

APPENDIX 3: NATIONAL & LOCAL PLANNING POLICY

Table A1: National planning policy

Title	Content
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended)	Scheduled Monuments and Archaeological Areas of Importance (AAIs or their equivalent) are afforded statutory protection and the consent of the Secretary of State (DCMS), as advised by English Heritage [Historic England], is required for any works.
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990)	The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 covers the registration of Listed Buildings (that is those buildings that are seen to be of special architectural or historic interest) and the designation of Conservation Areas (areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance). A Listed Building may not be demolished or altered or extended in any manner which would affect its character as a building of special architectural or historic interest without Listed Building Consent being granted. There are three grades of listed building (in descending order): • Grade I: buildings of exceptional interest; • Grade II*: particularly important buildings of more than special interest; and • Grade II: buildings of special interest, warranting every effort to preserve them.
Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy EN-1, Paragraph 1.2.1	In England, this NPS, in combination with any relevant technology specific NPSs, may be a material consideration in decision making on applications that fall under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended).
Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy EN-1, 5.9 Historic Environment	5.9.1 The construction, operation and decommissioning of energy infrastructure has the potential to result in adverse impacts on the historic environment above, at and below the surface of the ground. 5.9.2 The historic environment includes all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, landscaped and planted or managed flora. 5.9.3 Those elements of the historic environment that hold value to this and future generations because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are called ‘heritage assets’. Heritage assets may be buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas or landscapes, or any combination of these. The sum of the heritage interests that a heritage asset holds is referred to as its significance. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset’s physical presence, but also from its setting. 5.9.4 Some heritage assets have a level of significance that justifies official designation. Categories of designated heritage assets are: • World Heritage Sites • Scheduled Monuments • Protected Wreck Sites • Protected Military Remains • Listed Buildings • Registered Parks and Gardens • Registered Battlefields 5.9.6 Conservation Areas

- Registered Historic Landscapes (Wales only).

5.9.7 There are heritage assets that are not currently designated, but which have been demonstrated to be of equivalent significance to designated heritage assets of the highest significance. These are:

- Those that the Secretary of State has recognised as being capable of being designated as a Scheduled Monument or Protected Wreck Site but has decided not to designate;
- Those that the Secretary of State has recognised as being of equivalent significance to Scheduled Monuments or Protected Wreck Sites but are incapable of being designated by virtue of being outside the scope of the related legislation; and
- Those that have yet to be formally assessed by the Secretary of State, but which have potential to demonstrate equivalent significance to Scheduled Monuments or Protected Wreck Sites.

5.9.8 Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to Scheduled Monuments or Protected Wreck Sites should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets²⁰². The absence of designation for such heritage assets does not indicate lower significance or necessarily imply that it is not of national importance.

5.9.9 The Secretary of State should also consider the impacts on other non-designated heritage assets (as identified either through the development plan making process by plan-making bodies, including 'local listing', or through the application, examination and decision making process). This is on the basis of clear evidence that such heritage assets have a significance that merits consideration in that process, even though those assets are of lesser significance than designated heritage assets.

5.9.10 Impacts on heritage assets specific to types of infrastructure are included in the technology specific NPSs. Applicant assessment

5.9.11 The applicant should undertake an assessment of any likely significant heritage impacts of the proposed development as part of the EIA, and describe these along with how the mitigation hierarchy has been applied in the ES (see Section 4.3). This should include consideration of heritage assets above, at, and below the surface of the ground. Consideration will also need to be given to the possible impacts, including cumulative, on the wider historic environment. The assessment should include reference to any historic landscape or seascape character assessment and associated studies as a means of assessing impacts relevant to the proposed project.

5.9.12 As part of the ES the applicant should provide a description of the significance of the heritage assets affected by the proposed development, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the importance of the heritage assets and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum, the applicant should have consulted the relevant Historic Environment Record (or, where the development is in English or Welsh waters, Historic England or Cadw) and assessed the heritage assets themselves using expertise where necessary according to the proposed development's impact.

5.9.13 Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or the available evidence suggests it has the potential to include, heritage assets with an archaeological interest, the applicant should carry out appropriate desk-based assessment and, where such desk-based research is insufficient to properly assess the interest, a field evaluation. Where proposed development will affect the setting of a heritage asset, accurate representative visualisations may be necessary to explain the impact .

