

Contents

	1. Introduction	5	C	6. Sustainable Development Principles	12
	Role of this Neighbourhood Plan	5	\mathbf{n}	Sustainable Development Principles	12
	Process	5			
	Drafting and Consulting on the Plan	5			
	Screening requirements from EU regulations	5			
	Examination and Referendum	6	7	7. Environment	13
	Neighbourhood Area	6		Rural character	13
				Boundary treatments and verges	13
				Important Views	13
	o mla di atan' a Dal' a Garta i	-		Policy E1: Rural Character and Views	14
•)	2. The Strategic Policy Context	7		Dark Skies and Tranquillity	15
	The National Planning Policy Framework	7		Policy E2: Dark Skies and Tranquillity	16
	Sustainable development	7			
	The Local Planning Authority and Local Plan	(
			0	8. Natural Environment	17
			Ŏ	Landscape	17
9	3. Parish Description	8		Policy NE1: Protecting the Landscape	18
J				Biodiversity	19
				Policy NE2: Biodiversity	20
				Trees, Hedgerows and Woodlands	20
1	4. Consultation	9		Policy NE3: Trees, Hedgerows and Woodland	21
4					
	5. Vision and Aims	10			
5	Neighbourhood Plan Aims	11			
	0				

Contents

	9.Historic Environment	22	6)	12. Community	34
9	Conservation Area	22		Facilities and Services	34
	Local Heritage Assets	22		Policy C1: Community Facilities	35
	Policy HE1: Conservation Area and its Setting	22		Local Green Spaces	36
	Policy HE2: Protecting Local Heritage Assets	23		Policy C2: Local Green Spaces	36
				Local Businesses & Agriculture Policy C3:	37
10	10. Sustainable Development	24		Supporting Local Employment and Agriculture	38
I()	New housing	24			
	High Quality Design	24			
	Terrington Village	26		13. Aspirations	39
	Ganthorpe	27	3	io. Aspirations	96
	Mowthorpe	<u> </u>	U		
	Wiganthorpe	27			
	Design Codes	28	1	14. Implementation and Monitoring	40
	Sustainable Buildings and construction	29	4	Implementation and Working in Partnership	40
	Policy SD1: High Quality Design	29		Funding and Implementation Mechanisms	40
	Water issues and infrastructure Policy SD2: Provision of Energy Efficient Buildings	30 30		Monitoring and Review	4
	Policy SD3: Water Management & Efficiency	31		Annex A: Policies Maps	42
	1 olicy 3D3. Water Management & Emclency	O1		Annex B: Table of Aims and Policies	49
				Annex C: Non-Designated Heritage Assets	5
11	11. Transport	32		Annex D: Local Green Spaces	58
	Parking	32		Annex E: Glossary	62
44	Provision for Walkers, Cyclists and Horseriders	32			
	Policy T1: Car Parking	33			
	Policy T2: Provision for Pedestrians,				
	Cyclists and Horseriders	33			

Foreword

To give local people their say over development in the Parish, the Parish Council decided to embark on producing a Terrington Neighbourhood Plan and was successful in gaining a grant from the Government to enable a Plan to be produced.

The Plan is about much more than directing housing development. It seeks to protect and enhance local services and facilities, retain the rural character of the village and recognise the quality of the landscape and buildings.

It has been compiled by a Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group including a member of the Parish Council, community volunteers and local people with specialist knowledge. Additional help has been given by NY Council Officers. Input from residents, organisations and businesses in the parish has been critical to the process.

The Terrington Neighbourhood Plan reflects community-wide comments, observations and concerns about the future of the Parish, combined with census data, strategic and statistical information to form a plan which seeks to make sure the parish of Terrington evolves into an even better place to live and work, both now and for generations to come.

Acknowledgements:

Thank you to the Terrington Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group for all their voluntary contributions, both in time and expertise, on behalf of the Parish Council.

Thanks also to Julie Cowdy and David Mellows-Facer for providing the photographs used throughout this Neighbourhood Plan, and to Sally Chapman of Chapman Planning, our planning consultant, for her invaluable support.

Finally, without the interest and input from residents of Terrington Parish this plan would have not been possible, so huge thanks to all of you.



1. Introduction

- 1.1 In 2011, the Localism Act introduced a new opportunity for local communities to shape their future formally as part of the planning system.

 Neighbourhood Plans can be produced by Parish Councils and when they have progressed through all the required steps and processes, they become part of the development plan for the area. This means that any planning applications will have to take account of policies contained within the document.
- 1.2 Neighbourhood planning provides local people with a say on how land use and buildings can develop over time, such as protecting green spaces and improving local character. A Neighbourhood Plan cannot be used to prevent future development, but it can guide development to the right places and ensure that it is the best it can possibly be.

Role of this Neighbourhood Plan

- 1.3 This plan deals with the important land use and environmental qualities of the parish that have been identified by the residents during various consultation events.
- It sets out a clear vision for the parish over the 15 year plan period, from 2024 to 2039.

- It refers to the issues raised and suggests how they can be approached through planning policies and aspirations.
- It contains policies to protect the parish and to enable appropriate development, to meet local needs for houses and jobs.
- It acknowledges that some development might be appropriate, provided it meets the policies in this plan and the current strategic plan for the whole district.
- It contains maps of the area (both in the Neighbourhood Plan at Annex A and within associated documents) showing the features protected for various reasons for example, important local views, heritage assets and Local Green Spaces.
- It is accompanied by the 'Terrington Design Codes and Guidance', a background technical document supporting the Neighbourhood Plan, produced by AECOM for the Parish Council.

