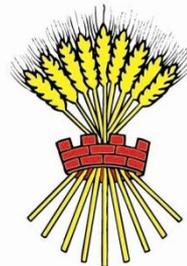


# **LOCAL INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS FOR PLANNING AND OTHER APPLICATIONS SUBMITTED UNDER THE TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACTS**

**RYEDALE  
DISTRICT  
COUNCIL**



**This document has been prepared in partnership, on behalf of North Yorkshire Planning Authorities, and is applicable to all applications submitted to those Authorities. It has subsequently been selectively reviewed by Ryedale District Council.**

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## 1. Introduction

- 1.1 In 2008 an amendment to the Town and Country Planning (General Development Procedure) Order 1995 introduced a mandatory standard national application form and associated information requirements for the validation of planning applications and other applications submitted under the Town and Country Planning Acts. The standard '1APP' form is now available online via the [Planning Portal](#). In March 2010 and June 2013 the government issued revised guidance and regulations on information requirements and validation. Therefore the current version of this document has been published to take account of these requirements, as well as other changes in national and local planning policy as applicable to North Yorkshire.
- 1.2 The purpose of the validation arrangements is to :
- provide a guide to the information that may be required at the outset;
  - enable the Local Planning Authority to provide applicants with certainty as to the information required;
  - enable the Local Planning Authority to have all the necessary information to determine the application and to draft the planning permission and all conditions;
  - minimise the need for further submission of additional information in order to allow Local Planning Authorities a reasonable opportunity to determine applications within the time periods established by Government; and,
  - ensure consistency in the approach taken by different Local Planning Authorities in registering and validating applications, whilst recognising the need for variation appropriate to local circumstances.
- 1.3 With this in mind, a group of the North Yorkshire Planning Authorities has sought through this document to set down a consistent and proportionate approach to the information that is required for all different types of applications. This will be kept under review every three years to ensure that it is meeting the above objectives in practice. In setting out these requirements, we are seeking to continue to minimise the number of applications (previously around 30%) which have had to be returned as invalid due to insufficient information or being wrongly completed.
- 1.4 This revised document takes full account of the Department of Communities and Local Government document '[Guidance on Information Requirements and Validation](#)'. In drawing up these lists the key principles set out in the DCLG document have been carefully considered. In summary, these principles are:
- Necessity
  - Precision
  - Proportionality
  - Fitness for Purpose
  - Assistance
- 1.5 Section 2 of this document explains the approach to the submission and validation of applications. Section 3 provides a list of requirements for each of the main types

of application made under the Town and Country Planning Acts. Where “combination” applications are made, then reference should be made to both of the individual requirements. Section 4 provides explanatory guidance to the terms used. If you are familiar with the process of submitting applications you should only need to refer to the relevant checklist for the application which you are making. The checklist will provide the bulk of the information that you need in order to submit a valid application, but more detailed information of the terms used as well as a general overview of the application process is provided in the following pages of this document if required. There is also a separate Appendix providing detailed guidance on the specialist area of Biodiversity and Geological Assessments. We hope that you find these documents useful.

- 1.6 Although not specifically covered by these requirements, applications can also now be made for extensions to the time limits for implementing permissions; non-material amendments to existing permissions; and minor material amendments to existing permissions. Detailed information about the specific requirements for making such applications together with general guidance and background information can be found in the Communities and Local Government publication [\*\*Greater Flexibility for Planning Permissions\*\*](#).
- 1.7 In the event of an unresolved disagreement between an applicant and the Local Planning Authority regarding the nature or extent of information required to validate any application, Section 6 of the Growth and Infrastructure Act along with the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure (England) (Amendment) Order 2013, provide a formal route for an applicant to challenge the position taken by the Local Authority and appeal against non-determination after the statutory time limit has passed and no formal validation has taken place seeking to demonstrate that the information requested does not meet the tests set out in the [\*\*National Planning Policy Framework\*\*](#) and the Act.

## **2. Protocol for Submission and Validation of Applications**

### **Pre-Application Enquiries**

2.1 The Local Planning Authority welcomes the opportunity for pre-application discussions with a Planning Officer prior to the formal submission of an application to:

- (a) confirm the scope of the information in the application;
- (b) address whether the proposal may need to be amended to comply with the Council's policies in the Development Plan and other Officer advice; and,
- (c) to seek a view on whether planning permission is likely to be granted.

This advice is given without prejudice to the final recommendation on the proposal, which will be made in the light of consultation responses and detailed consideration of the application. Ryedale District Council do make a charge for this service, and the forms are available on the website. The Council strives to respond to these inquiries in within 28 days, depending upon staffing and other resources; it is not possible for them to be prioritised over planning applications.

2.2 It is recognised that for reasons of urgency some applications may be submitted without the benefit of pre-application advice. The Council will vet applications on receipt and inform the agent/applicant if the plans and supporting information is sufficient to register the application. It will be necessary to submit all required documents with the application as set out in the Council's published validation criteria for the application to be formally accepted and registered.

2.3 It may be necessary in relation to some supporting information to carry out pre-submission consultation with technical consultees, for example, the Environment Agency, Yorkshire Water, Natural England, North Yorkshire County Council or Historic England as appropriate, prior to the formal registration of the application. It is expected that such consultation will automatically be part of the pre-application process for all major<sup>1</sup> applications and that applicants for other application types will carry out such consultation where particular technical issues are identified at the pre-application stage.

2.4 For some particularly complex cases, the Council will set up a "Development Team" to involve some of the above Services and Agencies in dealing with the application. For larger scale strategic schemes the applicant may decide to enter into a Planning Performance Agreement (PPA) with the Council. In such circumstances, the contents of this document remain valid although the precise form and content of applications would be subject to more bespoke requirements to be agreed as part of the PPA with the Council.

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<sup>1</sup> "Major" developments comprise proposals for ten or more dwellings; an outline application for residential development on a site of more than 0.5 hectare; new building(s) of more than 1,000 sq. m. floorspace; or development on a site of more than 1 hectare.

- 2.5 On larger schemes, particularly where design is critical, the applicant will also be encouraged to submit the proposals for consideration by a Design Review Panel at the pre-application stage. Depending on the importance of the scheme, this may occur at a national, regional or local level. Applicants are encouraged to discuss this at an early stage with the Council to establish the most appropriate arrangements.
- 2.6 All applicants, but particularly those bringing forward major development schemes, are encouraged to carry out pre-application public consultation with appropriate sections of the public (e.g. neighbours directly affected, Parish/Town Council or specific interest groups) in accordance with the Council's published "Statement of Community Involvement". When considering whether or not to engage in pre-application consultation, applicants should be aware that seemingly minor proposals can sometimes be significant, or even controversial, for local people. Therefore, it is often advisable to take a precautionary approach and to engage with those that may be affected whenever possible.