	5.9.14 The applicant should ensure that the extent of the impact of the proposed development on the significance of any heritage assets affected can be adequately understood from the application and supporting documents. Studies will be required on those heritage assets affected by noise, vibration, light and indirect impacts, the extent and detail of these studies will be proportionate to the significance of the heritage asset affected. 5.9.15 The applicant is encouraged, where opportunities exist, to prepare proposals which can make a positive contribution to the historic environment, and to consider how their scheme takes account of the significance of heritage assets affected. This can include, where possible: • Enhancing, through a range of measures such a sensitive design, the significance of heritage assets or setting affected; • Considering where required the development of archive capacity which could deliver significant public benefits; and • Considering how visual or noise impacts can affect heritage assets, and whether there may be opportunities to enhance access to, or interpretation, understanding and appreciation of, the heritage assets affected by the scheme. 5.9.16 Careful consideration in preparing the scheme will be required on whether the impacts on the historic environment will be direct or indirect, temporary, or permanent. 5.9.17 Applicants should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites, and within the setting of heritage assets, to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to the asset (or which better reveal its significance) should be treated favourably. Mitigation 5.9.18 A documentary record of our past is not as valuable as retaining the heritage asset, and therefore the ability to record evidence of the asset should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted, and whether or not consent should be given. 5.9.19 Where the loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset's significance is justified, the Secretary of State will require the applicant to record and advance understanding of the significance of the heritage asset before it is lost (wholly or in part). The extent of the requirement should be proportionate to the asset's importance and significance and the impact. The applicant should be required to publish this evidence and to deposit copies of the reports with the relevant Historic Environmental Record. They should also be required to deposit the archive generated in a local museum or other public repository willing to receive it. 5.9.20 Where appropriate, the Secretary of State will impose requirements on the Development Consent Order to ensure that the work is undertaken in a timely manner, in accordance with a written scheme of investigation that complies with the policy in this NPS and which has been agreed in writing with the relevant local authority, and to ensure that the completion of the exercise is properly secured. 5.9.21 Where the loss of significance of any heritage asset has been justified by the applicant on the merits of the new development and the significance of the asset in question, the Secretary of State should consider: • Imposing a requirement in the Development Consent Order; and • Requiring the applicant to enter into an obligation that will prevent the loss occurring until the relevant part of the development has commenced, or it is reasonably certain that the relevant part of the
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	development is to proceed. 5.9.22 Where there is a high probability (based on an adequate assessment) that a development site may include as yet undiscovered heritage assets with archaeological interest, the Secretary of State will consider requirements to ensure appropriate procedures are in place for the identification and treatment of such assets discovered during construction. Secretary of State decision making 5.9.23 In determining applications, the Secretary of State should seek to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by the proposed development, including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset, taking account of: • Relevant information provided with the application and, where applicable, relevant information submitted during the examination of the application; • Any designation records, including those on the National Heritage List for England²⁰⁵, or included on Cof Cymru²⁰⁶ for Wales; • Historic landscape character records; • The relevant Historic Environment Record(s), and similar sources of information; • Representations made by interested parties during the examination process; and • Expert advice, where appropriate, and when the need to understand the significance of the heritage asset demands it. 5.9.24 The Secretary of State must also comply with the requirements on listed buildings, conservation areas and scheduled monuments, set out in regulation 3 of the Infrastructure Planning (Decisions) Regulations 2010. 5.9.25 In considering the impact of a proposed development on any heritage assets, the Secretary of State should consider the particular nature of the significance of the heritage assets and the value that they hold for this and future generations. This understanding should be used to avoid or minimise conflict between their conservation and any aspect of the proposal. 5.9.26 The Secretary of State should consider the desirability of sustaining and, where appropriate, enhancing the significance of heritage assets, the contribution of their settings and the positive contribution that their conservation can make to sustainable communities, including to their quality of life, their economic vitality, and to the public's enjoyment of these assets. 5.9.27 The Secretary of State should also consider the desirability of the new development making a positive contribution to the character and local distinctiveness of the historic environment. The consideration of design should include scale, height, massing, alignment, materials, use and landscaping (for example, screen planting). 5.9.28 When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, the Secretary of State should give great weight to the asset's conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be. This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss, or less than substantial harm to its significance. 5.9.29 The Secretary of State should give considerable importance and weight to the desirability of preserving all heritage assets. Any harm or loss of significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting) should require clear and convincing justification. 5.9.30 Substantial harm to or loss of significance of a grade II Listed Building or a grade II Registered Park or Garden should be exceptional.
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	5.9.31 Substantial harm to or loss of significance of assets of the highest significance, including Scheduled Monuments; Protected Wreck Sites; Registered Battlefields; grade I and II* Listed Buildings; grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens; and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional. 5.9.32 Where the proposed development will lead to substantial harm to (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset the Secretary of State should refuse consent unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm to, or loss of, significance is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all the following apply: • The nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; • No viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; • Conservation by grant-funding or some form of not for profit, charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and • The harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use. 5.9.33 Where the proposed development will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of the designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including, where appropriate securing its optimum viable use. 5.9.34 In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset. 5.9.35 Not all elements of a Conservation Area or World Heritage Site will necessarily contribute to its significance. Loss of a building (or other element) which makes a positive contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site should be treated either as substantial harm under paragraph 5.9.30 or less than substantial harm under paragraph 5.9.31, as appropriate, considering the relative significance of the element affected and its contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site as a whole. 5.9.36 Where there is evidence of deliberate neglect of, or damage to, a heritage asset, the Secretary of State should not take its deteriorated state into account in any decision 5.9.37 When considering applications for development affecting the setting of a designated heritage asset, the Secretary of State should give appropriate weight to the desirability of preserving the setting of such assets and treat favourably applications that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to, or better reveal the significance of, the asset. When considering applications that do not do this, the Secretary of State should give great weight to any negative effects, when weighing them against the wider benefits of the application. The greater the negative impact on the significance of the designated heritage asset, the greater the benefits that will be needed to justify approval
National Policy Statement for Energy EN-3, Paragraph 2.3.6	When considering applications for CNP Infrastructure in sites with nationally recognised designations (such as SSSIs, National Nature Reserves, National Parks, the Broads, National Landscapes, Registered Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments, designated Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) and World Heritage Sites), the Secretary of State will take as the starting point that the relevant tests in Sections 5.4 and 5.10 of EN-1 have been met, and any significant adverse effects on the qualities for which the

