

Householder Application for Planning Permission for Works or Extension to a Dwelling

The following information is required to enable the application to be accepted and considered :

National Requirements

- Completed form (3 copies plus one original to be supplied unless the application is submitted electronically).
- A location plan which identifies the land to which the application relates drawn to an identified scale and showing the direction of North (3 copies plus one original to be supplied unless the application is submitted electronically).
- A copy of other plans and drawings or information necessary to describe the subject of the application (3 copies plus one original of all plans to be supplied unless the application is submitted electronically) including :
 - Block plan of the site (e.g. at a scale of 1:100 or 1:200) showing any site boundaries;
 - Existing and proposed elevations (e.g. at a scale of 1:50 or 1:100);
 - Existing and proposed floor plans (e.g. at a scale of 1:50 or 1:100);
 - Existing and proposed site sections and finished floor and site levels (e.g. at a scale of 1:50 or 1:100); and,
 - Roof plans (e.g. at a scale of 1:50 or 1:100).
- The completed Ownership Certificate (A, B, C or D – as applicable) as required by Article 7 of the Town and Country Planning (General Development Procedure) Order 1995.
- Agricultural Holdings Certificate as required by Article 7 of the Town and Country Planning (General Development Procedure) Order 1995.
- Design and Access Statement, if required.
- The appropriate fee.
- In addition, where Ownership Certificates B, C or D have been completed, notice(s) as required by Article 6 of the Town and Country Planning (General Development Procedure) Order 1995 must be given and/or published in accordance with this Article.

Local Requirements

- *Biodiversity/Geological Survey and Assessment Report* – The Planning Authority must consider the conservation of biodiversity when determining a planning application – this includes having regard to the safeguarding of species protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981; the Conservation (Natural Habitats etc.) Regulations 1994; or the Badgers Act 1992; as well as designated sites and priority habitats. Where a proposed development is likely to affect protected species, a designated site, priority habitat or geological feature, the application must be accompanied by a Biodiversity/Geological Survey and Report.

If the application involves any of the development proposals shown in Table 1 (Column 1) of that document a protected species survey and assessment will be required. If the application is likely to affect any of the designated sites, priority habitats or biodiversity features listed in Table 2 or geological features listed in Table 3, a relevant survey and assessment must be submitted with the application. Exceptions to when a survey and assessment may not be required are also explained in these tables.

The survey should be undertaken and prepared by competent persons with suitable qualifications and experience and must be carried out at an appropriate time and month of the year, in suitable weather conditions and using nationally recognised survey guidelines/methods where available. The survey may be informed by the results of a search for ecological or geological data from the North Yorkshire Ecological Data Centre.

The Survey must be to an appropriate level of scope and detail and must :-

For protected species :

- a) record where species are present and identify their numbers (may be approximate); and,
- b) map their distribution and use of the area, site, structure or feature (e.g. for feeding, shelter, breeding).

For designated sites or priority habitat/geological features :

- a) record which habitats and features are present on and, where appropriate, around the site;
- b) identify the extent/area/length present; and,
- c) map their distribution on site and/or in the surrounding area shown on an appropriate scale plan.

The Assessment must identify and describe potential development impacts likely to harm the biodiversity or geological features identified by the survey (these should include both direct and indirect effects both during construction and afterwards). Where harm is likely, evidence must be submitted to show :

- How alternative designs or locations have been considered.

- How adverse effects will be avoided wherever possible.
- How unavoidable impacts will be mitigated or reduced.
- How impacts that cannot be avoided or mitigated will be compensated.

In addition, proposals are to be encouraged that will enhance, restore or add to designated sites, priority habitats, other biodiversity/geological features or benefit protected species. The Assessment should give an indication of likely change in the area (hectares) of priority habitat etc. on the site after development e.g. whether there will be a net loss or gain. Where appropriate, an ecological/geological survey and assessment may form part of a wider Environmental Impact Assessment.

- *Daylight /Sunlight Assessment* – Where a development may cause loss of amenity to nearby property through loss of daylight or sunlight to habitable windows or cause overshadowing of adjacent land then an assessment will be required.

If the scheme involves the construction of buildings higher than single storey and within 2 metres of the common boundary with any neighbouring residential property an assessment will be required.

The extent and complexity of the assessment will need to be proportionate to the potential impact. Consider the proposed height of the proposed building, its design and orientation of the existing and proposed buildings and changes in ground levels.

Any information will be in respect of the planning merits and not have a direct bearing on other legislation contained in the Rights of Light Act.

- *Flood Risk Assessment* – The need for a Flood Risk Assessment depends upon which Zone, defined by the Environment Agency, applies. Generally a Flood Risk Assessment will only be required if the proposed development increases the risk of flooding or potential severity of flooding such as the construction of basements (where this requires planning approval). Normally a Flood Risk Assessment will not be required for Householder developments. Details of flood risk can be found on the Environment Agency's website <http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/subjects/flood/> Applicants should check this for the Flood Zone of the site and then view the relevant Standing Advice Guidance Notes. In High Risk Areas this will normally require floor levels to be raised 300mm above the highest known flood level in the vicinity and include flood proofing measures at the design stage of the building.
- *Parking Provision* – Where a scheme reduces the available parking space or turning space or changes access arrangements or significantly increases the size of a property and therefore has the potential to increase the demand for parking, applicants should provide details of how access will be provided and what arrangements are to be made to ensure that safe access and egress can be achieved and the reasonable parking demands are met within the application site.

- *Statement of Community Involvement* - Applicants are encouraged to submit a supporting statement setting out how neighbours have been consulted on the proposal, in accordance with the Council's Statement of Community Involvement. Examples of information helpful to supply in a Statement of Community Involvement are :
 - Records of discussions/correspondence giving the date, time and place of discussions with whom and what issues were raised, what responses given at the time and what amendments have been made to address those concerns.
 - Whether amendments have been the subject of further discussion.
- *Tree Survey/Arboricultural Implications* - Where trees are within or adjacent to an application site and could be influenced by the development (including street trees) due to :
 - a) Excavation of ground or changes of ground level within the root zone (generally under the canopy of the tree). This includes drainage and other infrastructure such as power and gas supplies as well as the formation of new foundations.
 - b) Construction of buildings within the canopy spread of a tree regardless of whether the works involve excavation or not and regardless of whether the tree is within or outside of the application site or applicants ownership.
 - c) Changes to the ground covering/surfacing beneath the canopy spread.
 - d) Changes to ground water drainage arrangements beneath the canopy spread.

Information will be required about which trees are to be retained and which removed. Details of the means of protection of trees during the construction period will also be required. This information should be prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced arboriculturalist.