### **Validation of Applications**

- 2.7 The Council will not register or validate an application if it is incomplete: if all essential information listed in the appropriate validation criteria is not provided in a complete form. We will, however, always seek to take a proportionate view on seeking information, and will only require further details where this is genuinely necessary for the application to be properly considered, this may be at validation, or in the determination of the proposed development.
- 2.8 Under the provisions of Regulation 4 of the Town and Country Planning (Applications) Regulations the Council also has power in the course of dealing with an application to require an applicant to :
- (a) supply any further information, and accept outline applications, plans and drawings necessary to enable them to determine the application; or
  - (b) provide one of their officers with any evidence in respect of the application as is reasonable for them to call for to verify any particulars of information given to them.
- 2.9 If an application is subsequently found to be invalid following registration, the time period for determination will be suspended until such time as it becomes valid and the period for determination of the application reset. However, where information is found to be insufficient the Council is more likely to follow the course of action set out in paragraphs 2.10 - 2.14 below.

### **Processing the Application**

- 2.10 The opportunity to make significant changes to an application, after validation, is severely limited. Significant changes, i.e. revised plans which require re-consultation, may not be accepted, because the re-consultation may not be able to be carried out and a decision made inside the 8 or 13 week target. Applicants may, however, be able to make changes to plans to address issues raised by

Officers and consultees, if time permits during the process of consideration. In every case the submission of revised details must be accompanied by a schedule clearly setting out the proposed changes.

- 2.11 Fresh drawings or modifications that significantly alter the nature or description of the proposal will not normally be accepted after validation. If such a change is unavoidable, the Council will ask for a fresh application.
- 2.12 Where an application has been validated but needs significant alteration to make it acceptable, or where pre-application advice to overcome problems has not been followed, the Council will consider the application as submitted and this may result in a recommendation of refusal. The applicant may, however, withdraw the application and submit a new application for a revised scheme before a decision is made. There is normally no fee for the first such resubmission.
- 2.13 Prior to a recommendation of refusal being made on an application, the agent/applicant will be informed and given the opportunity to withdraw the application if it is clear that there would be no other acceptable outcome. These applications can normally be resubmitted in revised form, with no fee.
- 2.14 Where a major application has been validated but then needs significant alteration to make it acceptable, and the applicant/agent has taken steps to provide such information, but the scheme will go beyond the expected timescale for determination, the Local Planning Authority would require that an extension of time is agreed in writing. Otherwise the scheme may be recommended for refusal.

### **Legal Agreements**

- 2.15 These are legal undertakings under Section 106 of the Town & Country Planning Act 1990 and either take the form of a Planning Agreement between the applicant, the Council and possibly other parties, or alternatively a Unilateral Undertaking made by the applicant alone. Along with payments required under the Community Infrastructure Levy, they are normally used to secure infrastructural improvements which are required in connection with the development, such as on-site open space and the provision of affordable housing (or contributions). Whenever possible, conditions will be used in preference to planning obligations, but there are circumstances (such as where commuted payments) where they are unavoidable. Where possible, applicants are requested to use Unilateral Undertakings rather than entering into Section 106 Planning Agreements to meet planning obligations associated with development proposals.
- 2.16 Unilateral Undertakings and Planning Agreements should be substantially drafted during the preparation of the application or, where possible, should be included as part of the formal submission of the application. As a minimum, draft Heads of Terms outlining the key contents of a proposed Planning Obligation, where one is deemed likely to be necessary should be submitted with the application.
- 2.17 Where Undertakings or Agreements are not completed in time to allow approval of a development within the target timescale of 8 or 13 weeks and the delay lies with

the applicant, planning permission may be refused on the grounds of failure to meet a necessary obligation which is essential for the granting of planning permission.

## Summary

The key elements of the Protocol for submission and validation of applications are :

- Compile a full application before formal submission.
- Promote consultation with the Local Planning Authority and key consultees before formal submission.
- “Front load” the application process by taking into account the views of other parties who will be involved in commenting on and considering the application.
- Significant alterations to applications cannot be made after registration/validation.
- The Council will make decisions in most cases within the relevant target of 8 or 13 weeks. Applicants/agents will be advised as soon as practicable if any application is to be recommended for refusal.
- Extensions of time, must be agreed in writing.
- Advance preparation of documents for Unilateral Undertakings or Planning Agreements will assist a prompt and favourable outcome.

### **3. Information Requirements for Applications by Main Application Type**

3.1 The relevant validation requirements for each type of application are set out in tabular form as a series of individual proformas for each type of proposal. These reflect any particular local requirements for the particular authority concerned and cover the following types of proposal :

- RDC 1:        Householder Application for Planning Permission**
- RDC 2:        Application for Outline or Full Planning Permission**
- RDC 3:        Application for Approval of Reserved Matters**
- RDC 4:        Application for Listed Building Consent**
- RDC 5:        Application for Advertisement Consent**
- RDC 6:        Application for Lawful Development Certificate**
- RDC 7:        Application for Prior Notification of Proposed Development by Telecommunications Code System Operators**
- RDC 8:        Application for Prior Notification of Agricultural or Forestry Development (including proposed buildings, roads, excavation/deposit of waste material from the farm and fish tanks)**
- RDC 9:        Application for Tree Works : Works to Trees Subject of a Tree Preservation Order (TPO) or Notification of Proposed Works to Trees in a Conservation Area**
- RDC 10:       Application for Approval of Details Reserved by Condition**
- RDC 11:       Application for Removal or Variation of a Condition Following the Grant of Planning Permission (Section 73 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990)**
- RDC 12:       Application for Hedgerow Removal Notice**
- RDC 13:       Application to Modify or Discharge a Section 106 Planning Obligation (Section 106A of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990)**

Please refer to Section 4 below for more detailed explanatory guidance of the terms used.

#### **4. Explanatory Guidance of Terms**

##### **Standard Application Form**

Since April 2008, all applications have had to be presented on the standard “[1APP](#)” application form, which is available electronically. We would encourage you to submit your application electronically wherever possible, as this provides opportunities for improved efficiency and reduced costs. However you still have the option of submitting a paper based application if you wish, in which case one original and three additional copies of the completed standard application form should be submitted. In some circumstances you may be requested to submit more than four sets of documents copies, but four is the statutory requirement for a valid application.

