpose to ensure that the natural environment is conserved, enhanced and managed for the benefit of present and future generations, thereby contributing to sustainable development. The Habitats Regulations require Natural England:

- To 'secure compliance' with the European Directives when specifically discharging its nature conservation functions; and
- Have regard to the requirements of the European Directives when exercising all of its functions.

LPAs must consult Natural England where development proposals are likely to affect protected sites.

3.28 Natural England may provide discretionary advice to developers for proposals likely to affect protected sites. They publish standing advice on protected species and offer a pre-screening service for proposals likely to require a protected species licence¹⁹.

Other organisations, groups and individuals

3.29 In addition to the important role played by LPAs and Natural England there are a number of other interested organisations, groups and individuals concerned with the protection of the Lower Derwent Valley.

- Land in the Lower Derwent Valley, including a significant area designated as NNR, is owned and managed by the Carstairs Countryside Trust.
- Yorkshire Wildlife Trust has a nature reserve at Wheldrake Ings. This forms part of the NNR and allows the public to view one of the most important sites in the Valley for birds.
- The Environment Agency are responsible for delivering the Water Framework Directive (WFD) and are concerned with hydrology, water quality, flooding and pollution in the Lower Derwent Valley. The WFD commits EU member states to achieving 'good' chemical and ecological status for all inland and coastal waters.

¹⁹ Advice is available from: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/developers-get-environmental-advice-on-your-planning-proposals>



4 Identifying development proposals

- 4.1 Part two of this document sets out guidance that should be used by LPAs and applicants to identify proposals that could have an impact on the Lower Derwent Valley. It considers how proposals should assess any impacts and identifies the biodiversity and landscape measures which could be delivered to help protect and enhance the Lower Derwent Valley. A summary of the planning process is set out in Appendix F.
- 4.2 Section four of the document identifies a 1km boundary to apply the guidance and explains the Impact Risk Zones (IRZ). These are particularly important tools to assess the wider impacts of development under the HRA process.

Identifying a boundary

- 4.3 The 1km boundary (shown at Figure 1) represents the core area within which to apply the guidance in this document. This also covers those locations where enhancements to biodiversity and landscape (set out in section five) may be particularly, but not exclusively, relevant. A geographic area, or boundary, is required to ensure applicants and LPAs apply the guidance, and consider the impacts of relevant development proposals within the Lower Derwent Valley consistently and where necessary. Defining a boundary also ensures effective and consistent cross boundary working between the respective LPAs.

Identifying relevant development proposals

- 4.4 Development in the 1km area typically involves domestic and large scale wind turbines, tourism and recreational uses, agricultural buildings, intensive livestock units, small scale residential development and solar photovoltaic panels. Proposals within, or close to, a SAC, SPA, Ramsar, SSSI or NNR designation could have a significant impact on the designated sites²⁰ and may include any of the following:
- Residential or tourism development.
 - Development that involves the loss, or alteration, of trees and woodland, hedgerows, scrub, grassland, watercourses or water bodies.
 - Development that involves demolition, conversion or alteration of older buildings or roof spaces.
 - Development that involves the conversion of buildings to dwellings.

²⁰ These designations typically fall in the open countryside (outside existing village development limits) albeit some villages are located in close proximity to designated sites (Barmby on the Marsh, Bielby, Brighton, Bubwith, Ellerton, East Cottingwith, Melbourne, Sutton upon Derwent, Wressle).

4 Identifying development proposals

- Development that involves the erection of agricultural buildings for livestock.
- Development that generates additional sources of noise post construction.
- Development that involves exterior lighting.
- The installation of non-domestic large scale solar photovoltaic panels.
- Development involving the erection of built vertical structures such as wind turbines.
- Minerals and waste development.

4.5 These could, individually or cumulatively, have an impact on species, habitats or features within the Lower Derwent Valley that are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981), the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2017), section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006) or the Protection of Badgers Act (1992). Further information on assessing the impacts of cumulative small scale development is available from Natural England²¹.

4.6 The above list has sought to provide a complete note on those different types of development that may impact on the Lower Derwent Valley. It recognises that in some instances even a small scale development proposal could have an impact on biodiversity and landscape, although this may not be significant. However, in applying this guidance it is important to ensure that the burden to applicants is proportionate. Proper consideration of the impact of development proposals is important and will need to take account of the site's location and surrounding uses. Therefore, the following general guidance is set out:

- Within the development limits of an existing settlement most proposals, such as householder development or the conversion of existing buildings, are unlikely to have a significant impact on biodiversity and landscape²². Proposals within a development limit will only need to be assessed if it is of a significant scale, which is likely to include the development of more than five dwellings (excluding sites already allocated in the East Riding Local Plan), or would be higher than two storeys (or three storeys if the third storey is in the roof space).

²¹ Available from: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/developers-get-environmental-advice-on-your-planning-proposals>

²² The following settlements, which are located within the Lower Derwent Valley, are identified in policies S3 and S4 of the East Riding Local Plan Strategy Document and have defined development limits - Bubwith (Rural Service Centre); Melbourne (Primary Village); Barmby on the Marsh (Village); Bielby (Village); Brighton (Village); Ellerton (Village); East Cottingwith (Village); Sutton upon Derwent (Village); and Wressle (Village).

- Outside of village development limits (i.e. sites within the open countryside) any development of a free standing building/structure, or proposals for change of use of land/buildings that are outside of the curtilage of an existing building, will need to be assessed. In addition, proposals for the change of use of buildings to provide new residential, retail, tourist or commercial uses may also need to be assessed. Extensions to existing dwellings or outbuildings in the curtilage of an existing dwelling will normally not be required to be assessed, unless the proposal more than doubles the current floor area of the building. Within existing farmsteads extensions or new buildings up to 465sqm will not need to be assessed unless for the housing of livestock.

4.7 Intensive livestock units, wind turbines and significant areas of non-domestic solar photovoltaic panels on roofs may, in particular, result in change to landscape character, and the visual and experiential resource which it provides. Tall vertical structures, such as wind turbines, could potentially detract from the flat character and small intimate nature of river corridors.

4.8 The MAGIC interactive mapping system²³ and North and East Yorkshire Ecological Data Centre²⁴ provide authoritative geographic information about the natural environment. These sources can be used to check:

- Whether a development site is in or near a statutory designated site (Ramsar, SPAs, SACs, SSSIs, NNRs); and
- The habitats and species present on or nearby a development site.

Impact risk zones

LPA's must consult Natural England where development proposals are likely to affect protected sites.

4.9 It is important to recognise that development beyond the 1km boundary (Figure 1) still has potential to affect a feature of a statutory designated site and impact on functionally connected land. Applicants should refer to Natural England's Impact Risk Zones (IRZ) to consider impacts on functionally connected land which might fall outside the 1km boundary. This is particularly important for a HRA.