Process

1.4 Producing a Neighbourhood Plan is a formal process involving several stages, governed by the Neighbourhood Planning Regulations 2012 (referred to as the Regulations), but critically important is that the Plan is developed with continuing community involvement from the beginning of the process to

ensure that the document reflects the communities needs and aspirations.

Drafting and Consulting on the Plan

1.5 The Neighbourhood Plan document has to be formally consulted upon at two stages in production, 'Pre-Submission' (required by Regulation 14) which is organised by the Parish Council which gives people an opportunity to make comments on the first draft of the Plan and then 'Submission' (required by Regulation 16) organised by North Yorkshire Council. Both consultations are formal six week consultations requiring consultees to make written comments.

Screening requirements from EU regulations

Assessment (SEA) Regulations
(Environmental Assessment of
Plans and Programmes Regulations,
2004) and the Habitats Regulations
(Conservation of Habitats and
Species Regulations 2017) previously
implemented the requirements of the
SEA and Habitats Directives in England.
These Regulations continue to apply
and have been transposed into English
law. In most cases, Neighbourhood
Plans do not require a full assessment
but must be screened to confirm

that this is the case. For Terrington, the Parish Council have undertaken screening to see if a full assessment is required for either set of Regulations and no full assessment is needed for the Neighbourhood Plan.

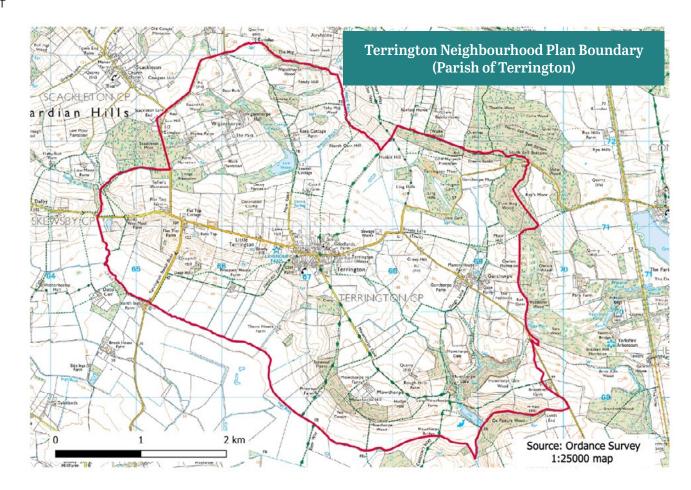
Examination and Referendum

- 1.7 In order to rigorously test the policies of a Neighbourhood Plan, an independent Examination is carried out. The Neighbourhood Plan must conform to the following 'basic conditions':
- is consistent with local planning policy
- demonstrates how the plan will contribute towards sustainable development
- has regard to national policy
- has general conformity with strategic local policy
- contributes to the achievement of sustainable development;
- is compatible with EU obligations (now transposed into English law); and
- meets prescribed conditions and comply with prescribed matters.

1.8 Once the Plan has passed Examination, it is voted upon in a referendum by Parish residents and if a simple majority 'yes' vote is achieved, then the Neighbourhood Plan is 'made' by North Yorkshire Council (NYC) and comes into force as a planning document with legal weight in decision-making.

Neighbourhood Area

1.9 Terrington Parish Council resolved to proceed with making a Neighbourhood Plan and the Neighbourhood Area was approved as being the whole of the Parish on 18th May 2023.



2. The Strategic Policy Context

The National Planning Policy Framework

2.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) version was published in December 2023 and sets out the Government's approach to sustainable development. At the heart of the NPPF is the 'presumption in favour of sustainable development'. Essentially, it is about positive growth with economic, social and environmental gains being sought simultaneously through the planning system. Neighbourhood planning forms part of the NPPF approach to planning, to allow local communities to shape sustainable development within their area and to enable local communities to address their strategic needs and priorities. The NPPF states that Neighbourhood Plans should set out a positive vision for the future of the local area with planning policies to determine decisions on planning applications, including policies which set out the quality of development that should be expected for the area, based on stated objectives for the area's future and an understanding and evaluation of its defining characteristics. However, a

Neighbourhood Plan must be in general conformity with the strategic policies of the Local Plan and plan positively to support these policies.

Sustainable development

- 2.2 The Neighbourhood Plan must contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. Sustainable development means 'meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs' (United Nations Brundtland Commission 1987).
- 2.3 The NPPF states that the purpose of the planning system is pursuing sustainable development, helping to build a strong, responsive and competitive economy, ensuring a sufficient number and range of homes is provided in a well-designed, beautiful and safe built environment with accessible services and open spaces and to contribute to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment.
- 2.4 Therefore, the aims, objectives, policies and proposals of the Neighbourhood Plan should be assessed against their ability to achieve sustainable development. Wherever possible the Neighbourhood Plan should actively promote the achievement of sustainable development.