##### **Location Plan**

All applications must include copies of a location plan based on an up-to-date map. This should be at a scale of 1:1250 or 1:2500 and normally on A4 or A3- sized paper. In exceptional circumstances plans of other scales may also be required. Plans should wherever possible show at least two named roads and surrounding buildings. The properties shown should be numbered or named to ensure that the exact location of the application site is clear.

The application site should be edged clearly with a red line. It should include all land necessary to carry out the proposed development – for example, land required for access to the site from a public highway, visibility splays, landscaping, car parking and open areas around buildings.

A blue line should be drawn around any other land owned by the applicant, close to or adjoining the application site.

##### **Site/Block Plan**

The site/block plan should be drawn at a scale of 1:100, 1:200 or 1:500.

All such plans should accurately show :

- a) The direction of North.
- b) The proposed development, in relation to the site boundaries and other existing buildings on the site, with written dimensions including those to the boundaries

and the following, unless there are no such features:

- c) All the buildings, roads and footpaths on land adjoining the site including access arrangements.
- d) All Public Rights of Way crossing or adjoining the site.
- e) The position of all trees on the site, and those on adjacent land that could influence or be affected by the development.
- f) The extent and type of any hard surfacing.

g) Boundary treatment including the type and height of walls or fencing where this is proposed.

h) The position of any river, pond or other water/coastal feature on or adjacent to the site.

### **Existing and Proposed Elevations**

These should be drawn to a scale of 1:50 or 1:100 and show clearly the proposed works in relation to what is already there. In exceptional circumstances, such as for very large buildings (i.e. agricultural buildings) 1:200 scale may be acceptable. All sides of the proposal must be shown and these should indicate, where possible, the proposed building materials and the style, materials and finish of windows and doors. Blank elevations must also be included; if only to show that this is in fact the case. Existing and proposed plans must be drawn at the same scale.

Where a proposed elevation adjoins another building or is in close proximity, the drawings should clearly show the relationship between the buildings, and detail the positions of the openings on each property. It will not be necessary for an applicant to provide detailed information on elevations of existing buildings on the site if these will not be altered by the development proposal.

### **Existing and Proposed Floor Plans**

These should be drawn to a scale of 1:50 or 1:100 and should explain the proposal in detail. In exceptional circumstances, such as for very large buildings (i.e. agricultural buildings) 1:200 scale may be acceptable. Where existing buildings or walls are to be demolished these should be clearly shown. The drawings submitted should show details of the existing building(s) as well as those for the proposed development. New buildings should also be shown in context with adjacent buildings (including property numbers where applicable).

### **Existing and Proposed Site Sections, Finished Floor and Site Levels**

These should be drawn at a scale of 1:50 or 1:100 and should show a cross section(s) through the proposed building(s). In all cases where a proposal involves a change in ground levels, illustrative drawings should be submitted to show both existing and finished levels to include details of foundations and eaves and how encroachment onto adjoining land is to be avoided.

Full information should also be submitted to demonstrate how proposed buildings relate to existing site levels and neighbouring development. Such plans should show existing site levels and finished floor levels (with levels related to a fixed datum point off site) and also show the proposals in relation to adjoining buildings. This will be required for all applications involving new buildings.

In the case of extensions to existing buildings, the levels may be evident from floor plans and elevations, but particularly in the case of sloping sites it will be necessary to show how proposals relate to existing ground levels or where ground levels outside the extension would be modified. Levels should also be taken into account in the formulation of Design and Access Statements.

### **Roof Plan**

This should be drawn at a scale of 1:50 or 1:100 and is used to show the shape of the roof. In exceptional circumstances, such as for very large buildings (i.e. agricultural buildings) 1:200 scale may be acceptable. It is typically drawn at a scale smaller than the scale used for the floor plans. Details such as the roofing material, and position of vents and any openings (roof windows), are typically specified on the roof plan.

### **Details of fenestration and other features**

For Listed Building Consent, and some planning permissions, details of replacement windows, including the materials, details of glazing bars and frame (in cross section), means of opening, and depth of the reveal should be provided at an appropriate scale (1:10/1:20). This can also include doors, rainwater goods

### **Ownership Certificate and Notice**

Under section 65(5) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, read in conjunction with Article 14 of The Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2015 the Local Planning Authority must not entertain an application for planning permission unless the relevant Certificates concerning the ownership of the application site have been completed. All applications for planning permission except for approval of reserved matters must include the appropriate certificate of ownership. An ownership certificate A, B, C or D must be completed stating the ownership of the property. For this purpose an 'owner' is anyone with a freehold interest, or leasehold interest the unexpired term of which is not less than 7 years.

Where an applicant is not the (or sole) owner of the land, a notice to any other owner(s) of the application site must be completed and served in accordance with Article 6 of the GDPO.

### **Agricultural Land Declaration**

This is a certificate which is required whether or not the site includes an agricultural holding. All agricultural tenants must be notified prior to the submission of the application. It is now incorporated into the Ownership Certificate, but is not required if the applicant is making an application for reserved matters, extension to the time limit for implementing an existing planning permission, discharge or variation of conditions, works to protected trees, Listed Building Consent, a lawful development certificate, prior notification of proposed agricultural or forestry development, a non-material amendment to an existing planning permission, or consent to display an advertisement.

### **Design and Access Statement**

A Design and Access Statement must accompany an application for planning permission (either outline or full planning permission) which is for:

- A major<sup>2</sup> development; or,
- Where any part of the development is in a designated area<sup>3</sup>, development consisting of :
  - The provision of one or more dwelling houses; or,
  - The provision of a building or buildings where the floor space created by the development is 100 square metres or more.

Design and Access Statements are not required for any application for planning permission which is :

- Made under Section 73 of the 1990 Act for permission to develop land without compliance with conditions previously attached.
- For engineering or mining operations.
- For a material change in use of land or buildings.
- For development which is waste development.

A Design and Access Statement is a short report accompanying and supporting a planning application that should seek to explain and justify the proposal in a structured non-technical way which can easily be understood by local communities. The level of detail required in a Design and Access Statement will depend on the scale and complexity of the application and be proportionate to the type of development proposed, but need not be long. The Design and Access Statement should :

- a) explain the design principles and concepts that have been applied to the development;
- b) demonstrate the steps taken to appraise the context of the development and how the design of the development takes that context into account;
- c) explain the policy adopted as to access, and how policies relating to access in relevant local development documents have been taken into account;
- d) state what, if any, consultation has been undertaken on issues relating to access to the development and what account has been taken of the outcome of any such consultation; and,
- e) explain how any specific issues which might affect access to the development have been addressed.