4.10 IRZs are a Geographical Information Systems (GIS) tool applied nationally to make a rapid initial assessment of the potential risks posed by development proposals. IRZs are occasionally updated by Natural England. The latest and most up to date IRZ data should be used and is available from the following websites:

²³ Available from: <http://magic.defra.gov.uk/>

²⁴ Available from: <http://www.neyedc.org.uk/data/>

4 Identifying development proposals

- <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/protected-species-how-to-review-planning-applications>
- <http://magic.defra.gov.uk/>

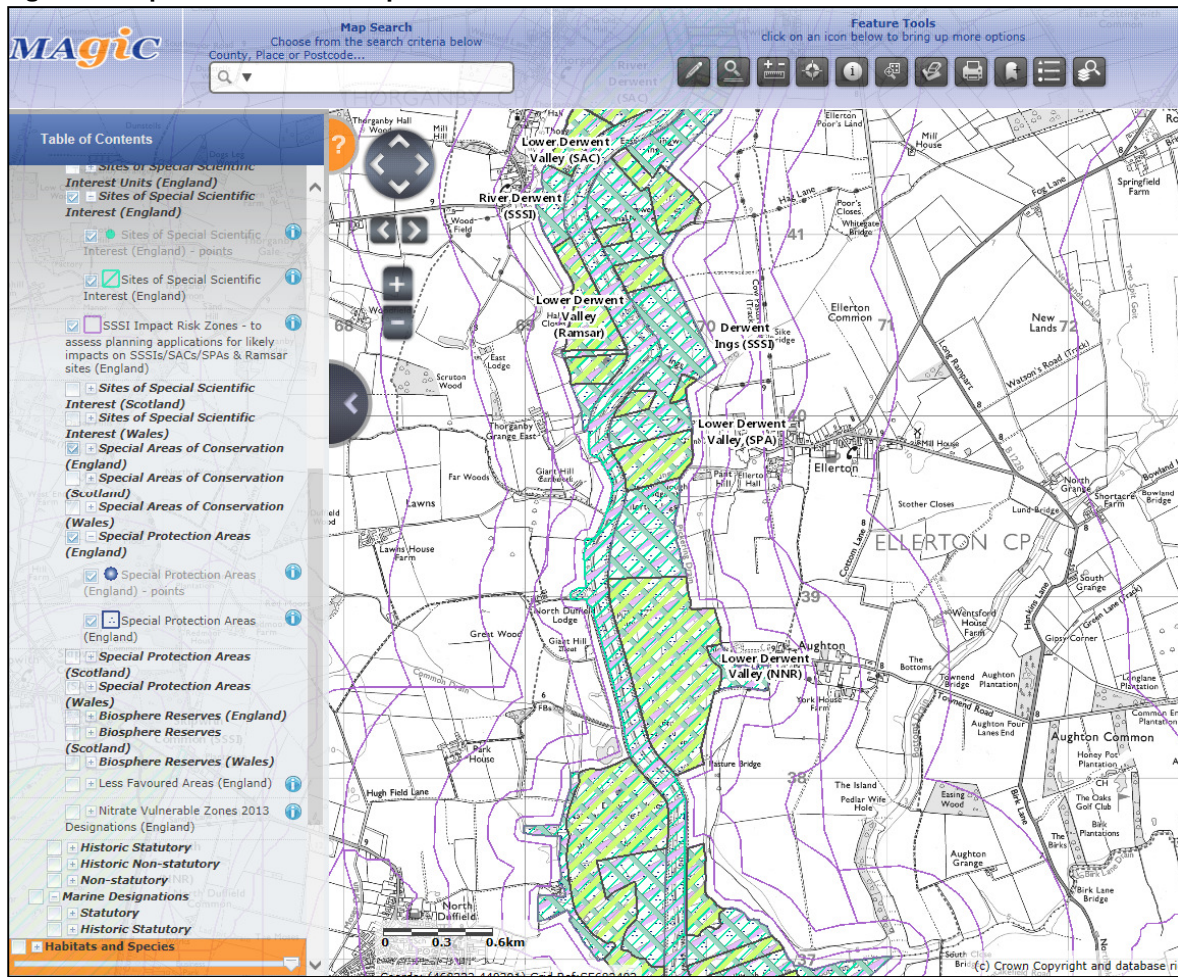
4.11 Importantly, the IRZs are not just a distance based tool. They are sophisticated and dependent upon the features of sites and their sensitivity to impacts, such as disturbance, air and water pollution, and water abstraction. The IRZs take into consideration the following impacts on features of designated sites:

- Large scale infrastructure, wind, solar and waste development covering land that may be on or close to functionally connected land.
- Bird strike from turbines.
- The impact of large and polluting industrial and agricultural development on air quality, sensitive wetland and grassland habitats.
- Development expelling large discharges into a water course and other hydrological links. This seeks to protect water quality, sensitive wetland and riparian habitats.

4.12 Certain European Sites may also have wider IRZ distances, depending upon the site's features and sensitivities. They can be set at different distances ranging from 50 metres to 20km. An example of an IRZ is shown below at Figure 8.

4.13 Each IRZ indicates the types of proposals/developments which, at that distance, are likely to have an impact on the site and are considered to be medium or high risk. Therefore, they are an appropriate tool to map designated sites and functionally connected land, and can usefully inform a HRA. Further information on HRA in the planning process is set out at section six.

Figure 8 - Impact Risk Zone Example



Site Check Results

Site Check Report Report generated on Thu Apr 20 2017
You selected the location: Centroid Grid Ref: SE712388
 The following features have been found in your search area:

SSSI Impact Risk Zones - to assess planning applications for likely impacts on SSSIs/SACs/SPAs & Ramsar sites (England)

1. DOES PLANNING PROPOSAL FALL INTO ONE OR MORE OF THE CATEGORIES BELOW?	2. IF YES, CHECK THE CORRESPONDING DESCRIPTION(S) BELOW. LPA SHOULD CONSULT NATURAL ENGLAND ON LIKELY RISKS FROM THE FOLLOWING:
All Planning Applications	
Infrastructure	Pipelines, pylons and overhead cables. Any transport proposal including road, rail and by water (excluding routine maintenance). Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals.
Wind & Solar Energy	Solar schemes with footprint > 0.5ha, all wind turbines.
Minerals, Oil & Gas	Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil & gas exploration/extraction.
Rural Non Residential	Large non residential developments outside existing settlements/urban areas where net additional gross internal floorspace is > 1,000m ² or footprint exceeds 0.2ha.
Residential	Residential development of 50 units or more.
Rural Residential	Any residential development of 10 or more houses outside existing settlements/urban areas.

5 Biodiversity and landscape enhancements

- 5.1 The extent to which applicants need to provide enhancement measures through new development should be commensurate with the type, scale and impact of the proposed development, as well as the status of any biodiversity and landscape features concerned. Biodiversity enhancements should be led by a local understanding of ecological networks in line with paragraph 109 of the NPPF²⁵.