The Local Planning Authority and Local Plan

- 2.5 Terrington Parish lies within the local planning authority of North Yorkshire Council (NYC) which was formed in April 2023. The development plan remains that of the former Local Authority for the area which was Ryedale District Council. The adopted Local Plan in place is still the Ryedale Local Plan (Strategy adopted in 2013 and Sites Document adopted June 2019). The new North Yorkshire Local Plan covering the whole area except the National Parks is expected to be consulted upon at the first issues and options stage at the end of 2024. The final plan is envisaged to be adopted at the end of 2028.
- 2.6 The Terrington Neighbourhood Plan is required to be in general conformity with the strategic policies of the Ryedale Local Plan.

3. Parish Description

- 3.1 Terrington is an historic, attractive rural North Yorkshire Parish which sits entirely within the Howardian Hills National Landscape, covering an area of approximately 7.5 square miles, extending approximately 3 miles east to west and 2 miles north to south. The Parish is surrounded by picturesque farmland and undulating countryside with views of the distant North York Moors, Yorkshire Wolds and the Vale of York. Malton is about 8 miles to the east whilst York is about 15 miles to the south
- 3.2 The Parish consists of Terrington village, along with the associated settlements of Little Terrington and Flat Top, the nearby hamlet of Ganthorpe to the east, the settlement of Mowthorpe to the south east and the private estate of Wiganthorpe to the north. The surrounding picturesque, predominantly agricultural land is punctuated by woodland, farmsteads and several rural businesses The Castle Howard Estate owns land and houses across the Parish.
- **3.3** Terrington village lies at the centre of the Parish, and is an historic small village mentioned in the Domesday

- Book. A typical North Yorkshire planned village of the C11th with original house plots and garths still running from the main street to the two back lanes. and a number extending into crofts beyond the lanes, most of the village sits within a Conservation Area with wide verges and the triangular village green known as The Plump. The Main Street is at the heart of the village and runs from west to east with Back Lanes to the north and south Located within Terrington village are a Church of England Primary School, Terrington Hall Preparatory School, Terrington Stores and Cafe, a Doctors Surgery with dispensary, a lavender farm and a small agricultural industrial site, as well as a bowling green and Village Hall with playing field, tennis court and children's playground. Beyond the Village Hall are the Village Cemetery and an adjacent private woodland cemetery. Many of the village buildings are of local stone with red pantile roofs. There are also several listed buildings including All Saints Church, a Grade I Listed medieval building having 11th Century origins and numerous historical features
- 3.4 To the west of Terrington village, comprising several residential dwellings are Little Terrington, to one side of the road, and Flat Top which is astride Terrington Bank. Mowthorpe comprises several scattered former farmsteads some of which are now

- residential buildings, one active farm and one a livery yard with dog boarding and grooming to the south east of Terrington. Ganthorpe, once its own civil parish, consists of several residential dwellings and farms, dominated by its Grade II Listed Hall with former links to Castle Howard. Wiganthorpe. comprising C18th planned parkland, woodland, ponds and gardens and a restored Grade II listed Ice House now has some 21 dwellings including Wiganthorpe Hall with origins in or before the C15th. An extended wing of the former building remains and some of its outbuildings were converted to housing.
- 3.5 In 1881, the population of the parish was recorded as 685. At the 2001 census it had a population of 520 and there were 245 dwellings. The population was at its highest in 1851 when it was 738. By the time of the 2011 Census the population had reduced to 459 but rose again slightly in 2021 to 483 within 227 households.

4. Consultation

- **4.1** Terrington Parish Council publicised its intention to establish a Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group to lead and champion the development of the Plan during an open Council meeting on 8th February 2023.
- 4.2 The Terrington Parish Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group was established under the auspices of the Terrington Parish Council to oversee the development of the Plan. The Terms of Reference of the Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group were agreed by the Parish Council on 10 July 2023.
- **4.3** The consultation process which supported the formulation of the Plan was characterised by a series of community engagement activities and events, including:
- Letter and leaflet drops
- Posters around the Parish notice boards (Terrington, Ganthorpe and Wiganthorpe)
- Items in the monthly benefice magazine (The Howardian)
- Attendance at various regular events and activities at Terrington Village Hall such as the Pop-up-Pub, Community Coffee Mornings and Produce Show
- Direct contact with interested individuals who provided contact details

- Regular updates to Terrington Parish Council meetings and members of the public at these meetings
- A survey via questionnaires distributed to every household and business in the Parish
- **4.4** The key themes of importance to parishioners from the survey included:
- The Parish's environment (wildlife, natural features, landscape), its peace and quiet, its facilities and its sense of community.
- Road traffic and parking, with a few roads and junctions specifically as danger spots
- Only small housing developments (fewer than 10) or individual plots made up of privately-owned homes, bungalows/ single storey homes and affordable housing preferred. '1-2 bedroom homes' and '3 or more bedroom homes' were both seen as important.
- Preserving the Parish's rural and historic character in any new development with location of housing, its height in relation to neighbouring properties, use of materials that are in keeping with the Parish, adequate parking and energy efficiency and ensuring that any development respects the rural character of the Parish and scale of the existing villages.

- Protection of the landscape, local wildlife/habitats and historic/natural features and maintenance and improvement of the present green spaces and recreational areas, together with maintenance and improvement of public rights of way and the inclusion of pedestrian and cycle access.
- **4.5** Further details are set out in the Consultation Statement and Residents Survey Report January 2024.