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<sup>2</sup> "Major" developments comprise proposals for ten or more dwellings; an outline application for residential development on a site of 0.5 hectare or more; new building(s) of 1,000 sq. m. or greater floorspace; or development on a site of 1 hectare or more.

<sup>3</sup> A "designated area" is either a designated Conservation Area or a World Heritage Site.

Crime prevention is also an aspect to consider in relevant circumstances and it will be at the discretion of the Local Planning authority to determine whether the absence of any reference to this will invalidate a particular design and access statement at the outset. In any event, such information may be relevant to the consideration of the application, and applicants are strongly encouraged to show how measures to prevent crime and disorder have been incorporated. Further information can be found on the Police's [Secured by Design](#) website.

Where a Design and Access Statement is required as part of a Listed Building Consent (with or without planning permission) the content will need to address the following:

- a) the special architectural or historic interests of the building(s) and how this is to be preserved or enhanced;
- b) the particular physical features of the building and justify its designation as a Listed Building.
- c) the building's(s)' setting; and
- d) where appropriate, how the proposed approach to access has balanced the duties imposed by the Disability Discrimination Act and the particular historical/architectural significance of the building.

### **Affordable Housing Statement**

Where Local Plan Strategy policy requires the provision of affordable housing the Local Planning Authority may require information concerning both the affordable housing and any market housing e.g. the numbers of residential units, the mix of units with numbers of habitable rooms and/or bedrooms, or the floor space of habitable areas of residential units, plans showing the location of units and their number of habitable rooms and/or bedrooms, and/or the floor space of the units. If different levels or types of affordability or tenure are proposed for different units this should be clearly and fully explained. The affordable housing statement should also include details of any Registered Social Landlords acting as partners in the development.

In the event that the applicant is seeking to make an exception to the established policies of the Local Plan Strategy, this will need to be fully justified. Where this is based on a financial case a Viability Assessment shall be carried out by a suitably qualified valuer. Establishing the appropriate level of affordable housing having regard to both financial viability constraints and the expectations of the Council's policies can be a complex and time consuming process which cannot be accommodated within the normal timescale of a planning application. The applicant should therefore seek to agree the scope and methodology of the Viability Assessment with the Council and complete any discussions, as well as the finalised document, prior to the submission of the planning application.

Attached at the end of this document is the affordable housing proposal form.

### **Air Quality Assessment**

Where the development is proposed inside, or adjacent to an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA), or where the development could in itself result in the designation of an AQMA or where the grant of planning permission would conflict with, or render unworkable, elements of the Local Authority's Air Quality Action Plan, applications should be supported by such information as is necessary to allow a full consideration of the impact of the proposal on the air quality of the area. This would be expected to be through an Air Quality Assessment.

### **Biodiversity Survey and Report**

Where a proposed development may have possible impacts on wildlife and biodiversity, information must be provided on existing biodiversity interests and possible impacts on them to allow full consideration of those impacts prior to determination of the application. Where proposals are being made for mitigation and/or compensation measures information to support those proposals will be needed. Where appropriate, accompanying plans should indicate any significant wildlife habitats or features and the location of habitats of any species protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 or the Protection of Badgers Act 1992. Applications for development in the countryside that will affect areas designated for their biodiversity interests are likely to need to include assessments of impacts and proposals for long term maintenance and management. This information might form part of an Environmental Statement, where one is necessary. Certain proposals which include work such as the demolition of older buildings or roof spaces, removal of mature trees, woodland, scrub, hedgerows or alterations to water courses and ponds may affect protected species and will need to provide information on them, any potential impacts for them and any mitigation proposals for such impacts. This list is by no means conclusive, and specialist guidance should be sought, particularly around the timing of such studies, to reflect the relative vulnerability of species at different times in the year. For example, whilst scoping surveys (checking for signs and potential) for bats can be carried out during the winter months, many proposals will require a bat activity survey which can only be properly undertaken between May and August. Applicants should be aware that this can cause delays submission of the application and consequently in the implementation of any development granted permission.

Government planning policies for biodiversity are set out in the [\*\*National Planning Policy Framework\*\*](#) (March 2012), Further information can be found in Government Circular: [\*\*Biodiversity and Geological Conservation – Statutory Obligations and their Impact Within the Planning System\*\*](#) (ODPM Circular 06/2005, Defra Circular 01/2005) and [\*\*Planning for Biodiversity and Geological Conservation: A Guide to Good Practice\*\*](#). Material produced by other organisations may also provide a useful reference resource including:

<http://www.ywt.org.uk/planning>

<http://www.wildlifetrusts.org/planning>

[www.gov.uk/guidance/protected-species-how-to-review-planning-applications](http://www.gov.uk/guidance/protected-species-how-to-review-planning-applications)

### **Community Infrastructure Levy Implications**

Certain types of development are liable for the Ryedale District Council Community Infrastructure Levy Charge. Where development is for residential development (which can include extensions), for supermarket development, or for retail warehouses, in the first instance the 'Planning Application Additional Information Requirement Form' must be completed for Full applications, some Outline applications (where floorspace can be calculated) and Reserved Matters.

### **Economic Statement**

Applications may need to be accompanied by a supporting statement of any regeneration benefits from the proposed development, including: details of any new jobs that might be created or supported; the relative floorspace totals for each proposed use (where known); any community benefits; and reference to any regeneration strategies that might lie behind or be supported by the proposal. In many cases the Economic Statement may be incorporated within other submitted documents, such as the Planning Statement or Environmental Statement.

### **Environmental Statement**

The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations (1999), as amended, set out the circumstances in which an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is required. Undertaking an EIA may obviate the need for other more specific assessments.

Where EIA is required, Schedule 4 to the Regulations sets out the information that should be included in an Environmental Statement. The information in the Environmental Statement has to be taken into consideration when the Local Planning Authority decides whether to grant planning consent. It may be helpful for a developer to request a 'screening opinion' (i.e. to determine whether EIA is required) from the Local Planning Authority before submitting a planning application. Where EIA is necessary, a 'scoping letter' shall also be sent to the Local Planning Authority in accordance with the 1999 Regulations in order to agree the methodology and broad content of the Environmental Statement. In cases where a full EIA is not required, the Local Planning Authority may still require environmental information to be provided for specific issues.

### **Flood Risk Assessment**

A Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) will be required for development proposals in flood zone 2 or 3 including minor development and change of use and all proposals in flood zone 1 or more than 1 hectare(ha). An FRA will also be required for any development less than 1 ha in flood zone 1, including a change of use in development type to a more vulnerable class, where they could be affected by non-fluvial flooding. In areas within flood zone 1 which are designated as a critical drainage area which has been notified to the Local Planning Authority by the Environment Agency, an FRA will also be required. Please see the Environment Agency's website for further details on FRA's.