	area has been designated are clearly outweighed by the urgent need for this type of infrastructure.
National Policy Statement for Energy EN-3, Paragraph 2.3.7	The Secretary of State should have regard to the aims, goals and targets (including targets set under the Environment Act 2021) of the government's Environmental Improvement Plan ⁶ , and other existing and future measures and targets in England, as well as Welsh policy, such as the Wales National Marine Plan, Planning Policy Wales and Technical Advice Note (TAN) 5,7 the Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 and compliance with the Environment Act 2021 ⁸ .
National Policy Statement for Energy EN-3, Paragraph 2.3.8	In considering the impact on the historic environment as set out in Section 5.9 of EN-1 and whether the Secretary of State is satisfied that the substantial public benefits would outweigh any loss or harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, the Secretary of State should take into account the positive role that large-scale renewable projects play in the mitigation of climate change, the delivery of energy security, and the urgency of meeting the Clean Power 2030 Mission and net zero target.
National Policy Statement for Energy EN-3, Paragraph 2.12.81-93	2.12.81 Generic historic environment impacts are covered in Section 5.9 of EN-1. 2.12.82 However, with respect to onshore wind farms, the following considerations also apply. 2.12.83 The impacts of onshore wind developments on the historic environment will require expert assessment in most cases and may have effect both above and below ground. 2.12.84 Above ground impacts may include the effects on the setting of Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings and Registered Landscapes, Gardens and Battlefields, and if necessary, Conservation Areas. Impacts on other designated heritage assets as well as on Historic Landscape Character also require assessment as appropriate. Any impact on World Heritage Sites should also be assessed with reference to the UNESCO toolkit for Heritage Impact Assessment. 2.12.85 Below ground impacts, may include direct impacts on heritage assets such as through ground disturbance associated with trenching, cabling, foundations, temporary haul routes or permanent access tracks. 2.12.86 Applicant assessments should be informed by appropriate expertise and information from Historic Environment Records (HERs), relevant statutory consultees and/or the LPA. 2.12.87 Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, the applicant should submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation. These should be carried out using appropriate expertise where necessary and in consultation with the LPA and Historic England as appropriate. This should identify archaeological study areas and propose appropriate schemes of investigation, and design measures, to ensure the protection of relevant heritage assets. 2.12.88 In a few cases, field studies may include investigative work to assess the impacts of any ground disturbance, such as proposed cabling or substation foundations on heritage assets. 2.12.89 The extent of investigative work should be proportionate to the sensitivity of, and extent of, proposed ground disturbance in the associated study area. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. 2.12.90 Applicants should take account of the results of historic environment assessments in their design proposal.

