

**From:**  
**To:** [Planning](#)  
**Subject:** FW: NYM/2021/0016/LB  
**Date:** 08 February 2021 20:35:06  
**Attachments:**  
**Importance:** High

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Dear Sir or Madam,

Thank you for seeking the Forestry Commission's advice about the impacts that this application may have on Ancient Woodland. As a non-statutory consultee, the Forestry Commission is pleased to provide you with the attached information that may be helpful when you consider the application:

- Details of Government Policy relating to ancient woodland
- Information on the importance and designation of ancient woodland

**Ancient woodlands are irreplaceable.** They have great value because they have a long history of woodland cover, with many features remaining undisturbed. This applies equally to Ancient Semi Natural Woodland (ASNW) and Plantations on Ancient Woodland Sites (PAWS).

It is Government policy to refuse development that will result in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats including ancient woodland, unless "*there are wholly exceptional reasons and a suitable compensation strategy exists*" (National Planning Policy Framework paragraph 175).

We also particularly refer you to further technical information set out in Natural England and Forestry Commission's [Standing Advice on Ancient Woodland](#) – plus supporting [Assessment Guide and Case Decisions](#).

As a Non Ministerial Government Department, we provide no opinion supporting or objecting to an application. Rather we are including information on the potential impact that the proposed development would have on the ancient woodland.

These comments are based upon information available to us through a desk study of the case, including the [Ancient Woodland Inventory](#) (maintained by Natural England), which can be viewed on the [MAGIC Map Browser](#), and our general local knowledge of the area.

We suggest that you take regard of any points provided by Natural England about the biodiversity of the woodland.

We also assume that as part of the planning process, the local authority has given a screening opinion as to whether or not an Environmental Impact Assessment is needed under the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017. If not, it is worth advising the applicant to approach the Forestry Commission to provide an opinion as to whether or not an Environmental Impact Assessment is needed under the Environmental Impact Assessment (Forestry) (England and Wales) Regulations 1999, as amended.

We hope these comments are helpful to you. If you have any further queries please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours faithfully,

**Serena Clifford**

Y&NE Area Administration Officer  
Forestry Commission  
Yorkshire & North East Area  
Foss House, King's Pool,  
1-2 Peasholme Green,  
York  
YO1 7PX

**Please note our new email address, please update your records.**

[www.gov.uk/forestrycommission](http://www.gov.uk/forestrycommission)

Protecting and expanding England's forests and woodlands, and increasing their value to society and the environment

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## A summary of Government policy on ancient woodland

[Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006](#) (published October 2006).

**Section 40** – “Every public authority must, in exercising its functions, have regard, so far as is consistent with the proper exercise of those functions, to the purpose of conserving biodiversity”.

[National Planning Policy Framework](#) (published July 2018).

**Paragraph 175** – “*development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees) should be refused, unless there are wholly exceptional reasons and a suitable compensation strategy exists*”.

[National Planning Practice Guidance](#) – Natural Environment Guidance. (published March 2014)

This Guidance supports the implementation and interpretation of the National Planning Policy Framework. This section outlines the Forestry Commission’s role as a non statutory consultee on “*development proposals that contain or are likely to affect Ancient Semi-Natural woodlands or Plantations on Ancient Woodlands Sites (PAWS) (as defined and recorded in [Natural England’s Ancient Woodland Inventory](#)), including proposals where any part of the development site is within 500 metres of an ancient semi-natural woodland or ancient replanted woodland, and where the development would involve erecting new buildings, or extending the footprint of existing buildings*”

It also notes that ancient woodland is an irreplaceable habitat, and that, in planning decisions, **Plantations on Ancient Woodland Sites (PAWS) should be treated equally in terms of the protection afforded to ancient woodland in the National Planning Policy Framework**. It highlights the Ancient Woodland Inventory as a way to find out if a woodland is ancient.

[The UK Forestry Standard](#) (4th edition published August 2017).

Page 23: “Areas of woodland are material considerations in the planning process and may be protected in local authority Area Plans. These plans pay particular attention to woods listed on the Ancient Woodland Inventory and areas identified as Sites of Local Nature Conservation Importance (SLNCIs)”.

[Keepers of Time](#) – A Statement of Policy for England’s Ancient and Native Woodland (published June 2005).

**Page 10** “The existing area of ancient woodland should be maintained and there should be a net increase in the area of native woodland”.