Where appropriate, the following guidance within table 3 of the national Planning Practice Guidance, evidence for the sequential and exception tests will need to be submitted either as part of the flood risk assessment or as a standalone report. The FRA should also demonstrate that a sequential approach to flood risk has been taken within the development site, so that the most vulnerable parts of the development are carried out in the areas of lowest flood risk.

The FRA should identify and assess the risks of all forms of flooding to and from the development and demonstrate how these flood risks will be managed, taking the latest available climate change allowances into account. The FRA should identify opportunities to reduce the probability and consequences of flooding. The FRA should include the design of surface water management systems including Sustainable Drainage Systems (SUD's) and address the requirements for safe access to and from the development in areas at risk of flooding.

The FRA should be prepared by an applicant in consultation with the Local Planning Authority with reference to their published local development documents and any Strategic Flood Risk Assessment. The FRA should form part of an Environmental Statement when one is required by the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (England and Wales) Regulations 1999 as amended. The [National Planning Practice Guidance](#) provides more detailed guidance in relation to the undertaking of flood risk assessments and the responsibilities for controlling development where it may be directly affected by flooding or affect flooding elsewhere.

### **Foul Sewerage and Utilities Assessment**

All new buildings need separate connections to foul and storm water sewers. If an application proposes to connect a development to the existing drainage system then details of the existing system should be shown on the application drawing(s). It should be noted that in most circumstances surface water is not permitted to be connected to the public foul sewers.

Where the development involves the disposal of trade waste or the disposal of foul sewage effluent other than to the public sewer, then a fuller foul drainage assessment will be required including details of the method of storage, treatment and disposal. A foul drainage assessment should include a full assessment of the site, its location and suitability for storing, transporting and treating sewage. Where connection to the mains sewer is not practical, then the foul/non-mains drainage assessment will be required to demonstrate why the development cannot connect to the public mains sewer system and show that the alternative means of disposal are satisfactory. Guidance on what should be included in a non-mains drainage assessment is given in [National Planning Practice Guidance](#).

If the proposed development results in any changes/replacement to the existing system or the creation of a new system, scale plans of the new foul drainage arrangements will also need to be provided. This will include a location plan, cross sections/elevations and specification. Drainage details that will achieve Building Regulations Approval will be required. If connection to any of the above requires

crossing land that is not in the applicant's ownership, other than on a public highway, then notice may need to be served on the owners of that land.

An application should indicate how the development connects to existing utility infrastructure systems. Most new development requires connection to existing utility services, including electricity and gas supplies, telecommunications and water supply, and also needs connection to foul and surface water drainage and disposal. Two planning issues arise; firstly, whether the existing services and infrastructure have sufficient capacity to accommodate the supply/service demands which would arise from the completed development, and secondly, whether the provision of services on site would give rise to any environmental impacts, for example, excavations in the vicinity of trees or archaeological remains.

The applicant should demonstrate :

- (a) that, following consultation with the service provider, the availability of utility services has been examined and that the proposals would not result in undue stress on the delivery of those services to the wider community;
- (b) that proposals incorporate any utility company requirements for substations, telecommunications equipment or similar structures;
- (c) that service routes have been planned to avoid as far as possible the potential for damage to trees and archaeological remains; and,
- (d) where the development impinges on existing infrastructure the provisions for relocating or protecting that infrastructure have been agreed with the service provider.

### **Geotechnical Survey/Stability Report/Coal Mining Risk Assessment**

This is likely to be the required where the development would affect or be affected by unstable land. This includes sites subject to effects of underground cavities, unstable slopes, ground compression and the legacy of past coal mining activity.

Other specific information regarding Coal Mining Risk Assessments can be found on the web site of the [Coal Authority](#). This explains how their "risk-based" approach works and provides information regarding coal mining referral areas, as well as guidance and templates for preparing Risk Assessments.

### **Heritage Statement (including Historical, Archaeological Features and Scheduled Monuments)**

All applications which are likely to affect a designated heritage asset (i.e. a Listed Building, a Conservation Area, a Registered Historic Park and Garden, a Scheduled Monument, a Registered Battlefield, or a World Heritage Site) or which might impact upon the setting of one of these assets will, in appropriate circumstances, be required to submit a Heritage Statement.

A Heritage Statement should contain :

- A description of those elements which contribute to the significance of any heritage assets likely to be affected by the proposals.
- An assessment of the contribution which the setting makes to that significance.
- An assessment of the likely impact which the proposals will have upon those elements which contribute to the significance of those assets.
- photographs and a structural survey by an appropriately qualified and independent surveyor (if required)
- reference to the requirements of para 128 of the National Planning Policy Framework
- an analysis of the character and appearance of a Conservation Area is included in applications within Conservation Area in order for the applicant to demonstrate that the development will preserve or enhance the character or appearance of the area

In certain circumstances, Heritage Statements may also be required for applications affecting other non-designated heritage assets such as non-scheduled archaeological sites and locally-important historic buildings. The scope and degree of detail necessary in a Heritage Statement will vary according to the particular circumstances of each application. Applicants are advised to discuss proposals with either a Planning Officer or a Conservation Officer before any application is made. The following is a guide to the sort of information that may be required for different types of application.

For applications for Listed Building Consent, a written statement that includes a schedule of works to the Listed Building(s), an analysis of the significance of archaeology, history and character of the building/structure, the principles of and justification for the proposed works and their impact on the special character of the Listed Building or structure, its setting and the setting of adjacent Listed Buildings may be required. A structural survey may be required in support of an application for Listed Building Consent. If a structural survey is to be produced for a Listed Building it should be provided by an appropriately qualified and independent surveyor

Where an application site either includes or is likely to include archaeological remains, the Heritage Statement will be expected to include an appropriate desk-based assessment of the impact which the proposals might have upon these remains. In certain circumstances, where desk-based assessment is insufficient to properly assess the likely impact, a field evaluation may be required instead. A small number of such areas within North Yorkshire are defined as Areas of Archaeological Significance in local policies. Where an application is likely to affect any archaeological remains, applicants should first consult the Heritage Section of the County Council.

Further advice on Heritage Assets is provided in the [National Planning Policy Framework](#) (March 2012).

### **Hydrogeological Risk Assessment (HRA)**

Applications would be required to be accompanied by a Hydrogeological Risk Assessment (HRA) when it has been identified that the development proposal is within a Ground Source Protection Zone. These are identified by the Environment Agency, and respects areas of particular ground water sensitivity to contamination.