Public access within the 1km boundary is limited and the lack of disturbance, for example from dog walkers, is an important factor that influences the distribution of birds. Enhancements made through new development should not create increased recreational disturbance or new/increased public access in locations which would result in additional disturbance to breeding and wintering birds.

- 5.2 In general terms, applicants should consider the following in their development proposal:

- Habitat restoration, re-creation and expansion;
- Improved links between existing sites;
- Buffering of existing important sites;
- New biodiversity features within development; and
- Securing management for long term enhancement.

- 5.3 Specific enhancements to biodiversity and landscape may include:

- Increasing the network of semi natural habitats, such as species rich meadows, pastures and fens. This should ensure that they, and the wider farmed environment, are managed to increase the biodiversity value of the area. Opportunities to link to and increase the size of existing sites should be implemented.
- Incorporating nesting sites for birds such as swifts, through appropriate nest boxes, and roosting sites for bats into new build developments and through the conversion of existing buildings.
- Managing and enhancing rivers, water courses (including the River Derwent and Pocklington Canal) and other important wetland habitats.

²⁵ Available from: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>

- Increasing the landscape's ability to naturally and sustainably manage flood and drought risk and provide other ecosystem services. This recognises the needs of individual species and habitats, and potential to increase the resilience of wildlife to climate change.
- Managing the wider farmed landscape to reduce rates of diffuse pollution and improve water quality. Where appropriate, SuDS (sustainable drainage systems) could be incorporated to absorb at source the run-off from development and enable it to be released more slowly. This will help reduce the impact of diffuse pollution from run-off and flooding.
- Converting drained arable and improved grass fields adjacent to the river back to traditional wetland meadow. This would extend the contribution the river corridor makes to landscape character.
- Protecting the historic and cultural features of the Lower Derwent Valley, in particular the traditional settlement patterns of villages and evidence of previous settlements that provide a strong sense of place.
- Concentrating tree and hedgerow planting around settlements and maintaining bank side vegetation. Planting of native river corridor trees such as Alder and crack willow may provide appropriate mitigation for any built structures. Woodland and hedgerow planting would help reinforce the river corridor landscape.
- Promoting continued traditional management practices and reintroducing those practices to arable fields. This would potentially widen the river corridor and strengthen its overall contribution to landscape character.

5.4 A judgement as to the most appropriate enhancements will be made through the planning process on a case by case basis. Information on potentially suitable enhancements for development proposals is included within this document and can be sought from the relevant authority by seeking pre-application advice. Further information on the pre-application services offered by the LPAs can be found in Appendix E.

6 Protecting and enhancing the Lower Derwent Valley

- 6.1 Considering the design of development and landscaping schemes at an early stage will ensure proposals respond to their context in terms of nature conservation assets. The guidance in this section should be considered alongside the development plan policies set out in the relevant Local Plan (see section three).

Opportunities for biodiversity and landscape enhancement should inform all stages of development. Nature conservation issues should be addressed at the earliest opportunity to avoid significant delay in the planning application process.

Pre-application stage

- 6.2 Pre-application discussions can help to establish whether impacts from a proposed development are likely to be significant and what information will be required through the planning application process. Pre-application advice is available directly from all LPAs and further information on the services offered can be found in Appendix E.
- 6.3 Applicants are also encouraged to utilise Natural England's pre-application Discretionary Advice Service (see Appendix E) so that appropriate account can be taken of environmental considerations from an early stage. The Canal and River Trust, The Environment Agency, The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds and Yorkshire Wildlife Trust may also have relevant advice at this stage.
- 6.4 It is important for the LPAs to provide standard and consistent advice to applicants on the documents which should be submitted as part of a planning application. Planning applications within 1km of the Lower Derwent Valley or within an IRZ, may require the submission of separate documentation, including:
- Ecological appraisal;
 - Protected Species Survey;
 - Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment; and/or
 - Habitats Regulation Assessments.
- 6.5 Further information about each of these and when they may be required is provided below.

Application stage

Ecological appraisal

- 6.6 Paragraph 4.4 lists the types of development that could have a significant impact on biodiversity assets. General guidance on when proposals will need to be assessed is provided at paragraph 4.6. In these instances applicants should submit an ecological appraisal with their planning application.
- 6.7 In addition to assessing any ecological impact, the appraisal should consider opportunities to enhance biodiversity as identified in section five of this document. A detailed survey report, which is not over three years old, should accompany a planning application for it to be deemed valid. Surveys should be carried out prior to submission of a planning application and must be informed by the results of a search of ecological or geological data from the North and East Yorkshire Ecological Data Centre. ODPM Circular 06/2005 'Biodiversity and Geological Conservation – Statutory Obligations and their Impact within the Planning System'²⁶ advises that surveys should only be conditioned under exceptional circumstances.
- 6.8 Any ecological appraisal should be proportionate to the nature and scale of the development proposal and presented in a thorough and clear manner. The methodology should be consistent with best practice guidance, such as Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management's Guidelines for Preliminary Ecological Appraisal²⁷. This sets out the minimum standards required and the British Standard - BS 42020: 2013 Biodiversity Code of practice for planning and development²⁸.

Protected species survey

- 6.9 If there is evidence of protected species being present or affected by the development, a protected species survey will be requested. The MAGIC interactive mapping system and information from the North and East Yorkshire Ecological Data Centre should be used by applicants to check the protected species present on, or near to, a development site. This includes any records of species protected by the Habitats Regulations, including otter, great crested newt and bats (known as European Protected Species). Development could have an impact if it involves the:
- Loss of, or alteration to, trees, woodland, hedgerows, scrub, grassland, watercourses or water bodies; or
 - Demolition, conversion or alteration of older buildings or roof spaces.

²⁶ Available from: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/biodiversity-and-geological-conservation-circular-06-2005>

²⁷ Available from: <http://www.cieem.net/guidance-on-preliminary-ecological-appraisal-gpea->

²⁸ Available from: <http://shop.bsigroup.com/ProductDetail/?pid=000000000030258704>

6 Protecting and enhancing the Lower Derwent Valley

- 6.10 The Protected Species Survey should provide a robust assessment of the development's potential impacts upon the protected species present. They should be undertaken by suitably experienced and, where necessary, licensed ecological specialists. Reports should follow a similar style to guidance provided by Natural England which details what information for protected species should be included. Natural England Standing Advice²⁹ provides further guidance on protected species surveys. The type of species which should be surveyed varies according to the type of development proposed.