[Natural Environment White Paper “The Natural Choice”](#) (published June 2011)

**Paragraph 2.53** - This has a “renewed commitment to conserving and restoring ancient woodlands”.

**Paragraph 2.56** – “The Government is committed to providing appropriate protection to ancient woodlands and to more restoration of plantations on ancient woodland sites”.

[Standing Advice for Ancient Woodland and Veteran Trees](#) (first published October 2014, revised November 2018)

This advice, issued jointly by Natural England and the Forestry Commission, is a material consideration for planning decisions across England. It explains the definition of ancient woodland, its importance, ways to identify it and the policies that are relevant to it.

The Standing Advice refers to an [Assessment Guide](#). This guide sets out a series of questions to help planners assess the impact of the proposed development on the ancient woodland.

[Biodiversity 2020: a strategy for England’s wildlife and ecosystem services](#) (published August 2011).

**Paragraph 2.16** - Further commitments to protect ancient woodland and to continue restoration of Plantations on Ancient Woodland Sites (PAWS).

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## Importance and Designation of Ancient and Native Woodland

### **Ancient Semi Natural Woodland (ASNW)**

Woodland composed of mainly native trees and shrubs derived from natural seedfall or coppice rather than from planting, and known to be continuously present on the site since at least AD 1600. Ancient Woodland sites are shown on Natural England’s Inventory of Ancient Woodland.

### **Plantations on Ancient Woodland Site (PAWS)**

Woodlands derived from past planting, but on sites known to be continuously wooded in one form or another since at least AD 1600. They can be replanted with conifer and broadleaved trees and can retain ancient woodland features, such as undisturbed soil, ground flora and fungi. Very old PAWS composed of native species can have characteristics of ASNW. Ancient Woodland sites (including PAWS) are on Natural England’s Inventory of Ancient Woodland.

### **Other Semi-Natural Woodland (OSNW)**

Woodland which has arisen since AD 1600, is derived from natural seedfall or planting and consists of at least 80% locally native trees and shrubs (i.e., species historically found in England that would arise naturally on the site). Sometimes known as 'recent semi-natural woodland'.

Other woodlands may have developed considerable ecological value, especially if they have been established on cultivated land or been present for many decades.

## **Information Tools – The Ancient Woodland Inventory**

This is described as provisional because new information may become available that shows that woods not on the inventory are likely to be ancient or, occasionally, vice versa. In addition ancient woods less than two hectares or open woodland such as ancient wood-pasture sites were generally not included on the inventories. For more technical detail see [Natural England's Ancient Woodland Inventory](#). Inspection may determine that other areas qualify.

As an example of further information becoming available, Wealden District Council, in partnership with the Forestry Commission, Countryside Agency, the Woodland Trust and the High Weald AONB revised the inventory in their district, including areas under 2ha. Some other local authorities have taken this approach.

## **Further Guidance**

[Felling Licences](#) - Under the Forestry Act (1967) a Felling Licence is required for felling more than 5 cubic metres per calendar quarter. Failure to obtain a licence may lead to prosecution and the issue of a restocking notice.

[Environmental Impact Assessment](#) - Under the Environmental Impact Assessment (Forestry) (England and Wales) Regulations 1999, as amended, deforestation which is likely to have a significant impact on the environment may also require formal consent from the Forestry Commission.

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**From:** [planning@northyorkmoors.org.uk](mailto:planning@northyorkmoors.org.uk) <[planning@northyorkmoors.org.uk](mailto:planning@northyorkmoors.org.uk)>

**Sent:** 20 January 2021 15:51

**To:**

**Subject:** NYM/2021/0016/LB

**Importance:** High

**This Message originated outside your organisation.**

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Reference: NYM/2021/0016/LB.

The North York Moors National Park Authority Planning Service welcomes public engagement in all aspects of its work. You have received this email in relation to a current planning matter. The attached correspondence contains important information which you are advised to retain for your records. If you have any queries, please do not hesitate to contact us. When replying it's best to quote our reference number, which is included in the attached letter.

The Authority is following Government advice concerning Covid-19 as such our working arrangements may change. We will ensure our letters and website are updated as and when required in order to provide our customers with the most up to date information.