A HRA is the formal process for identifying the potential groundwater hazards associated with each stage or phase of the proposed development and evaluating the likelihood and consequences of each hazard. The framework for groundwater risk includes:

- Developing a conceptual model for the site. Depending on the sensitivity of the site (and the nature of the proposal), intrusive site investigation, and a period of groundwater monitoring is likely to be required to characterise the site hydrogeology in sufficient detail and to provide sufficient information to inform the risk assessment; and
- Identifying sources of pollution, potential pathways for the movement of pollutant and receptors (for example, groundwater abstractions, groundwater dependant ecosystems);
- A tiered approach. A qualitative risk assessment should be undertaken initially, progressing to a more detailed, numeric assessments where the risks are greater;
- Consideration of uncertainties in the assessment; and
- An appraisal of options for dealing with the identified risks.

The HRA should assess the risks associated with construction of the development, together with risks associated with the proposed surface water and foul drainage schemes.

Further detailed information and guidance about HRAs can be found in the Environment Agency's publication: [Groundwater Protection: Principles and Practice \(GP3\)](#)

### **Land Contamination Assessment**

Applications may also need to be accompanied by a Land Contamination Assessment which should include an extended assessment of contamination. Further advice on undertaking a land contamination assessment can be found in the Yorkshire and Humber Pollution Advisory Council booklets, '[Development on Land Affected by Contamination](#)' (March 2010) and '[Verification Requirements for Cover Systems to Remediate Contaminated Land](#)'. The latter document is not currently available electronically from YAHPAC but can be obtained from the Council's Environmental Health section. Sufficient information should be provided in the submitted Assessment to determine the existence or otherwise of contamination,

its nature and the risks that it may pose and whether these can be satisfactorily reduced to an acceptable level. Even in situations where there might appear to be a lower risk of contamination but where the proposed use would be particularly vulnerable (e.g. conversions of buildings to domestic use; replacement dwellings; development or use of land previously in agricultural or commercial use; and use of land for recreational purposes) it will be necessary to assess the risk. It is helpful for the consultation process between Planning and Environmental Health if a Preliminary Assessment of Land Contamination form can be completed. These are available from the Local Authority. It is important to bear in mind that the responsibility lies with an applicant to provide such information with the application as is necessary to determine whether the proposed development can proceed.

### **Landscaping Details**

Other than minor applications and outline applications, applications should be accompanied with a landscaping plan with soft and hard landscaping details. These should follow from the design concept from the scheme in the Design and Access Statement. Existing trees and other vegetation should, where practicable, be retained in new developments and protected during the construction of the development.

Soft landscaping details include, for example: proposed contours, levels and areas of topsoiling; grassed areas with seed mix/type; areas of open space; new planting plan and schedule ( including genus, species, size and girth of trees and shrubs, species and size of plants; planting locations; new and incorporated water features and management details); details of existing trees, shrubs and hedgerows to be retained together with details of protective fencing. Hard landscaping details include the location, alignment and materials of roads, drives, car parks, steps and ramps ; details of service infrastructure; boundary treatment; street furniture; play equipment and long term maintenance and management arrangements.

### **Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA)**

A LVIA is a technical assessment of the visual effects of proposed new development and the effects it will have on the character of landscape itself. An LVIA will be required for all applications where an Environmental Impact Assessment is required and for major schemes which are likely to have a significant visual impact within the landscape or result in significant land use change. A LVIA should ideally be undertaken by a qualified landscape architect using an appropriate and recognised methodology. Guidance on the production of LVIA's is provided by the Landscape Institute: [Guidance on Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment](#) (GLIVA3)

### **Lighting Assessment**

Proposals involving the provision of publicly accessible developments, in the vicinity of residential property, a Listed Building or a Conservation Area, or open countryside, where external lighting would be provided or made necessary by the development, should be required to be accompanied by details of the proposed external lighting and the hours when the lighting would be switched on. These details should include a layout plan with beam orientation and a schedule of the equipment in the design. Submission of an 'isolux' or similar drawings showing the luminance at specified heights above ground level may also be requested for

particularly sensitive proposals or sites, such as sports floodlighting in rural or residential areas. Guidance on consideration the impacts of lighting on the character/amenity of the area are set out in the [National Planning Practice Guidance](#).

### **Noise Assessment**

Application proposals that raise issues of disturbance by noise to the occupants of nearby existing buildings, and for developments that are considered to be noise sensitive and which are close to existing sources of noise should be supported by a noise impact assessment prepared by a suitably qualified acoustician. Such assessments should be undertaken early in the process to inform the design/layout. Further policy guidance is provided in the [National Planning Policy Framework \(March 2012\)](#).

### **Open Space Assessment**

For development within open spaces, application proposals should be accompanied by plans showing any areas of existing or proposed open space within or adjoining the application site. Planning permission is not normally given for development of existing open spaces which local communities need. However, in the absence of a robust and up-to-date assessment by the Local Authority, an applicant for planning permission may seek to demonstrate through an independent assessment that the land or buildings are surplus to local requirements. Any such evidence should accompany the planning application. National planning policy is set out in the [National Planning Policy Framework \(March 2012\)](#). Where Sport England are involved as a consultee on developments affecting existing sports facilities, they will need information which helps them to assess the effects of the proposal. The type and level of detail required can be found on the Sport England [website](#).

### **Parking Provision**

Applications may be required to provide details of existing and proposed parking provision. These details could also be shown on a site layout plan. Where appropriate, provision should be made for parking spaces for the disabled and visitors. Where parking provision is above or below the standards recommended by the Local Highway Authority (or where there are no standards), the level of provision may need to be justified, taking account of the particularly circumstances relating to the proposed development and site.

[http://www.northyorks.gov.uk/media/33806/Interim-guidance-on-transport-issues-including-parking-standards/pdf/Interim\\_guidance\\_on\\_transport\\_issues\\_including\\_parking\\_standards.pdf](http://www.northyorks.gov.uk/media/33806/Interim-guidance-on-transport-issues-including-parking-standards/pdf/Interim_guidance_on_transport_issues_including_parking_standards.pdf)

### **Photographs and Photomontages**

These provide useful background information and can help to show how large developments can be satisfactorily integrated within the street scene. Photographs should be provided if the proposal involves the demolition of an existing building or development affecting a Conservation Area or a Listed Building. They may form part of the Design and Access Statement or the Heritage Statement. Where photomontages are included in a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment details of the photographs (such as grid references, distance from site, and width of lens

such be provided in accordance with [Guidance on Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment](#) (GLIVA3)

### **Planning Obligations – Draft Heads of Terms**

Planning Obligations (or “Section 106 Agreements”) are private agreements negotiated between Local Planning Authorities and persons with an interest in a piece of land (or “developers”), and are intended to make acceptable development which would otherwise be unacceptable in planning terms.