	2.12.91 Applicants should consider what steps can be taken to ensure heritage assets are conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, including the impact of proposals including their setting. 2.12.92 As the significance of a heritage asset derives not only from its physical presence but also from its setting, careful consideration should be given to the impact of onshore wind farms which depending on their scale, design, and prominence may have implications for the significance of the asset. This should also include the cumulative impacts of multiple developments. 2.12.93 Applicants may need to include visualisations to demonstrate the effects of the proposed onshore wind farm on the setting of heritage assets. Visualisations may be required to understand the potential impact of the proposal on the significance of heritage
NPPF Chapter 16, Paragraph 202	Heritage assets range from sites and buildings of local historic value to those of the highest significance, such as World Heritage Sites which are internationally recognised to be of Outstanding Universal Value. These assets are an irreplaceable resource, and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations.
NPPF Chapter 16, Paragraph 203	Plans should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. This strategy should take into account: a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets, and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation; b) the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring; c) the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and d) opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.
NPPF Chapter 16, Paragraph 204	When considering the designation of conservation areas, local planning authorities should ensure that an area justifies such status because of its special architectural or historic interest, and that the concept of conservation is not devalued through the designation of areas that lack special interest.
NPPF Chapter 16, Paragraph 205	Local planning authorities should maintain or have access to a historic environment record. This should contain up-to-date evidence about the historic environment in their area and be used to: a) assess the significance of heritage assets and the contribution they make to their environment; and b) predict the likelihood that currently unidentified heritage assets, particularly sites of historic and archaeological interest, will be discovered in the future.
NPPF Chapter 16, Paragraph 206	Local planning authorities should make information about the historic environment, gathered as part of policy-making or development management, publicly accessible.
NPPF Chapter 16, Paragraph 207	In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local

	planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.
NPPF Chapter 16, Paragraph 208	Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise any conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.
NPPF Chapter 16, Paragraph 209	Where there is evidence of deliberate neglect of, or damage to, a heritage asset, the deteriorated state of the heritage asset should not be taken into account in any decision.
NPPF Chapter 16, Paragraph 210	In determining applications, local planning authorities should take account of: a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation; b) the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and c) the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.
NPPF Chapter 16, Paragraph 211	In considering any applications to remove or alter a historic statue, plaque, memorial or monument (whether listed or not), local planning authorities should have regard to the importance of their retention in situ and, where appropriate, of explaining their historic and social context rather than removal.
NPPF Chapter 16, Paragraph 212	When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance.
NPPF Chapter 16, Paragraph 213	Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of: a) grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional; b) assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.
NPPF Chapter 16, Paragraph 214	Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or total loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply: a) the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and b) no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and c) conservation by grant-funding or some form of not for profit, charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and d) the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.
NPPF Chapter 16, Paragraph 215	Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed

	against the public benefits of the proposal including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use.
NPPF Chapter 16, Paragraph 216	The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.
NPPF Chapter 16, Paragraph 217	Local planning authorities should not permit the loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred.
NPPF Chapter 16, Paragraph 218	Local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible ⁶⁴ . However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.
NPPF Chapter 16, Paragraph 219	Local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites, and within the setting of heritage assets, to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to the asset (or which better reveal its significance) should be treated favourably.
NPPF Chapter 16, Paragraph 220	Not all elements of a Conservation Area or World Heritage Site will necessarily contribute to its significance. Loss of a building (or other element) which makes a positive contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site should be treated either as substantial harm under paragraph 195 or less than substantial harm under paragraph 196, as appropriate, taking into account the relative significance of the element affected and its contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site as a whole.
NPPF Chapter 16, Paragraph 221	Local planning authorities should assess whether the benefits of a proposal for enabling development, which would otherwise conflict with planning policies but which would secure the future conservation of a heritage asset, outweigh the disbenefits of departing from those policies.