5. Vision and Aims

Neighbourhood Plan have been carefully developed and refined by the TNP steering group on behalf of the Parish Council to reflect the priorities of the community and help set the future of the parish. The Vision is the overall aim of the Neighbourhood Plan and the Aims are more detailed, allowing the development of policies which in turn will be used to comment on and determine planning applications. Each of the policies flows from the Aims of the Plan and the relationship between them is set out at Annex B.

Vision

The beautiful landscape setting and distinctive character of Terrington, Ganthorpe, Little Terrington & Flat Top, Mowthorpe and Wiganthorpe will be protected. The rural character of the ridges and dales will be respected and long distance views will be retained. New development will maintain the characteristics and integrity of the village and the hamlets and fulfil the needs of the community. Residents and visitors will continue to enjoy the tranquillity and beauty of the Parish.



Neighbourhood Plan Aims

Environment				
	The tranquil rural character of the Parish will be respected and enhanced through small scale development which is consistent with and sympathetic to the countryside setting. Important views will be retained into and out of the settlements and the dark skies will be respected.			
Natural environment	The special landscape of the Howardian Hills National Landscape will be protected. New development which affects the ridgeline and the edges of the ridgetop settlements will be carefully controlled.			
	The diversity of wildlife and habitats will be protected and enhanced and new development will be expected to contribute to green infrastructure and increased biodiversity.			
Historic environment	The distinctive and individual historic characteristics of Terrington, the hamlets and the landscape will be preserved and enhanced.			
Sustainable Development				
New development	High quality design will be secured in all development, reflecting the character of the Parish.			
New development	Sustainable building design and methods, along with energy and water efficient measures will be encouraged.			
Trace or all trace are out	The roads will be safe and accessible for pedestrians and parking will be required for both new development and local facilities.			
Traffic and transport	The footpaths, cycle routes and bridleways network will be retained and improved and new links will be encouraged.			
Community				
Community facilities	Existing community facilities will be protected. New facilities or improvements to existing facilities will be encouraged to enhance opportunities for community cohesion.			
	Local Green Spaces will be protected and enhanced.			
Local business and agriculture	Business and employment opportunities appropriate to the rural setting will be supported including the reuse of existing buildings and farm diversification.			

6. Sustainable Development Principles

- **6.1** Reflecting the NPPF, new development must be sustainable, achieve high design and environmental standards, and contribute to community infrastructure.
- 6.2 The Parish has a distinctive character and new development should protect, reflect and enhance that character. There is a need for development to contribute to the quality of life for residents, including healthy lifestyles, access to local services, green open spaces, safe places for active play, and to be accessible where possible by walking and cycling and public transport.
- 6.3 It is generally accepted that new development is necessary but there is a strong feeling that this should meet the needs of local people existing and future generations by applying the principles of sustainable development to reflect environmental, economic and social needs. The policies reflect the issues facing the Parish, the Vision and the Aims.

6.4 For Terrington, the meaning of sustainable development is set out below.

Sustainable Development Principles

Sustainable development for Terrington means that development should be:

- At an appropriate scale and in locations where it would support the community
- Of a high standard of design, reflecting the character of the surroundings, as set out in the Terrington Parish Design Codes and Guidance
- Contributing towards community infrastructure
- Meeting contemporary construction, energy efficiency and water management standards
- Located and designed to enable safe walking and cycling to local services and facilities

The following adverse impacts must be avoided:

- Unacceptable impact on the Howardian Hills National Landscape
- The loss or inappropriate diversion of public rights of way
- Avoidable intrusion into open countryside
- The loss of or damage to wildlife habitats including hedgerows, trees and ponds,
- A loss of amenity for existing residential properties and reduced efficiency for nearby businesses, Overloading existing utilities and services (water, drainage, sewerage and waste).

7. Environment

Rural character

- 7.1 Responses to the questionnaire showed that the environment and peace and quiet were seen as 'very important' by nearly 80% of respondents and as 'quite important' by almost all the remainder. These are important factors that contribute to the rural character of the Parish. More detailed analysis of the character and environment of the Parish is set out in the Terrington Design Code and Guidance which is a technical background document to the Neighbourhood Plan.
- 7.2 The built development in the Parish comprises Terrington village which is located roughly in the centre of the Parish and a few hamlets and dispersed farms. The whole Parish is set within the valued landscape of the Howardian Hills National Landscape which is undulating with some woodland, trees and hedgerows, bisected by valleys and ridges, providing a very rural setting which must be respected and retained.
- 7.3 The defining character of Terrington village is the compact pattern of development set within the rural landscape, with the Main Street lined in the most part with high verges providing an important identity and heart to the village, reinforced by the presence

- of the shop. From the back lanes the countryside beyond the village is glimpsed through gaps between houses and the rural character is always present given the lack of standardised housing patterns and layouts. The modest scale of buildings in the village reflects its agricultural past with more modern buildings dispersed along the main routes out of the village centre.
- 7.4 In open countryside, the hamlets and small groups of farms and residential properties are largely untouched by new developments, apart from that which is necessary for agriculture, countryside related activites or conversions of existing buildings. To introduce new build residential developments in the countryside would adversely affect the rural character of the Parish and the National Landscape.