Whilst they form a vital part of the Development Management framework, they can cause considerable delay to the approval of a planning application. Where they are required it is strongly recommended that a draft Section 106 Agreement or Unilateral Undertaking is submitted with the planning application. If this not possible, a minimum requirement for validation will be the submission of a statement of the proposed draft Heads of Terms, summarising the key obligations within a proposed Agreement or Undertaking.

The Local Plan Strategy sets out where site-specific developer contributions would be required. Further guidance on planning obligations is available at [National Planning Practice Guidance](#).

### **Planning and Sustainability Statement**

A Planning Statement identifies the context and need for a proposed development and includes an assessment of how the proposed development accords with relevant national and local planning policies. This is particularly important where a proposal does not accord with adopted policies. It may also include details of consultations with the Local Planning Authority and wider community/statutory consultees undertaken prior to submission. Alternatively, a separate Statement of Community Involvement may also be appropriate.

Sustainability should be addressed within the statement, including sustainable design and construction of buildings together with provision for on-site renewable energy generation. Applications for “major” developments should be accompanied by an Energy Statement which sets out the predicted energy consumption of the development along with any planned low or zero carbon energy sources.

As part of the sustainability statement, Proposed new development can be supported by Site Waste Management Plans. These do not require formal approval by the planning authority, but are intended to encourage the identification of the volume and type of material to be demolished and/or excavated, opportunities for the reuse and recovery of materials and to demonstrate how off-site disposal of waste will be minimised and managed.

### **Statement of Community Involvement**

Applications, particularly for Major applications, may need to be supported by a statement setting out how the applicant has complied with the requirements for pre-application consultation set out in the Council’s adopted Statement of Community Involvement and demonstrating that the views of the local community have been sought and taken into account in the formulation of development proposals.

### **Structural Survey**

A structural survey will be required in support of an application if the proposal involves substantial demolition/conversion, for example, barn conversion applications or development which may affect the structural stability of buildings/structures identified as Heritage Assets (i.e. Listed Buildings or other heritage assets in Conservation Areas).

### **Summaries of Planning Applications**

The principal aim of a summary is to introduce the scheme to parties who are not familiar with the details of the proposed development. Where the supporting information for a major application exceeds 100 pages (excluding the application form itself), applicants should submit a summary of the whole scheme. This summary should be no more than 20 pages long and should provide an overview of the proposal and a clear description of its key impacts. If a development proposal is already subject to Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), the non-technical summary of the resulting Environmental Statement is likely to provide most of the necessary information. Applicants should simply summarise any other key topics that are outside the scope of EIA. To avoid unnecessary duplication the summary may form part of the Design & Access Statement or Planning Statement, but to assist with validation procedures it should be clearly identified within the document.

### **Telecommunications Development – Supplementary Information**

Certain forms of telecommunication development, for example, mobile telephone masts of a specific height, are known as ‘permitted development’ and subject to prior approval from the local planning authority.

The prior approval procedure means that the principle of development is not an issue. The LPA can only consider the siting and appearance of the proposal. The local planning authority has 56 days in which to let the mast operators know of its decision on whether prior approval is required for siting and appearance and to let the operator know of its decision to allow or refuse approval.

There is no power to extend the 56 day period. The prior approval procedure applies to the construction, installation, alteration or replacement of:

- a ground based mast of up to and including 15 metres in height;
- a mast of up to and including 15 metres in height installed on a building or structure;
- an antennae (including any supporting structure) which exceeds the height of the building or structure (other than a mast) by 4 metres or more at the point of where it is installed or to be installed;
- a public call box;
- radio equipment housing with a volume of 2.5 cubic metres;
- development ancillary to radio equipment housing (for example, fences or access roads).

Planning applications and applications for prior notification by telecommunications code operators for masts and antenna development should be accompanied by a range of supplementary information including the area of search, details of any consultation undertaken, details of the proposed structure, and technical justification and information about the proposed development.

Applications shall also be accompanied by a signed declaration that the equipment and installation has been designed to be in full compliance with the requirements of the radio-frequency (RF) public exposure guidelines of the International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP). Further guidance on the information that may be required is set out in the [Code of Best Practice on Mobile Network Development Published 2013](#). This is an industry-led code of best practice, endorsed by DCLG.

### **Town Centre Uses – Evidence to Accompany Applications**

The [National Planning Policy Framework](#) (March 2012), provides policy guidance seeking to ensure the vitality of town centres. The Local Plan Strategy sets out when impact tests are required:

Any application for more than 500 sq. m. of comparison retail only schemes, 750 sq. m of convenience only schemes, or where the scheme is a combination of convenience or comparison, the threshold is set at 1000 sq. m of the total retail gross floor space, which is development outside of a defined town centre and not in accordance with the Local Plan Strategy should be accompanied by an impact assessment to examine:

- The impact of the proposal on existing, committed and planned public and private investment in a centre or centres in the catchment area of the proposal; and,
- The impact of the proposal on town centre vitality and viability, including local consumer choice and trade in the town centre(s) and wider area, up to at least 5 years from the time the application is made.

### **Transport Assessment**

The [National Planning Policy Framework](#) (March 2012) advises that a Transport Statement or Transport Assessment should be submitted as part of any planning application where the proposed development would generate significant amounts of movement. The coverage and detail of the Statement or Assessment should reflect the scale of the development and the extent of the transport implications of the proposal. For smaller schemes a Statement should simply outline the transport aspects of the application, while for major proposals, an Assessment should illustrate accessibility to the site by all modes of transport, and the likely modal split of journeys to and from the site. It should also give details of proposed measures to improve access by public transport, walking and cycling, to reduce the need for parking associated with the proposal, and to mitigate transport impacts.

Transport Assessments will be sent to the relevant consultee for the type of road infrastructure that the development would be utilising - Highways England for the Strategic Road Network and North Yorkshire County Council for the Local Highway Network.

Advice on the preparation of Transport Assessments is available in the **[national Planning Practice Guidance](#)**

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/travel-plans-transport-assessments-and-statements>

and at:

[http://www.northyorks.gov.uk/media/33806/Interim-guidance-on-transport-issues-including-parking-standards/pdf/Interim\\_guidance\\_on\\_transport\\_issues\\_including\\_parking\\_standards.pdf](http://www.northyorks.gov.uk/media/33806/Interim-guidance-on-transport-issues-including-parking-standards/pdf/Interim_guidance_on_transport_issues_including_parking_standards.pdf)

### **Travel Plan**

All developments which generate significant amount of movement will be required to provide a Travel Plan.