Table A2: East Riding Local Plan 2025-2029 Strategy Document Update April 2025

Title	Content
Policy S1: Sustainable development	Development proposals A. When considering development proposals, the council will take a positive approach that reflects the three overarching objectives of sustainable development as set out in paragraph 8 of the National Planning Policy Framework, economic, social and environmental, whilst taking in to account local circumstances. It will work proactively with applicants to find solutions that mean proposals can be approved wherever possible, and to secure development supporting the council's Vision and Objectives for the Local Plan and the other documents which make up the development plan. B. The Local Plan should be read as a whole and in conjunction with the other documents which make up the development plan. Planning applications that accord with the policies in the development plan will be approved without delay, unless material considerations indicate otherwise. C. Proposals should ensure that, where appropriate, development will support the future sustainable growth of settlements. Future access and connectivity to neighboring land should be taken into consideration. Creating Neighborhood Plans D. The council actively supports the development of Neighborhood Development Plans within the East Riding. E. Neighborhood Development Plans proposing additional growth to that indicated in the Local Plan will be supported where infrastructure and service provision is able to accommodate the growth planned or can be delivered as part of the proposals.
Policy ENV1: Integrating high quality design	A. All development proposals will: 1. Contribute to safeguarding and respecting the diverse character and appearance of the area through their design, layout, construction and use; 2. Seek to minimise the demand for energy and make prudent and efficient use of natural resources, particularly land, energy and water; and 3. Seek to maximise the use of decentralised and renewable or low carbon technologies. B. Development will be supported where it achieves a high quality of design, which optimises the potential of the site and contributes to a sense of place and beauty. This will be accomplished by: 1. Having regard to the specific characteristics of the site's wider context and the character of the surrounding area; 2. Incorporating an appropriate mix of uses on the site; 3. Having an appropriate scale, density, massing, height and material; 4. Having regard to the amenity of existing or proposed properties; 5. Ensuring the proposal does not have an unacceptable impact on existing uses in the surrounding area; 6. Ensuring the proposal does not result in unreasonable restrictions being placed on existing uses; 7. Having an adaptable layout for sites and / or buildings, which takes into account the needs of future users; 8. Having regard to healthy lifestyles; 9. Incorporating energy efficient design and arrangements to manage waste;

	10. Incorporating hard and / or soft landscaping, alongside boundary treatment of an appropriate scale and size, to enhance the setting of buildings, public space and views; 11. Consider the potential for public transport and active forms of travel in the layout of streets and paths within new development; 12. Promoting equality of safe movement for all within the site, including access, egress and minimising highway safety risks; 13. Having regard to features that minimise crime and the perception of crime; 14. Considering the use of public art, where the sense of place and public access or view would justify it; 15. Ensuring infrastructure, including green infrastructure, drainage, SuDS and flood mitigation, are well integrated into the development; 16. Ensuring that new streets are tree-lined, unless this would be inappropriate, and that opportunities are taken to incorporate trees elsewhere in developments. Proposals should ensure appropriate measures are in place to secure the long-term maintenance of newly-planted trees, and that existing trees are retained wherever possible; 17. Incorporating, nature conservation and biodiversity net gain into the proposal; 18. Incorporating, where appropriate, a reduction in the vulnerability and increase in resilience to climate change; 19. Considering the use of the latest technologies and materials to improve building quality; 20. Considering the appropriate use of local materials, architectural styles and features that have a strong association with the area's landscape, geology and built form, with particular attention to heritage assets; and 21. Safeguarding the views and setting of outstanding built and natural features and skylines within and adjoining the East Riding, including those features identified in Policies A1-A6. C. Innovative design incorporating new materials and technologies will be supported where the local context and sub areas, with their diverse landscapes, geologies, historical background and built form, have been fully considered as part of the design process.
Policy ENV2: Promoting a high-quality landscape	A. Development proposals should be sensitively integrated into the existing landscape, demonstrate an understanding of the intrinsic qualities of the landscape setting and, where possible, seek to make the most of the opportunities to protect and enhance landscape characteristics and features. To achieve this, development should: 1. Protect the character and individual identity of settlements by maintaining their physical separation, including through the maintenance of the Key Open Areas identified in Policies A1-A6, and on the Policies Map, where there is a risk of settlement coalescence. 2. Protect and enhance important open spaces within settlements, which contribute to their character. 3. Ensure all important hedgerows and trees are retained unless their removal can be justified in the wider public interest. Where important hedgerows and any trees are lost replacements will usually be required on-site. 4. Maintain or enhance the character and management of woodland where appropriate. 5. Retain, not detract from, and enhance wetland and water feature characteristics.