Boundary treatments and verges

7.5 The lack of formal boundary treatments to houses also contributes to the rural feel of the settlements in the Parish. There are some low stone walls, particularly in Terrington village. Those houses which front onto the Main Street are often set back from the road by the elevated verges which are an important feature and protected in the Local Plan as 'Visually Important Undeveloped Areas'. These verges are also designated as Local Green Spaces in this Neighbourhood Plan (see section 12).

Important Views

7.6 Whilst there are panoramic views emanating from high points around the Parish, there are also more intimate views within the settlements which add substantially to the rural character of the area. Through the questionnaire, there was strong support that certain views and vistas were important and almost three quarters (73%) named at least one such view or vista. The Terrington Design Code and Guidance document sets out the most important views which are shown on the Policies Map and should be retained. Development which would compromise these special views will not be supported.



Policy E1: Rural Character and Views

The rural character of the village and its surroundings must be respected through new development by ensuring that:

- the scale, design and architectural details used for new buildings must be in keeping with the rural setting
- building materials for new buildings, extensions and boundary treatments should be characteristic of the surroundings
- the design of new buildings should ensure that adequate space is provided around them to complement the rural character of the village
- in open countryside new built development will be strongly resisted unless it is necessary for agriculture or countryside related activities or acceptable under the Local Plan or national planning policy
- boundary treatment is designed and located so as maintain the rural character of the area
- proposals take advantage of the local and often historic topography, landscape and water features, trees and plants in the vicinity and on the site.

Views of particular importance as defined on the Policy Map 5 at Annex A should be protected and not be obstructed by new development.





Dark Skies and Tranquillity

- 7.7 Paragraph 182 of the NPPF requires that great weight be given to conserving and enhancing landscape and scenic beauty in the National Landscape (formerly Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty). This includes limiting the impact of light pollution from artificial light on intrinsically dark landscapes and protecting tranquil areas.
- 7.8 Darkness at night is one of the key characteristics of rural areas and it represents a major difference between what is rural and what is urban. Satellite maps of England's light pollution, released by CPRE in 2016, have shown that the Howardian Hills National Landscape is ranked 4th out of 46 National Landscapes in terms of the darkness of its night skies.
- 7.9 It is estimated that one third of wildlife in the UK is active at night so keeping the environment as dark as possible is vital to conserve habitats. Many species are negatively impacted by too much light, including bats, moths, owls and aquatic life.
- **7.10** The three main types of light pollution are:
- Sky glow the orange glow we see around urban areas caused by a scattering of artificial light by dust particles and water droplets in the sky

- Glare the uncomfortable brightness of a light source when viewed against a darker background; and
- Light trespass light spilling beyond the boundary of the property on which a light is located.
- 7.11 The Howardian Hills Partnership is currently running a Dark Skies Community Programme. The parish will be encouraged to 'use light responsibly and sensitively to benefit ourselves, our neighbours and the nocturnal wildlife around us'. (source: howardianhills. org.uk). Participation will be voluntary. Future planning applications will be required to encompass the installation of Dark Skies sensitive lighting. https://www.howardianhills.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2023/07/DarkSkies_HH_AoONB_leaflet_PRINT.pdf

'The absence of street lights contributing to Terrington being a Dark Skies friendly community.'

Resident commenting on the importance of various aspects of living in the Parish.

7.12 There is no street lighting in the village or hamlets and Terrington Parish Council wishes to retain the dark

- skies as much as possible. Therefore all development proposals with the potential for light pollution (including domestic extensions with large glazed areas) must demonstrate how the dark skies environment will be protected by the submission of appropriate analysis and documentation. Adequate security lighting can be provided without compromising the principle of retaining dark skies and guidance is available on how to achieve this.
- 7.13 Tranquil areas such as Terrington Parish are likely to be relatively undisturbed by noise from human sources that undermine the intrinsic character of the area. It may, for example, provide a sense of peace and quiet or a positive soundscape where natural sounds such as birdsong or flowing water are more prominent than background noise, e.g. from transport.
- 7.14 Tranquillity of the Parish should also be preserved and any Design and Access statement for planning applications are required to provide reassurances that new development will not result in increased noise levels once development is complete. Planning proposals which could impact on tranquillity will be resisted.

Policy E2: Dark Skies and Tranquillity

Any development proposal shall limit the impact of light pollution from artificial externally visible light sources and shall support the integrity of the dark night skies within the Howardian Hills National Landscape.

Lighting subject to planning approval (e.g. floodlighting of sports pitches or car parks) should ensure that:

- The visibility of lighting from the surrounding landscape is avoided
- Building design that results in increased light spill from internal lighting is avoided, unless suitable mitigation measures are implemented
- Lighting is not unnecessarily visible in nearby designated habitats

Any planning proposals to install lighting in areas of the Parish that are currently dark at night should be resisted. Proposals for street lighting should be avoided.

Planning proposals which would result in the reduction of the tranquillity of the parish will be strongly resisted.

8. Natural Environment

'We know that nature is in crisis everywhere and that biodiversity is declining in part due to the pressure of agriculture and human activity including housing and roads. I would like to see this properly reflected in the village plan. Any new development must include space for wildlife, e.g. an orchard, or a pond.'

Resident's comment.