Further advice is available in **[National Planning Practice Guidance](#)**.

### **Tree Survey/Arboricultural Implications**

Where there are trees within the application site, or on land adjacent to it that could influence or be affected by the development (including street trees), information will be required on which trees are to be retained and on the means of protecting these trees during construction works. This information should be prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced arboriculturist.

Full guidance on the survey information, protection plan and method statement that should be provided with an application is set out in the current BS5837 (2012) 'Trees in Relation to Construction – Recommendations'. Using the methodology set out in the BS should help to ensure that development is suitably integrated with trees and that potential conflicts are avoided.

### **Ventilation/Extraction Statement**

Details of the position and design of ventilation and extraction equipment, including odour abatement techniques and acoustic noise characteristics, will be required to accompany all applications for the use of premises for purposes within Use Classes A3 (i.e. restaurants and cafes - use for the sale of food and drink for consumption on the premises), A4 (i.e. drinking establishments – use as a public house, wine-bar or other drinking establishment) and A5 (i.e. hot food takeaways - use for the sale of hot food for consumption off the premises). This information (excluding odour abatement techniques unless specifically required) will also be required for significant retail, business, industrial or leisure or other similar developments where substantial ventilation or extraction equipment is proposed to be installed.



## Affordable Housing Proposal Form

Applicants must complete Sections A to F. If you have any queries, please email [lesley.fargher@ryedale.gov.uk](mailto:lesley.fargher@ryedale.gov.uk) or telephone 01653 600666 ex.251

SECTION A	SITE LOCATION
Site location or address: (attach location plan)	

SECTION B	CONTACT DETAILS
Applicant/Agent's name:	
Address:	
Postcode:	
Telephone number:	
Email address:	

SECTION C	SUMMARY OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT						
Total number of homes in the overall scheme:							
Type and quantity (insert numbers below):							
Apartment 1 bed		Apartment 2 bed		Apartment 3 bed		Apartment 4+ bed	

Bungalow 1 bed		Bungalow 2 bed		Bungalow 3 bed		Bungalow 4 + bed	
House 1 bed		House 2 bed		House 3 bed		House 4+ bed	

SECTION D		SUMMARY OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING			
Total number of affordable homes:		Percentage of total scheme:		Percentage for commuted sum:	
<b>No. of Social Rent/Affordable Rent (if known)</b>			<b>No. of Intermediate tenure - Discount Sale (if known)</b>		
Apartment 1 bed			Apartment 1 bed		
Apartment 2 bed			Apartment 2 bed		
House 1 bed			House 1 bed		
House 2 bed			House 2 bed		
House 3 bed			House 3 bed		
House 4+ bed			House 4+ bed		
Bungalow 1 bed			Bungalow 1 bed		
Bungalow 2 bed			Bungalow 2 bed		

SECTION E		SUMMARY OF TERMS AGREED WITH THE REGISTERED PROVIDER			
Name of Registered Provider and contact details:					
Address of Registered Provider:					
Please tick the appropriate box to confirm the following:					
Heads of Terms of S106 agreed		YES		NO	
SECTION F		DEVELOPMENT CHECKLIST AND CONFIRMATION			
Please tick the boxes to confirm you are supplying the following information to enable your application to be validated:					
		A location plan outlining the site in red is enclosed			
		An appropriately coloured up block plan (colours indicated above), clearly identifying affordable units by tenure, size and type is enclosed			
		Sections A to F of this form are completed and signed below			
		The size and transfer prices of the affordable units accord with the schedule below			
Unit Type*:	Size Sqm (minimum) GIFA	Social Rent/Affordable Rent (Transfer Value)	Intermediate Tenure - Discount Sale (Sale Value)		
Apartment 1 bed 2 Person	50	£45,000	£52,065		
Apartment 2 bed 3 Person	61	£54,900	£68,233		
Apartment 2 bed 4 Person	70	£63,000	£68,233		
House 1 bed 2 Person	58	£52,200	£83,183		

House 2 bed 4 Person	79	£71,100	£93,551
House 3 bed 5 Person (2 storey)	93	£83,700	£95,422
House 3 bed 5 Person (3 storey)	99	£89,100	£95,422
House 4+ bed 7 Person (2 storey)	115	£103,500	£111,271
House 4+ bed 7 Person (3 storey)	121	£108,900	£111,271
Bungalow 1 bed 2 Person	50	£45,000	£78,750
Bungalow 2 bed 3 Person	61	£54,900	£111,271
Bungalow 2 bed 4 Person	70	£63,000	£111,271

\* Unit type and sizes based on Nationally Described Space Standards – Technical Requirements March 2015

Signature (Applicant/Agent):		Date:	
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Please return to: [lesley.fargher@ryedale.gov.uk](mailto:lesley.fargher@ryedale.gov.uk) or post to: Lesley Fargher, Housing Development Officer, Housing Services, Ryedale District Council, Ryedale House, Malton, North Yorkshire, YO17 7HH

**Affordable Housing:** Affordable housing is social rented, affordable rented and intermediate housing, provided to eligible households whose needs are not met by the market. Eligibility is determined with regard to local incomes and local house prices.

Affordable housing should include provisions to remain at an affordable price for future eligible households or for the subsidy to be recycled for alternative affordable housing provision.

Ryedale District Council expects an affordable housing split on all schemes of 45% social rent, 45% affordable rent and 10% intermediate tenure (Discount Sale) unless otherwise agreed with Housing Services. A commuted sum will be required for any point percentage of a dwelling.

Social Rent	Social rented housing is owned by local authorities and registered providers (as defined in the Section 80 of the Housing and Regeneration Act 2008), for which guideline target rents are determined through the national rent regime. It may also be owned by others and provided under equivalent rental arrangements to the above, as agreed with the local authority or with the Homes and Communities Agency.
Affordable Rent	Affordable rented housing is let by local authorities or registered providers of social housing to households who are eligible for social rented housing, but who cannot afford to rent on the open market. Affordable rent is subject to rent controls that require a rent of no more than 80% of the local market rent (including service charges, where applicable).
Intermediate Housing	Intermediate housing is homes for rent or sale and could include Discount for Sale and Shared Ownership housing. Homes that do not meet the above definition of affordable housing, such as “low cost market” housing, may not be considered as affordable housing for planning purposes.