	6. Protect and enhance views across valued landscape features, including flood meadows, chalk grassland, lowland heath, mudflats and salt marsh, sand dunes and chalk cliffs. 7. Protect and enhance the undeveloped coast. B. Proposals should protect and enhance the existing landscape character as described in the <i>East Riding Landscape Character Assessment</i>, in particular within the following Important Landscape Areas as shown on the <i>Policies Map Update</i>: 1. The Yorkshire Wolds, with special attention to ensuring developments are of an appropriately high quality and will not adversely affect the historic and special character, appearance or conservation value. 2. The Heritage Coast designations at Flamborough and Spurn Head, ensuring that proposals are compatible with their special character. 3. The River Derwent Corridor and Lower Derwent Valley, which includes the Pocklington Canal. 4. The Thorne, Crowle and Goole Moors. C. Proposals should have regard to the existing historic character as described in the Historic Landscape Characterisation of the East Riding of Yorkshire and Kingston Upon Hull.
Policy ENV3: Valuing our heritage	A. Proposals that positively and proactively conserve and enhance the East Riding's Historic Environment and heritage assets will be supported. This Historic Environment reinforces local distinctiveness, helps create a sense of place and can assist in the delivery of the economic wellbeing of the area. Key features that contribute to the East Riding's distinctive historic character, include, but are not limited to: 1. Those elements that contribute to the special interest of Conservation Areas, including the landscape setting, open spaces, key views and vistas, and important unlisted buildings identified as contributing to the significance of each Conservation Area in its appraisal; 2. Listed Buildings and their settings; 3. Scheduled Monuments; 4. Historic Parks and Gardens and key views in and out of these landscapes; 5. The dominance of the church towers and spires as one of the defining features of the landscape, such as those of Holderness and the Wolds; 6. Heritage assets associated with the historic development and defence of the East Yorkshire Coast and the foreshore of the Humber Estuary; 7. The historic, archaeological and landscape interest of the Registered Battlefield at Stamford Bridge; 8. The historic cores of medieval settlements, and, surviving former medieval open field systems with ridge and furrow cultivation patterns or garth plots; 9. The nationally significant archaeology of the Yorkshire Wolds; and 10. Those parts of the nationally important wetlands where waterlogged archaeological deposits survive. B. In determining applications, proposals that conserve or enhance the significance of a heritage asset and its setting should be supported. Development that will cause harm to the significance of a heritage asset will only be granted where clear and convincing justification for the proposed harm can be demonstrated in line with national planning policy requirements. Where harm cannot be avoided the applicant will need to prepare a scheme that minimises and mitigates the harm caused by

	development and demonstrate that the harm is appropriately weighed against public benefits in accordance with national policy. C. Proposals that would retain, and enhance the significance of a non-designated heritage asset, or its contribution to the character of a place will be supported where it is in accordance with national planning policy. D. Proposals which seek to safeguard the future of designated heritage assets at risk, including putting them to an appropriate, viable and sustainable use and conserve their significance will be supported where it is in accordance with national planning policy. E. Proposals that impact on a heritage asset (including its setting) should be accompanied by a heritage statement; proportionate to the asset's significance and in line with national planning policy. F. Considerable weight will be given to the preservation and protection of non-designated archaeological remains. Development proposals on sites that have archaeological potential must include a desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation report with their planning application. To minimise conflict and ensure mitigation of damage, preservation of the remains in situ is the preferred solution. However, where the significance of archaeological remains is such that their preservation in situ is not essential and is not feasible, a written scheme of investigation and programme of archaeological works aimed at achieving preservation by record will be required to be submitted to and agreed with the local planning authority.
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APPENDIX 4 GAZETTEER OF HERITAGE ASSETS

Table A3 Scheduled Monuments in the 5km Study Area

NHLE No.	Name
1005234	Argam dykes
1007733	Bowl barrow 200m west of Crest Cottages
1007732	Bowl barrow in Lady Boynton's Whin
1007734	Bowl barrow on Fox Hill
1011581	Burton Agnes 12th-century manor house
1005223	Earthwork on the Sheepwalk stretching N from Wold Gate for 530yds (480m)
1005198	Grindale shrunken medieval village
1013706	Iron Age square barrow cemetery on Haisthorpe Moor, 750m WNW of Demming Farm
1013618	Low Caythorpe deserted medieval village, manorial complex and fishponds
1017995	Medieval hall and settlement remains immediately west of St John's Church
1005202	Nunnery Hill and adjacent earthworks, Little Kelk
1005222	Roman villa site
1013628	Romano-British villa east of Sandy Lane, 800m north west of Harpham Grange
1005231	Rudston Beacon and round barrows to east
1017994	Sands Wood round barrow
1005207	Settlement site at Boynton Hall
1005514	Site S of Maiden's Grave Farm
1005232	South Side Mount round barrow, 350m north west of Woldgate reservoir
1018404	St Martin's collegiate church and medieval standing cross, Lowthorpe
1013621	Standing stone known as the Rudston Monolith
1005199	Wharram Hill embankment cross