Landscape and visual impact assessment/appraisal

- 6.11 If the proposal is of a significant scale (generally over 1,000sqm floorspace), is freestanding, or involves a tall structure (generally over 5m in the countryside or 8m in a village), the proposal could potentially have a significant impact on landscape character, including the visual and experiential resource and tranquillity it provides. These proposals should be supported by a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA).
- 6.12 LVIA is used to identify and assess the significance of the effects of change that result from development. It considers both the impacts on characteristics of landscapes and the visual amenity such areas offer to people. The methodological approach to be taken when undertaking an LVIA is outlined in Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (Third Edition) (GLVIA3).
- 6.13 GLVIA3 notes that the extent of an assessment should be based on a reasonable approach which is proportional to the scale and nature of the proposed development, and its likely significant effects. The level of information and analysis required in an LVIA will therefore need to be judged on a case-by-case basis. This will be based on a range of factors, such as the sensitivity and capacity of the landscape, the scale and nature of the proposed development, and the potential for cumulative effects.
- 6.14 It is key that the assessment considers the development's impact upon the recognised features of the landscape and opportunities to enhance its character, as identified in section five of this document. Any assessment should also be informed by the LCAs covering the area.
- 6.15 If the proposed development does not fall within the criteria listed in paragraph 6.11, a Preliminary Landscape and Visual Impact Appraisal may still be valuable and should be included for "major" developments within the required Design and Access Statement. This should take account of the relevant Landscape Character Assessment and:

²⁹ Available from: www.gov.uk/protected-species-and-sites-how-to-review-planning-proposals

- Provide a general evaluation of any potential landscape and visual impacts relating to the development;
- Offer a brief outline of the baseline conditions and any potential significant effects that may exist; and
- Justify why the need for a full LVIA has been considered unnecessary.

Habitats Regulation Assessment

The 1km boundary (Figure 1) represents an area in which the enhancements to biodiversity and landscape (in section five) may be particularly relevant. However, development proposals beyond the 1km boundary and within a relevant IRZ will always be considered in accordance with the current guidance/legislation on statutory sites, including Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA).

- 6.16** Irrespective of the considerations above, if a proposal has the potential to significantly impact on a European designated site then a HRA is required. Under the Habitats Regulations, competent authorities³⁰ must undertake a formal assessment of the implications of new plans or projects which are capable of affecting the designated interest features of European Sites³¹. Assessments comprise several distinct stages which are collectively described as HRA.
- 6.17** The HRA process includes formal screening for any likely significant effects, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects. Developments along both sides of the river need to be taken into account when considering in combination impacts of a proposal. Where likely significant effects on European Sites cannot be excluded, assessing them in more detail through an Appropriate Assessment is required. This is necessary to conclude whether an adverse effect on the integrity of the designated site can be ruled out. Appendix D summarises the HRA process.
- 6.18** European Sites are underpinned by the SSSI designation and their interest features and sensitivities are covered by the IRZs. IRZs are a tool for the assessment of a development's impacts upon SSSI features. Where these features are also SAC/SPA features they may be used to inform the HRA. The MAGIC interactive mapping system³² can be used to determine whether SAC/SPA features are the same as SSSI features.

³⁰ Local authorities are competent authorities in regard to planning applications

³¹ The following wildlife sites should be given the same protection as European Sites: Potential SPAs and possible SACs, Listed or proposed Ramsar sites; and sites identified, or required, as compensatory measures for adverse effects on European sites, potential SPAs, possible SACs and listed or proposed Ramsar sites.

³² Available from: <http://magic.defra.gov.uk/MagicMap.aspx>

6 Protecting and enhancing the Lower Derwent Valley

- 6.19 The Habitats Regulations and SSSI legislation require consideration of impacts from developments some distance away, which is based on the nature of the development and potential impact pathways. The IRZs adopt a ‘pathway’ approach in that they consider the mechanisms by which a development could potentially affect the features of a designated site. This could, for example, include:
- Discharges to a water course which flowed into a designated site;
 - Development which could affect the hydrology of a designated site; or
 - Development which posed a barrier/risk to migratory species moving to and from a designated site.
- 6.20 This approach is considered more effective than a single arbitrary line on a map which would not take all the relevant factors into account. Adopting a pathway approach would be consistent with the need to plan positively to support development which is set out in the NPPF.
- 6.21 The specific duties of LPAs with regards to internationally and nationally designated sites are summarised in Part II of the ODPM Circular 06/2005 ‘Biodiversity and Geological Conservation – Statutory Obligations and their Impact within the Planning System’. This contains further information on carrying out a HRA. LPAs have a duty to consult Natural England before granting planning permission for any development that is in, or likely to affect, a SSSI, SAC, SPA or Ramsar site.
- 6.22 Table I summarises the potential effects on habitats and wildlife from development in the Lower Derwent Valley. LPAs can use this table to inform assessment under the Habitats Regulations. Importantly, the IRZs also take into consideration the potential effects listed below.

Table I: Potential effects of development

Potential effect	Further information
Direct habitat loss	Direct loss of SAC/SPA land would be considered an adverse effect upon integrity and should be avoided. Direct loss of habitat outside the SAC/SPA may impact on designated sites used as functional land by SPA birds and may require further consideration through the HRA process.
Disturbance and displacement of wildlife	Mobile species, such as SPA birds, can be sensitive to disturbance which may be caused by increased public access, or potentially by noise and light. Disturbance of wildlife may require further consideration through the HRA process.
Impact on breeding/migrating SPA birds	Many of the bird species which are features of the SPA are migratory and will spend only part of the year in the Lower Derwent Valley. Tall structures may be a hazard to SPA birds

	and may require further consideration through the HRA process.
Damage to habitats due to pollution and nutrient deposition	Impacts caused by pollutants being carried either in watercourses or by air may require further consideration through the HRA process. Aerial pollution can be caused by developments such as intensive livestock units which produce ammonia. Where a proposal is likely to give rise to any form of pollution, information will need to be submitted with a planning application to demonstrate that the sources of pollution can be adequately addressed.
Impact on hydrology and water	The ecological value and integrity of the SAC meadows is dependent on the hydrological regime in the valley. Impact on hydrology in relation to designated sites may require further consideration through the HRA process.

6.23 Small-scale development is more common in the Lower Derwent Valley. Competent authorities need to determine whether this may, on its own or cumulatively with other developments, adversely affect the integrity of a designated site. Further information on assessing small scale impacts as part of a HRA is available from Natural England³³.

6.24 Natural England will advise whether a development is likely to have a significant effect and whether HRA is required. If Natural England have sufficient information, they will write back to the applicant and the LPA to advise that:

- The proposal is not likely to have a significant effect; or
- The proposal is likely to have a significant effect and the competent authority must undertake the Appropriate Assessment.

It is a statutory requirement for each LPA to consult Natural England on planning applications which have the potential to affect European Sites. LPAs must have regard for representations received from Natural England.

6.25 Development that is likely to have a significant effect on a European Site (either alone or in combination with other plans or projects), and is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site, must not commence until the developer has received written notification of the approval of the relevant LPA.

Permitted development and prior approval

All development, including under permitted development rights, must comply with all relevant legislation and regulations. This includes the Conservation of Species and Habitats Regulations (2017).