Kind regards

***Chris France***

Chris France  
Director of Planning  
North York Moors National Park Authority  
The Old Vicarage  
Bondgate  
Helmsley, York YO62 5BP  
Tel: 01439 772700  
[www.northyorkmoors.org.uk](http://www.northyorkmoors.org.uk)



**North York Moors**  
National Park

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**From:**  
**To:** [Planning](#)  
**Subject:** Bird, bat and swift informatives 18.01.2021- 24.01.2021  
**Date:** 28 January 2021 16:19:05

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Hi Planning,

If the following applications are approved please can a **bat** informative be included within the decision notice

NYM/2021/ 0016/LB- 2 Egton Road, Aislaby

Thanks,  
Victoria

Victoria Franklin  
Graduate Conservation Trainee

North York Moors National Park Authority  
The Old Vicarage  
Bondgate  
Helmsley  
York  
YO62 5BP

Tel: 01439772700  
[www.northyorkmoors.org.uk](http://www.northyorkmoors.org.uk)

**From:**  
**To:** [Planning](#)  
**Subject:** Comments on NYM/2021/0016/LB - Case Officer Miss Kelsey Blain - Received from Building Conservation at The Old Vicarage, Bondgate, Helmsley, York, YO62 5BP,  
**Date:** 28 January 2021 15:37:44

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Email sent 28-01-2021

Comments made by Building Conservation of The Old Vicarage  
Bondgate  
Helmsley  
York  
YO62 5BP

Comment Type is Comment  
Letter ID: 559949

**From:**

**Subject:** 2 Egton Road, Aislaby - 2021/0015/FL & 2021/0016/LB

**Date:** 28 January 2021 15:36:49

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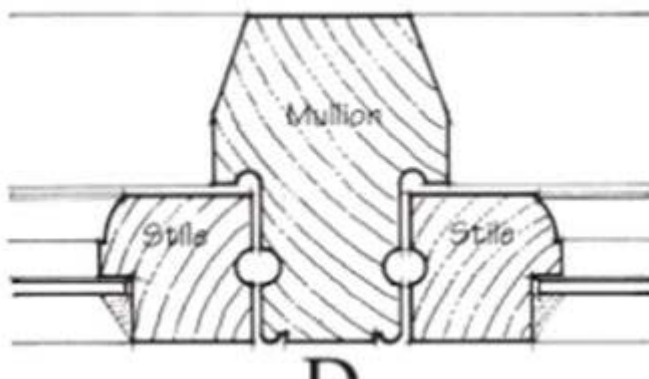
Rose Cottage is a Grade II Listed Building located in a prominent position in the middle of the Aislaby Conservation Area. As a listed building the main consideration is whether the proposed work would preserve this Grade II listed building or any special architectural or historic interest that it possesses; and whether the development would preserve or enhance the character or appearance of the Staithes Conservation Area.

Rose Cottage forms a typical example of a local vernacular cottage constructed of natural stone under a pantile roof. The front elevation has non-traditional slim DG sliding sash windows to the front elevation with non-traditional casement windows to the sides. Of particular note is the poor detailing of the current windows (extremely wide 40mm glazing bars to the sashes and stormproof construction to the casements). As such it is considered that the current windows do not contribute to the significance of this Listed Building and as such their full replacement, provided they are of traditional construction using appropriately sized frames and glazing bars, is likely to enhance the character or appearance of Rose Cottage. This approach is in line with guidance on windows to listed buildings produced by Historic England in 'Traditional Windows: their care, repair and upgrading' Chapter 6 <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/traditional-windows-care-repair-upgrading/>

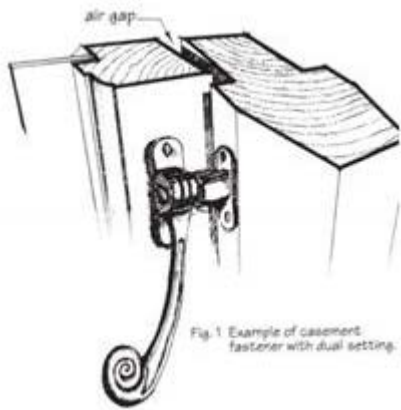
While traditional windows normally incorporate glazing bars of between 18-22mm the use of 26mm is considered acceptable in this instance, purely on the basis of the poor constructional details of the current windows which incorporate 40mm glazing bars and are a particularly discordant feature. This is not something which we would normally support where better detailed windows exist.

In terms of impact on the Aislaby Conservation Area, the proposed replacement windows will be of substantial improvement in terms of design and construction and will therefore provide an overall improvement to the character and appearance of the area.

I would however request a small detail to the casement windows which is to add a simple bead detail to the frame and the central mullion and also consideration of a traditional fastener – examples of the are shown below.







If the owner is minded to agree to these small amendments, an email exchange confirming this will suffice (no need to provide amended details).

Please condition:

No trickle vents