Table A4 Conservation Areas in the 5km Study Area

Name
Kilham
Bessingby
Burton Agnes

Table A5 Listed Buildings in the 5km Study Area

NHLE No.	Name	Grade
1083385	BOYNTON HALL	I
1346451	BURTON AGNES HALL	I

1280994	BURTON AGNES MANOR HOUSE	I
1162387	CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS	I
1309840	CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS	I
1083345	CHURCH OF SAINT JOHN OF BEVERLEY	I
1083392	CHURCH OF ST ANDREW	I
1083812	CHURCH OF ST MARTIN	I
1083403	Dairy at Thorpe Hall	I
1083815	GATEHOUSE WITH WALLS AND SETS OF GATE PIERS ADJOINING TO FRONT OF BURTON AGNES HALL	I
1083402	MONOLITH APPROXIMATELY 7 METRES NORTH OF CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS	I
1346453	REMAINS OF TREADMILL AND BAKERY WITH ATTACHED WALL AT BURTON AGNES HALL	I
1083821	CHURCH OF ST JOHN THE BAPTIST	II*
1083689	CHURCH OF ST MAGNUS	II*
1346656	CHURCH OF ST MARTIN	II*
1083347	CROSS APPROXIMATELY ONE METRE EAST OF EAST WALL OF CHURCH OF ST MARTIN	II*
1346640	GARDEN HOUSE AT BOYNTON HALL	II*
1346645	THORPE HALL	II*
1309818	19, GRINDALE ROAD	II
1083814	BARN TO STUD FARMHOUSE APPROXIMATELY 3 METRES TO NORTH EAST OF HOUSE	II
1346657	BELGRAVE LODGE AND WING WALLS	II
1031359	BESSINGBY HALL	II
1162473	BILLIARD ROOM AT THORPE HALL	II
1083344	BRACEY BRIDGE MILL COTTAGE	II
1309594	BRIDGE APPROXIMATELY 500 METRES SOUTH WEST OF THORPE HALL	II
1346642	BRIDGE APPROXIMATELY 85 METRES WEST OF BOYNTON HALL	II
1083405	BRIDGE, APPROXIMATELY 60 METRES SOUTH EAST OF STABLE BLOCK AT THORPE HALL	II
1162035	BULL RING	II
1162406	BUTTERCUP COTTAGE	II
1083822	CARNABY HOUSE	II
1083823	CARNABY TEMPLE	II
1205004	CART SHEDS, PIGEONCOTE AND STABLES TO CARNABY HOUSE	II
1083811	CHURCH FARMHOUSE	II
1162047	CLACKNA FARMHOUSE	II
1346532	COTTAGE AT CORNER OF MAIN STREET AND CHURCH LANE	II
1354759	COTTAGE FARMHOUSE	II
1083389	DAIRY AT BOYNTON HALL	II
1162039	EASTGATE HOUSE	II