³³ Available from: <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6532971017273344>

6 Protecting and enhancing the Lower Derwent Valley

- 6.26 Permitted development rights allow certain building works and changes of use to be carried out without the need for planning permission³⁴. Recent changes by the Government have permitted an increasing amount of small scale development including solar panels on buildings. If LPAs are consulted on permitted development, they will advise applicants of the need to comply with this separate legislation and have a duty to consider whether the Habitats Regulations are complied with.
- 6.27 Some permitted development rights (generally changes of use to buildings such as agricultural buildings to dwellings) require prior approval. This means that a developer has to seek approval from the relevant LPA that specified elements of the development are acceptable before work can process. The matters for prior approval vary depending on the type of development, and are set out in full in the relevant Parts of Schedule Two to the General Permitted Development Order (GPDO). The matters for prior approval do not generally include environmental considerations.
- 6.28 In addition to the matters considered under the GPDO, developers are required to meet any environmental legislation and regulations, such as that for protected species. Prior approval cannot be refused on this basis. However, the LPA does have to consider whether any prior approval application would result in significant impact on a designated site under the Habitats Regulations, and the permitted development rights are removed if the proposal is considered to have such an impact.
- 6.29 Should Natural England be of the opinion the proposed permitted development is likely to have a significant effect under the Habitats Regulations, the applicant will be required to seek the approval of the relevant LPA before permitted development rights can be exercised.
- 6.30 If applicants do not seek advice from Natural England and do not provide further information, the prior approval decision (considering only those matters that are able to be considered) will be issued within the required timescale. However, in this case, the applicant will be advised that permitted development rights cannot be exercised until the applicant has complied, in full, with the Habitats Regulations.

³⁴ A full list of permitted development rights is set out in the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (England) Order 2015, as amended: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2015/596/made>

7 Implementing enhancements

- 7.1 Best practice guidance emphasises the importance of applicants being able to demonstrate commitment to the full implementation of any proposed mitigation, enhancement and compensation measures proposed through new development. This can be achieved through the submission of designs and supporting information. These should include a detailed explanation of what is to be done, how it will be achieved, where and when it is to be carried out, and who is responsible for ensuring that works are undertaken and maintained as proposed.

Validation of planning applications

- 7.2 The guidance in this document should be read alongside the validation checklist for the relevant LPA area (available from the websites in Appendix E)³⁵. If a planning application is validated and subsequently found not to fully consider or address any potential impacts on biodiversity and landscape, then further information may be requested from an applicant. For example, if any of the information that is provided needs clarification, or if other potential impacts are identified.
- 7.3 If sufficient information on ecological issues is not provided by the time an application is determined, the application may be refused. The need for this approach comes from legislative requirements and the advice in section 11 of the NPPF, as well as relevant adopted Local Plan policy.

Further advice and information

- 7.4 Further advice is provided in the NPPF, PPG and 'Biodiversity and Geological Conservation – Statutory Obligations and their Impact within the Planning System' (ODPM 06/2005 and DEFRA 01/2005). These documents and a number of other relevant plans and strategies, are available to view from Appendix E.

³⁵ East Riding of Yorkshire Council Validation Checklist is available from: <http://www2.eastriding.gov.uk/environment/planning-and-building-control/planning-permission/getting-planning-permission/apply-for-planning-permission/full-planning-application-checklist/>

8 Implementing this document

- 8.1 Development in the Lower Derwent Valley must be managed in a co-ordinated manner across administrative boundaries. Defining a 1km boundary will ensure this document is implemented effectively and consistently.
- 8.2 The document will be reflected within the preparation, monitoring and review of the relevant LPA Local Plan policies. This will ensure the LPAs comply with the duty to cooperate. **However, at this stage, only East Riding of Yorkshire Council has adopted this document as a SPD.** This is due to the fact that the LPAs involved are at different stages in the preparation of their respective Local Plans, and SPDs must relate to adopted Local Plan policies. It will be used by East Riding of Yorkshire Council to consider development proposals within the council's administrative area that could have an impact on the Lower Derwent Valley. The application of the document in areas outside of the East Riding, and whether the document is adopted as an SPD, is entirely at the discretion of the individual LPAs.

Monitoring the document

- 8.3 City of York Council, East Riding of Yorkshire Council, North Yorkshire County Council and Selby District Council are committed to working closely together to ensure they fulfil their legal duties with regards to international legislation and national planning policy. Monitoring this document will involve:
- Cross boundary consultation - a planning application could potentially have a significant effect on parts of the Lower Derwent Valley that are located within the different authorities. In these instances it may, for example, be appropriate for the LPAs to coordinate the requirement to prepare an Appropriate Assessment under the Habitat Regulations.
 - Meeting of a working group - representatives from the LPAs and other relevant organisations will reflect on the implementation of the document and consider if a working group meeting is required to discuss any relevant issues.

Other organisations, groups and individuals

- 8.4 It is anticipated that a number of organisations will have regard to this document and will align their own plans and strategies with it wherever possible. The following groups are particularly important to continued joint working for the protection of the Lower Derwent Valley:

- Canal and River Trust
- Carstairs Countryside Trust
- East and North Yorkshire Waterways Partnership
- East Riding of Yorkshire Biodiversity Partnership
- Environment Agency
- Historic England
- Hull and East Yorkshire Local Nature Partnership
- Natural England
- North Yorkshire and York Local Nature Partnership
- Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
- The Pocklington Canal Amenity Association
- Yorkshire Derwent Partnership. Hosted by the Yorkshire Wildlife Trust and East Yorkshire River Trust.
- Yorkshire Landscape Planning Forum
- Yorkshire Wildlife Trust

Appendix A - Glossary of key terms

Appropriate Assessment - considers whether a plan or proposal (either alone or in combination with other plans or projects) will impact on the integrity of a European Site having regard to the site's structure and function and its conservation objectives.

Biodiversity Action Plan - this is a plan to conserve and enhance biodiversity, usually over a defined geographical area.

European Sites - Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) designated under European Birds Directive and Habitats Directive.

Duty to cooperate - places a legal duty on local planning authorities, county councils in England and public bodies to engage constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis to maximise the effectiveness of Local Plan preparation in the context of strategic cross boundary matters.

Habitats Regulations - implement two European Directives known as the Birds Directive and the Habitats Directive respectively. These two pieces of legislation aim to protect and improve biodiversity within the European Union through the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora.

Habitats Regulations Assessment - the assessment required under the Birds and Habitats Directives. The aim of HRA is to avoid adverse effects on the integrity of European Sites.

Impact Risk Zones - a Geographical Information Systems (GIS) tool applied nationally to make a rapid initial assessment of the potential risks posed by development proposals to SSSIs, SACs, SPAs and Ramsar Sites.

Landscape Character Assessment - used to help understand and interpret landscape character and inform Development Management decisions relating to the design, integration and mitigation of new development.

National Character Area - divide England into 159 distinct areas. Their boundaries follow natural transitions in the landscape rather than administrative boundaries and offer a useful framework for facilitating cross-boundary working between LPAs and other bodies.

National Nature Reserve - identified to protect habitats and communities of plants and animals and geological or physical geographical features of special interest.