- 8.1 Consultation on the Neighbourhood Plan demonstrates the value that local people place on the landscape and wildlife of the Parish. Nearly 100% of respondents to the questionnaire said wildlife, natural features and the landscape were very important or important aspects of living in the Parish.
- 8.2 As previously mentioned, the Parish lies within the Howardian Hills National Landscape which is one of 46 nationally important landscape areas. The Howardian Hills are designated because

of the following Special Qualities:

- Unusual landform
- A richly varied landscape
- Landscape of high visual quality
- Remarkable heritage
- An important wildlife resource.

Landscape

- 8.3 Landscape Character Assessment (LCA) is the systematic division of the countryside into discrete and relatively homogenous units of land, within which the constituent physical, biological historical and cultural elements occur in repeating patterns and share certain aesthetic characteristics. It is a very useful tool for establishing important characteristics of local landscapes that can then be protected and/or enhanced when new development takes place.
- 8.4 The Parish lies within the National Character Area of the Howardian Hills as defined by Natural England and updated in response to the Governments Environment White Paper 2020. NCA29 Howardian Hills.pdf.
- 8.5 The Howardian Hills are a clearly defined belt of irregular, rounded ridges of Lower, Middle and Upper Jurassic rocks with intervening sheltered valleys, a diverse landscape of woodlands, historic buildings, designed parkland and villages, and rolling arable land on

- ridges and open plateaux. The area has a relatively high proportion of woodland.
- 8.6 There are a number of ridgelines and corresponding valleys within the Parish and the landscape is particularly vulnerable to visual impact along the ridgelines. Whilst Terrington village is set on the ridge, the built development of the village is softened by trees and the buildings are no more than two stories high and their modest scale and materials soften the impact on the landscape. Accordingly, all new proposed development needs to be mindful of its location in the landscape and new buildings and features on the ridgelines should be avoided.
- 8.7 Some change that occurs in the landscape is outside planning control, such as the erection of telegraph poles which detracts from the largely untouched rural landscape. However, where planning permission is required for development, the landscape and its existing features should be considered in a systematic way and any unacceptable impact mitigated through careful design and/or relocating the proposed development. Proposals for new development should include an appropriate landscape analysis either as a freestanding report or as part of a design and access statement.

Policy NE1: Protecting the Landscape

Any proposals for development should recognise and protect and enhance the historic and natural landscape of the Parish and the Howardian Hills National Landscape. New development on the ridgelines which have an adverse impact on the landscape will not be supported.

Natural features including field ponds, mature trees and hedgerows should be protected and where appropriate, incorporated into any landscape design schemes and their long-term maintenance ensured.

Infrastructure providers should recognise and respect the special landscape and ensure that necessary infrastructure does not adversely affect the landscape.



Biodiversity

- 8.8 Protection of the nature conservation interest in the Parish, which is valued by local people, is critical. Biodiversity is the variety of all life on Earth. This biodiversity provides humans with many of those things necessary for survival including food and medicines. Plants are also very important for improving the physical environment and providing protection against climate change.
- **8.9** Within the Parish, there are a number of important features, species and habitats including
- Dalby Bush Fen, a 7.4 acre area of fen and wet woodland designated a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) in 1988,
- Acidic peat mire (less than 2ha of this habitat remains in Ryedale),
- Historic records of greater water parsnip,
- In the parish there are currently three Tree Preservation Orders, on a single tree, a group of trees and a woodland,
- Seven Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs): Little Dale, Mowthorpe; The Hag, Wiganthorpe Wood; Terrington Moor; Terrington Carr; Swinsey Carr and adjacent grassland; and Rose Cottage Farm Meadow which is being restored as neutral grassland (see Ryedale Biodiversity Action Plan). Terrington Carr, a small area of rare acid peat mire, was rich in rare species of

plants in the C18th and C19th but was later drained and all the rare species have now disappeared. The current management agreement aims to raise water levels and increase biodiversity.

- 8.10 Terrington Parish Council formally approved their Biodiversity Policy on 12th December 2023 (see https://www.terringtonpc.co.uk/policies.php and click on Biodiversity Policy) and will develop its Action Plan, with a commitment to review the policy biennially or sooner.
- **8.11** Two community-led projects are underway across the parish with common objectives which are:
- To build community awareness of the decline in biodiversity on our doorstep and to engage the community of all ages in doing what we can to halt it.
- To obtain a greater understanding of two aspects of biodiversity by monitoring on the one hand the presence across the parish of bat species and on the other that of Swifts, House Martins and Swallows.
- To do what is possible to check their decline by providing over 60 nesting sites for the Swifts, and subsequently for House Martins and Swallows. Roosting boxes for bats have also been provided.
- To assist Terrington Parish Council in the implementation of its Biodiversity Policy

by providing a project model consisting of baseline study > resulting action > monitoring of outcomes > impact assessment.

The projects are being supported and assisted by the Ryevitalise Landscape Partnership Scheme together with the British Trust for Ornithology and by the Howardian Hills National Landscape.

- 8.12 Farmers are embracing regenerative principles in their land management, protecting water quality, enhancing soil health and supporting flourishing biodiversity through positive management of a wide range of habitats, e.g. hedges, species rich grassland, flowering margins, ponds and scrapes, woodland and field corners. Opportunities to seek additional funding to support species and regenerative principles are being pursued successfully, as are opportunities to take part in research.
- 8.13 All proposals for new development should follow the mitigation hierarchy of avoid, minimise, rehabilitate and compensate/offset as last resort.