1204926	FIGURE OF ANGEL WITH HORN IN THE WATER GARDEN APPROXIMATELY 15 METRES TO EAST OF BURTON AGNES HALL	II
1414567	Fond Brig	II
1204984	FORMER HOLDINGS SHED APPROXIMATELY 45 METRES TO NORTH WEST OF BURTON AGNES	II
1346455	FORMER METHODIST CHURCH	II
1083645	FORMERLY KEEPER'S COTTAGE TO BESSINGBY HALL	II
1162463	GAME LARDER AT THORPE HALL	II
1346452	GARDEN STATUE OF A PEASANT BOY APPROXIMATELY 15 METRES TO SOUTH OF BURTON AGNES HALL	II
1083816	GARDEN STATUE OF A PEASANT GIRL APPROXIMATELY 15 METRES TO SOUTH OF BURTON AGNES HALL	II
1204905	GATE PIERS AND WALLS TO SOUTH WEST AND WEST OF SOUTH GARDEN AND WALL, GATE PIERS, MOUNTING BLOCKS AND DOG KENNEL TO SOUTH AND WEST OF MANOR HOUSE AT BURTON AGNES HALL	II
1346641	GATEPIERS APPROXIMATELY 50 METRES SOUTH-WEST OF BOYNTON HALL	II
1083386	GATEPIERS TO BOYNTON HALL	II
1420282	Ground level signal box at the former Burton Agnes Railway Station	II
1346457	HAISTHORPE HALL	II
1083354	HALL FARMHOUSE	II
1083355	HIGH FARMHOUSE	II
1204987	HILL FARMHOUSE	II
1083819	HOME FARMHOUSE	II
1083404	ICE HOUSE AT THORPE HALL	II
1253417	K6 TELEPHONE KIOSK	II
1261817	K6 TELEPHONE KIOSK	II
1452949	Kilham War Memorial	II
1346644	LITTLETHORPE FARMHOUSE	II
1054831	LODGE TO BESSINGBY HALL ATTACHED RETAINING WALLS, GATE PIERS AND GATES	II
1346639	LODGE TO BOYNTON HALL	II
1204968	MANOR FARM COTTAGE	II
1083850	MANOR FARMHOUSE	II
1204971	MANOR FARMHOUSE	II
1204990	MANOR FARMHOUSE	II
1346655	MANOR FARMHOUSE	II
1354735	MANOR FARMHOUSE	II
1162051	MANOR LODGE	II

1346450	OAK WOOD FARMHOUSE	II
1083387	OFFICES ADJOINING BOYNTON HALL TO LEFT	II
1346646	ORANGERY AT THORPE HALL	II
1083353	ORCHARD HOUSE	II
1083388	OUTBUILDING ABOUT 20 METRES WEST OF GARDEN HOUSE AT BOYNTON HALL	II
1083646	OUTBUILDINGS TO EAST OF MANOR FARMHOUSE	II
1083390	PIGEON HOUSE AT BOYNTON HALL	II
1430672	Rudston War Memorial	II
1083351	RUTLAND HOUSE	II
1083346	SAINT JOHN'S WELL	II
1083849	ST EDMUNDS CHAPEL	II
1162429	STABLE BLOCK AT THORPE HALL	II
1083393	STABLE BLOCK TO FORMER VICARAGE, APPROXIMATELY 60 METRES NORTH OF CHURCH OF ST ANDREW	II
1083817	STABLES AND COACH HOUSE TO BURTON AGNES HALL	II
1204977	STATION HOUSE	II
1280989	STATUE OF A WARRIOR APPROXIMATELY 18 METRES TO SOUTH OF BURTON AGNES HALL	II
1346666	STATUE OF BACCHUS AND ARIADNE	II
1204924	STATUE OF BOY WITH QUIVER APPROXIMATELY 50 METRES TO NORTH OF BURTON AGNES HALL	II
1346454	STATUE OF MERCURY IN THE WATER GARDEN APPROXIMATELY 15 METRES TO EAST OF BURTON AGNES HALL	II
1083813	STUD FARMHOUSE	II
1083818	SUNDIAL APPROXIMATELY 20 METRES TO NORTH EAST OF BURTON AGNES HALL	II
1083349	SYKES FARMHOUSE	II
1083352	THE COTTAGE	II
1162055	THE ELMS	II
1346449	THE OLD RECTORY	II
1346531	THE PIGEONCOTE TO BESSINGBY HALL	II
1083350	THE SADDLERS	II
1309776	VICARAGE, APPROXIMATELY 40 METRES TO NORTH OF CHURCH OF ST ANDREW	II
1204927	WALLS AND GATE PIERS TO NORTH, EAST AND WEST OF WALLED GARDEN AT BURTON AGNES HALL AND ABUTTING GATEHOUSE	II
1162017	WEST END FARMHOUSE	II
1162154	WEST LAWN FARMHOUSE AND BARN ADJOINING TO NORTH	II
1309806	WOOLLEN MANUFACTORY APPROXIMATELY 400 METRES NORTH EAST OF BOYNTON HALL	II

Table A6 Non-designated Heritage Assets considered during the assessment.

HER Ref.	Name
MHU20748	White House Farm, Haisthorpe
MHU14818	Former Primitive Methodist Chapel, Haisthorpe