Natura 2000 - a network of nature protection areas in the territory of the European Union. It is made up of SACs and SPAs designated respectively under the Habitats Directive and Birds Directive.

'Pathway' approach - considers the mechanisms by which a development could potentially affect the features of a designated site. Particularly relevant for a HRA.

Permitted Development Rights - a national grant of planning permission which allow certain building works and changes of use to be carried out without the need for a planning application to be submitted. They are subject to conditions and limitations to control impact and protect local amenity.

Prior approval - a process under which a developer must seek approval from the relevant LPA that specified elements of a permitted development scheme are acceptable before work can process.

Ramsar Sites - listed under the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance under the criteria of rarity and diversity of both habitat and species, and fragility of ecosystems.

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) - identified under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 for habitat and natural features, including flora and fauna, geology and geomorphology.

Special Area of Conservation (SAC) - designated under the European Directive on the conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora to maintain or restore natural habitats and wild species. Article three of the Habitats Directive requires the establishment of a European network of important high quality conservation sites that will make a significant contribution to conserving the 189 habitat types and 788 species identified in Annexes I and II Of the Directive (as amended).

Special Protection Areas (SPA) - classified in accordance with Article four under the EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds to ensure the survival and reproduction of migratory and other species.

Appendix B - Legislation and national policy context

The following documents should be referenced as key sources of reference and guidance accompanying this document:

Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2017) (as amended) (commonly referred to as the Habitats Regulations). Available from:

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2010/490/contents/made>

Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (commonly known as the Habitats Directive) (1992). Available from:

www.jncc.gov.uk/page-1374

Directive 79/409/EEC on the Conservation of Wildlife Birds (commonly known as the Birds Directive) (2009). Available from:

<http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-1373>

National Planning Policy Framework (2015). Available from:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>

National Planning Practice Guidance (2018). Available from:

<http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/>

Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006). Available from:

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/16/contents>

ODPM Circular 06/2005 Biodiversity and Geological Conservation Statutory Obligations and Their Impact Within The Planning System. Available from:

www.planningportal.gov.uk/planning/planningpolicyandlegislation/currentenglishpolicy/circulars/biodiversity

Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (England) Order (2015). Available from:

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2015/596/made>

Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981). Available from:

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1981/69>

Appendix C - Summary of International and National Designations

International Designations		
Name of Designation	Definition	Lower Derwent Valley examples and interest features
Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	Designated under the Habitats Regulations.	Primary reason for designation of site: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lowland hay meadows. • Alluvial forests with alder and ash (Alder woodland on floodplains). • Otter.
Special Protection Areas (SPA)	Classified in accordance with Article four under the EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds to ensure the survival and reproduction of migratory and other species.	Birds during the breeding season: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Breeding: Northern shoveler. • Non-breeding: Bewick's Swan, Eurasian wigeon, golden plover, ruff, Eurasian teal. • Wintering Water bird Assemblage (20,000 waterfowl in winter).
Ramsar Sites ³⁶	Listed under the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance under the criteria of rarity and diversity of both habitat and species, and fragility of ecosystems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alluvial flood meadow. • Wetland invertebrate assemblage. • Staging area for passage waders. • Eurasian teal. • Water bird assemblage. • Eurasian wigeon.
National Designations		
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) ³⁷	Identified under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 for habitat and natural features, including flora and fauna, geology and geomorphology.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lowland hay meadows, swamps and fens. • Open water habitats associated with the Pocklington canal and associated ditches and dykes. • Alder Woodland. • Assemblage of "rare" plants.

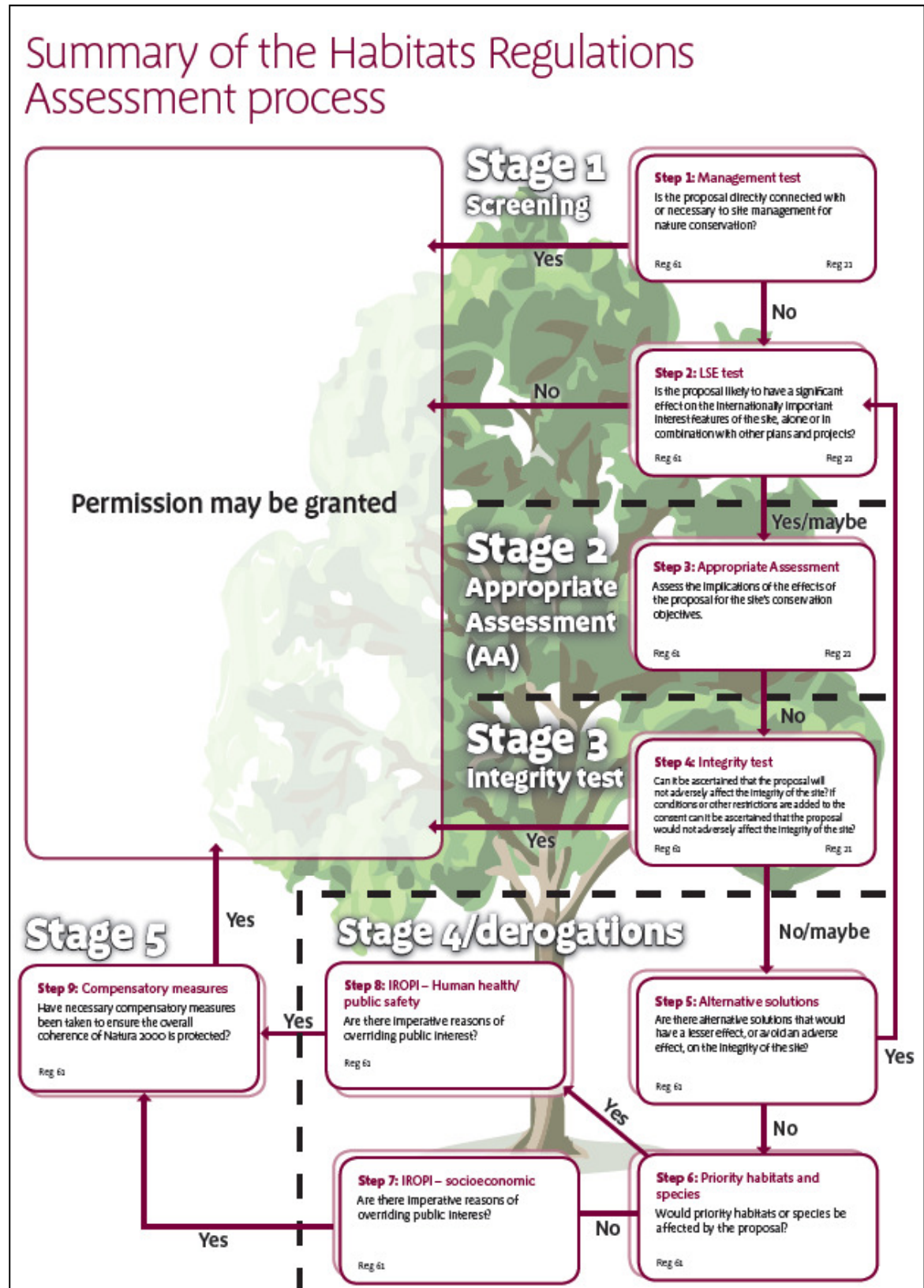
³⁶ Further information on the interest features of the Lower Derwent Valley Ramsar site are available to view from: <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/RIS/UK11037.pdf>