 Developments should demonstrate how the design has taken into account its potential impact on local habitats and species, particularly irreplaceable habitats such as ancient woodland and veteran trees and how it aims to minimise overall environmental

- impacts. Developers will be required to ensure that appropriate robust measures are put in place to protect existing wildlife and habitats and take every available opportunity to maximise the complementary benefits to people and wildlife afforded through naturefriendly development practices such as sustainable urban drainage schemes, incorporation of Swift and bat boxes into new housing and using more locally native species for landscape planting schemes (More information is available in the Design Guide and Codes document Design Code 10 and NHBC guide NF89 https://www.nhbc. co.uk/foundation/biodiversity-in-newhousing-developments).
- 8.14 Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) is a concept proposed in the Government's 25 Year Environment Plan and mandated as a condition of planning permission in the 2021 Environment Act. Biodiversity Net Gain requires a 10% increase in biodiversity after development, compared to the level of biodiversity prior to the development taking place. Where deemed appropriate, Biodiversity Net Gain provision should seek to support, complement and enhance existing green infrastructure following the principles of 'more, bigger, better and joined'.

8.15 In locations such as Terrington where all new development will be within the countryside, it is really important that this requirement is implemented to mitigate the impact of losing the biodiversity value of undeveloped land to development.

Policy NE2: Biodiversity

New development will be required to protect and enhance existing natural features of sites and where appropriate, provide at least 10% net gain in biodiversity. Provision of appropriate species-related measures will be required in new buildings, including, for example, Swift bricks, bat and owl boxes and the incorporation of native species into landscaping schemes. In circumstances where the biodiversity net gain cannot be accommodated on site, the provision will be provided within the Parish.

Opportunities should also be taken by developers and landowners to link sustainable drainage solutions in new development to complement nature conservation objectives.

Trees, Hedgerows and Woodlands

- 8.16 Trees, hedgerows and woodland form an important part of the appearance and character of the Parish, both in the village context and in the rural surroundings. Trees and hedgerows provide important wildlife corridors across the landscape and also provide food and shelter for mammals, insects and birds. Trees are also important for sequestering carbon and helping to mitigate the effects of increased flooding.
- 8.17 There are a large number of notable and veteran trees in the Parish which should be protected from harm in line with the requirements set out in the NPPF. Public records of some of these are available to view on the Woodland Trust website. https://ati.woodlandtrust. org.uk/tree-search/?v=2517411&m-I=map&z=13&vs=2&vs=3&nw-Lat=54.161669483334286&nwLng=-1.100486849511717&se-Lat=54.10564878440531&seLng=-0.853294466699217. Similarly, Ancient Woodland sites are identified in the Parish and protected at a national level, these are Cum Hag Wood, Mowthorpe Dale Wood, Mowthorpe Wood, Swinsey Carr & Wiganthorpe Wood. Public records of these are available to view on The Natural England Ancient Woodland map (https:// naturalengland-defra.opendata.arcgis.

- com/datasets/a14064ca50e242c4a-92d020764a6d9df/explore?location=54. 129789%2C-0.954551%2C12.92)
- 8.18 Existing trees and hedgerows should be retained as much as possible and considered at the earliest design stage of planning proposals to ensure that any retained trees will be able to grow and mature in the future without outgrowing their surroundings. New boundary hedgerows should include native species with at least five native woody species per 20 metres to deliver species-rich hedgerows. All hedgerows should incorporate a minimum of a two metre buffer from new buildings where possible.
- 8.19 Trees form an important asset both across the landscape and within the built-up area. Given the time it takes for the asset to be realised, i.e. for the tree to grow, and to mitigate risk of tree loss, trees should be planted at a ratio of 3:1, so for each one lost, 3 should be planted. The British Standard 5837: 2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction' should be the principal reference document when considering new and existing trees on proposed development sites.
- **8.20** Planning applications for types of development which affect existing vegetation and have space for landscaping/planting schemes should be accompanied by a suitable scheme

detailing the landscaping proposals for the site. Planting can also contribute substantially to the requirements for biodiversity net gain.

8.21 In all cases, appropriate species should be used which may be native species or species tolerant to climate change. Where necessary, planning applications should also include arboricultural and ecological impact assessments.

Policy NE3: Trees, Hedgerows and Woodland

The provision of new trees and hedgerows throughout the Parish will be encouraged and supported.

The removal or loss of mature trees on or close to development sites will be resisted where they are healthy and of appropriate species for the location when evaluated using BS5837. Hedgerows should be retained and where parts are removed to allow access, should be replanted along the vision splays.

Development affecting Veteran Trees and Ancient Woodland will be refused in line with the NPPF requirements.

Development proposals should include a landscaping scheme, which identifies trees and hedgerows to be retained or removed as part of the development, with full details of replacement tree and hedgerow planting of appropriate species, preferably species appropriate to the region.



9.Historic Environment

9.1 The parish has a great variety of buildings in style, age and building materials. There are 20 Listed buildings within the wider neighbourhood area. 8 of which are located within Terrington village, 2 in Wiganthorpe, 3 within Mowthorpe and 7 in Ganthorpe. The Parish includes two scheduled monuments. It is essential that the location and design of new development has regard to the historic character of the local area. This protection is in accordance with the national guidance contained in paragraphs 196 and 200 to 211 of the NPPF and SP12 of the Ryedale Local Plan.