³⁷ Further information on the interest features of the Lower Derwent Valley SSSI site are available to view from: http://www.sssi.naturalengland.org.uk/citation/citation_photo/1002114.pdf

Appendix C - Summary of International and National Designations

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Otter. • Assemblage of breeding wetland birds including shoveler, shelduck, mallard, teal, snipe, redshank, curlew and lapwing. • Nationally important numbers of migratory birds including ruff and whimbrel. • Internationally important numbers of Eurasian teal and wigeon. • Nationally important wintering populations of Bewick's Swan, golden plover and ruff. • Invertebrate assemblage.
National Nature Reserve (NNR)	Identified to protect habitats and communities of plants and animals and geological or physical geographical features of special interest.	<p>NNRs are not designated for their specific features although the following are notable features of interest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meadows. • Woodlands. • Breeding and wintering birds.

Appendix D - Habitats Regulations assessment process



Priority habitats and species defined in step six are those listed in Annex I and II of the Habitats Directive.

Appendix E - Further information

The following documents may be of relevance to development proposals in the Lower Derwent Valley.

Air Pollution Information System. Searchable database by location for information on pollutants and their impacts on habitats and species. Available from: <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6532971017273344>

BRE Biodiversity Guidance for Solar Developments (2014). Available from: <https://www.bre.co.uk/filelibrary/pdf/Brochures/NSC-Biodiversity-Guidance.pdf>

British Standard - BS 42020: 2013 Biodiversity. Code of practice for planning and development. Available from: <http://shop.bsigroup.com/ProductDetail/?pid=000000000030258704>

Campaign for the Protection of Rural England: Information on tranquillity. Available from: <http://www.cpre.org.uk/resources/countryside/tranquil-places> and <http://nightblight.cpre.org.uk/>

Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management's Guidelines for Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (2012). Available from: <http://www.cieem.net/guidance-on-preliminary-ecological-appraisal-gpea->

Chapman C and Tyldesley D (2016). Small-scale effects: How the scale of effects has been considered in respect of plans and projects affecting European Sites - a review of authoritative decisions. Natural England Commissioned Reports, Number 205. Available from: <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6532971017273344>

Floodplain Meadows – Beauty and Utility. A Technical Handbook (2016). Eds Emma Rothero, Sophie Lake and David Gowing. Available from: www.floodplainmeadows.org.uk

Government – Natural England pre-application advice service to for developers. Available from: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/developers-get-environmental-advice-on-your-planning-proposals>

Government - Natural Environment White Paper - The Natural Choice: securing the value of nature (2011). Available from: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-natural-choice-securing-the-value-of-nature>

Government - Improvements Plans for England's Natura 2000 Sites. Available from:
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/improvement-programme-for-englands-natura-2000-sites-ipens/improvement-programme-for-englands-natura-2000-sites-ipens>

Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, Guidelines for Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (2012). Available from:
<http://www.cieem.net/guidance-on-preliminary-ecological-appraisal-gpea->

Lawton Review Making Space for Nature (2011). Available from:
http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20130402154501tf_/http://archive.defra.gov.uk/environment/biodiversity/index.htm

Landscape Institute/Institute for Environmental Management and Assessment. Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (2013). Available from:
<http://www.ribabookshops.com/item/guidelines-for-landscape-and-visual-impact-assessment/80402/>

Land Use, Ecology and Conservation in the Lower Derwent Valley (2006). Available from:
<http://place.uk.com/>

MAGIC MAP (access to data in relation to designated sites, habitats/species and Impact Risk Zones). Available from:
<http://magic.defra.gov.uk/>

National Character Areas. Available from:
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-character-area-profiles-data-for-local-decision-making/national-character-area-profiles#ncas-in-yorkshire-and-the-humber>

Natural England. European Site Conservation Objectives for Lower Derwent Valley Special Protection Area. Available from:
<http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/category/5758332488908800>

Natural England. Evidence review of the impact of solar farms on birds, bats and general ecology (2017). Available from:
<http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6384664523046912>

Natural England. Green Infrastructure Guidance (2014). Available from:
<http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/35033>

Natural England. Site Improvement Plan for the Lower Derwent Valley (2014). Available from:
<http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/5916047525806080>

Appendix E - Further information

Natural England and Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs - Planning and development - guidance. *Construction near protected areas and Wildlife* (2014). Available from: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/construction-near-protected-areas-and-wildlife>.

North and East Yorkshire Ecological Data Centre (NEYEDC). Available from: <http://www.neyedc.org.uk/>

Town and Country Planning Association. *Planning for a Healthy Environment - Good Practice Guidance for Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity* (2012). Available from: <https://www.tcpa.org.uk/good-practice-guidance-for-green-infrastructure-and-biodiversity>

Yorkshire Derwent Partnership. Hosted by the Yorkshire Wildlife Trust and East Yorkshire River Trust. Available from: <http://www.catchmentbasedapproach.org>

City of York Council

City of York Biodiversity Action Plan (Draft) (2013). Available from: https://www.york.gov.uk/downloads/file/3681/biodiversity_action_planpdf

City of York Biodiversity Audit (2010). Available from: <http://democracy.york.gov.uk/documents/s46232/Bio%20Audit%20Review%202010%20with%20appendices%203%20-%20online%20only.pdf>

City of York Climate Change Action Plan (2010). Available from: https://www.york.gov.uk/downloads/file/5072/climate_change_action_plan

City of York Climate Change Framework (2010). Available from: https://www.york.gov.uk/downloads/file/5073/climate_change_framework

City of York Green Infrastructure Strategy (in preparation). Further information from: https://www.york.gov.uk/info/20051/planning_policy/637/green_infrastructure_gi_strategy

City of York Council Habitats Regulation Assessment of the Local Plan (2014). Available from: <http://democracy.york.gov.uk/documents/s91856/ANNEX%20%20LOCAL%20PLAN%20HRA%20DRAFT%20V1.pdf>

City of York Council Local Plan Evidence Base: *Open Space and Green Infrastructure* (2014). Available from: https://www.york.gov.uk/downloads/file/2096/open_space_study_main_reportpdf

City of York Council. *Pre-application planning advice*. Available from: https://www.york.gov.uk/info/20049/planning_advice_and_guidance/1190/pre-application_planning_advice

City of York Council. Validation requirements for planning and other applications. Available from: https://www.york.gov.uk/downloads/download/2228/validation_requirements_for_planning_and_other_applications

North Yorkshire and York Local Nature Partnership Strategy. Available from: <http://www.nypartnerships.org.uk/lnp>

York Landscape Appraisal (1996). Available on request.

East Riding of Yorkshire Council

East Riding Biodiversity Action Plan (2010). Available from: <http://www2.eastriding.gov.uk/environment/sustainable-environment/nature-conservation-and-wildlife/about-biodiversity/>

East Riding Climate Change Strategy (in preparation)

East Riding Countryside Access Strategy (in preparation)

East Riding Landscape Character Assessment (2005, updated 2013). Available from: <http://www2.eastriding.gov.uk/environment/planning-and-building-control/east-riding-local-plan/landscape-character-assessment/>

East Riding of Yorkshire Council. Pre-application advice. Available from: <http://www2.eastriding.gov.uk/environment/planning-and-building-control/planning-permission/getting-planning-permission/find-out-if-you-need-permission/major-planning-schemes/>

East Riding of Yorkshire Council. Validation Checklist. Available from: <http://www2.eastriding.gov.uk/environment/planning-and-building-control/planning-permission/getting-planning-permission/apply-for-planning-permission/full-planning-application-checklist/>

Hull and East Yorkshire Local Nature Partnership. Information available from: sustainable.development@eastriding.gov.uk

Waterways Strategy (2012-20). Available from: <http://www.ruralprogrammeseastyorkshire.co.uk/previous-programmes/leader-2007-2013/funded-projects/waterways-partnership/waterways-strategy/>

North Yorkshire County Council

North Yorkshire and York Landscape Character Assessment (2011). Available from: <http://www.northyorks.gov.uk/article/25431/Landscape-character-assessment>

Appendix E - Further information

North Yorkshire, York and the Lower Tees Valley Historic Landscape Characterisation (2010).

Available from:

<http://www.northyorks.gov.uk/article/23822/Historic-landscape-characterisation>

North Yorkshire and York Local Nature Partnership Strategy. Available from:

<http://www.nypartnerships.org.uk/lnp>

North Yorkshire County Council Delivering on Climate Change (2009). Available from:

https://www.northyorks.gov.uk/sites/default/files/fileroot/About%20the%20council/Partnerships/NYCC_delivering_on_climate_change_%28Dec_2009%29.pdf

North Yorkshire County Council planning advice and policy. Available from:

<http://www.northyorks.gov.uk/article/26143/Get-planning-advice-and-guidance>

<http://www.northyorks.gov.uk/article/27382/Planning-policy>

North Yorkshire County Council. Validation Checklist. Available from:

<http://www.selby.gov.uk/new-planning-applications-guidance-and-forms>

Selby District Council

Selby Biodiversity Action Plan (2004). Available from:

http://www.selby.gov.uk/sites/default/files/Documents/bio_cover_contents_01.pdf

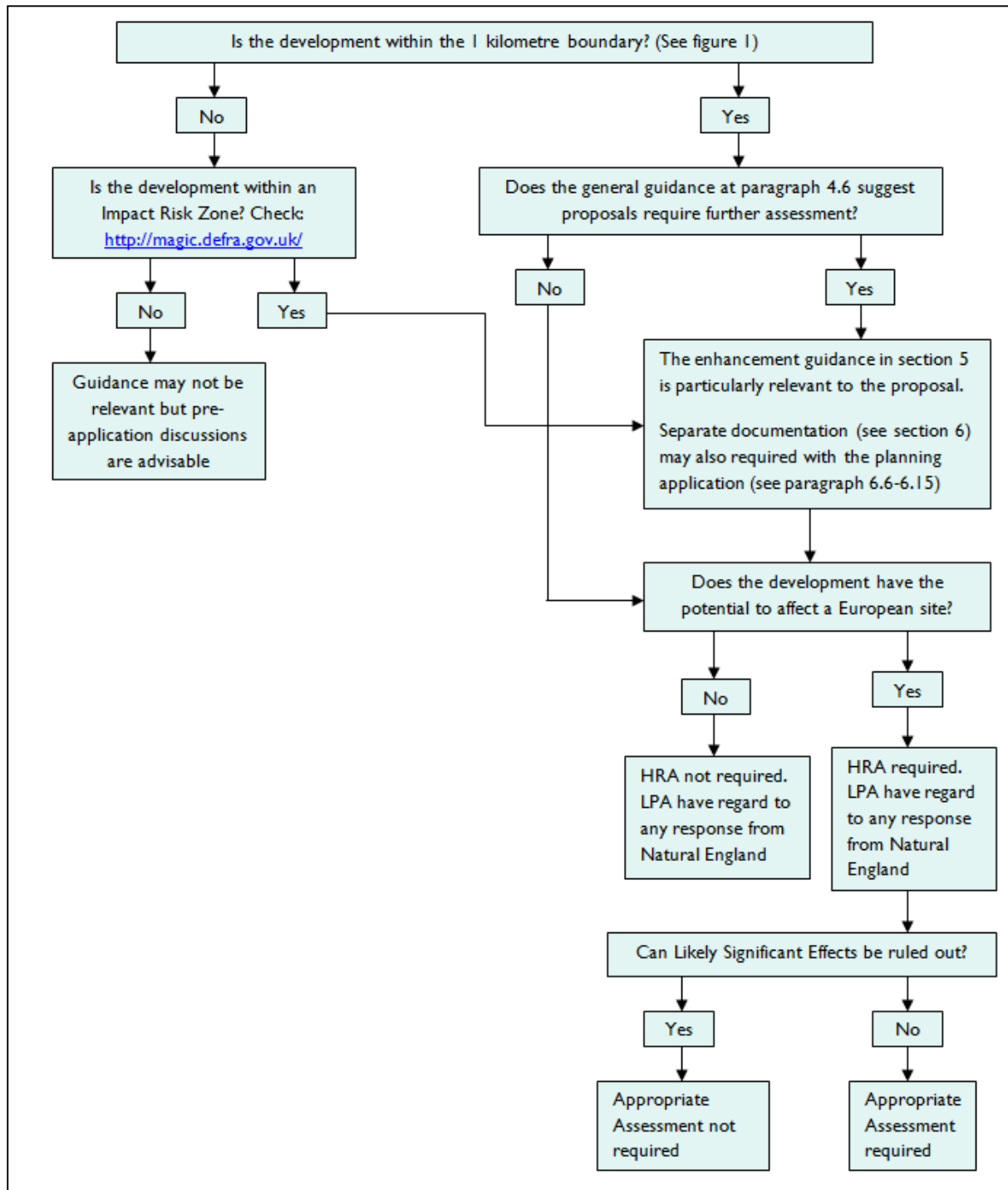
Selby District Council. Pre-application advice. Available from:

<http://www.selby.gov.uk/new-applications-guidance-and-forms>

Selby District Council. Validation Checklist. Available from:

<http://www.selby.gov.uk/new-planning-applications-guidance-and-forms>

Appendix F - Planning process





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