Conservation Area

9.2 The majority of Terrington village is designated as a Conservation Area which means that there are some restrictions on permitted development rights for alterations and extensions to buildings and restrictions on the removal of trees. Any planning applications will be expected to give detailed information on the proposal. New buildings can also have an impact on the setting of the Conservation Area, so the majority of the built up area of Terrington will fall into this category.

9.3 New buildings will need to be designed to respect the bulk, massing, height and orientation of buildings in close proximity to the site, but can be designed in such a manner that will add to the varied character of the parish.

Policy HE1: Conservation Area and its Setting

Development in the Terrington Conservation Area and its setting must achieve high quality design, set in a clear context in terms of materials, scale, setting and layout.

The following criteria apply:

- Development should be of an appropriate scale and mass for the immediate area
- Use of locally distinctive details will be required (materials, openings/access and boundary treatments)

Applicants must explain, in a Design and Access Statement and/ or Heritage Statement, how the proposal will address these criteria.

Local Heritage Assets

- 9.4 Terrington Parish has a total of 19 Grade II listed buildings and structures and All Saints Church is a Grade 1 listed building. These are protected from harmful development by the NPPF which requires that great weight is attached to the asset's conservation and that clear and convincing exceptional justification would be needed to justify any loss or harm to the asset.
- **9.5** Neighbourhood Plans may identify important heritage assets which are not already protected by listing. The list of non-designated heritage assets was compiled and is available at Annex C, with the assets identified on Policy Map 1 at Annex A. The buildings and features identified which may not be of sufficient architectural or historic merit to justify listing, but nevertheless, are an important part of the historic character of the Parish. Good examples which are included because of their relative scarcity and specific value in the context of the Parish are the working red phone box and the standpipes.
- 9.6 The policy will help to ensure that the features are retained. More assets may be added at a later date and this policy will also apply to any new identified assets. Enhancements to the local features may be sought through funding bids to support their management.

Policy HE2: Protecting Local Heritage Assets

All development proposals affecting identified local heritage assets set out below, identified on Policy Map 1 and at Annex C will be required to take into account the character, context and setting of the assets.

The effect of an application on the significance of an identified local heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect a local heritage asset, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm

or loss and the significance of the heritage asset concerned.

Identified Heritage Assets include:

- Terrington Village standpipes
- Telephone box
- Finger posts
- Village signs
- Pillar and wall letter boxes
- Remnants of ridge and furrow
- Scheduled monuments Barrows

10. Sustainable Development

10.1 Sustainable development means 'meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs'. Paragraph 8 of the NPPF expands on what this means in practice and the Neighbourhood Plan must support sustainable development. For Terrington, this means small scale development over time which integrates well into the parish without damaging the natural and historic environment.

New housing

10.2 It is acknowledged that the NPPF promotes sustainable development and encourages consolidation of smaller rural settlements where it will enhance or maintain the vitality of rural communities. In terms of the Local Plan Policy SP1, Terrington is identified within the category 'other villages, hamlets and in the open countryside' and defines a tight settlement boundary for the village restricting development to that which is necessary to support a sustainable, vibrant and healthy rural economy and communities. There are constraints on the village such as the historic character and landscape

- setting which means that any larger scale development would have an adverse impact on the identity and rural character. Therefore, only very small scale development such as limited infilling and redevelopment would be in keeping with this character. The remainder of the Parish is in open countryside where only conversions of existing buildings (such as agricultural buildings suitable for conversion) would be appropriate.
- 10.3 Residents made it clear that they may be prepared to accept a small quantity of housing over the Neighbourhood Plan period. There was almost universal rejection of one large development of more than 20 houses and less strong, but still substantial, rejection of a medium sized development of 10-20 houses. By contrast, a strong majority felt a small development of fewer than 10 houses or, in particular, individual plots would be 'very' or 'quite' suitable for the Parish. The majority of respondents felt that 1-2-bedroom homes. 3 or more-bedroom homes. bungalows or affordable housing would all be at least 'quite important' if any development were to take place. A slight majority felt that it would not be important to develop retirement sheltered homes, and flats were rejected as 'not important' to develop by almost 9 out of 10 respondents.

10.4 No allocations are proposed in this Neighbourhood Plan, however there may be opportunities arising for 'windfall' development (i.e. not allocated in the Local Plan) within the parameters of the policies in this Plan.

High Quality Design

- 10.5 The NPPF and the proposals for planning reform recognise that well-designed buildings and places improve the quality of life and that it is a core planning principle to secure good design. Good design is not just about appearance, but also functionality and the relationship to surroundings and it is not about copying past styles or preventing innovative modern design. The aim is to create site-specific creative design, which is contextual by referencing form and materials to surroundings.
- 10.6 When respondents to the questionnaire were asked about the importance to them of preserving the Parish's rural and historic character, very strong feelings emerged. More than four fifths of respondents saw it as 'very important' to consider the location of housing, its height in relation to neighbouring properties and to ensure that the materials were in keeping with the Parish. Almost all the remaining respondents saw these features as 'quite important.'

- 10.7 Feelings were slightly less strong that consistency of building styles should be ensured, but again over 90% felt this was at least 'quite important'.
- 10.8 The Parish's built development has a wide variety of density, age and materials, testifying to its historic past. It is important that this variety is carried through in new development whilst
- respecting the immediate surroundings. A Design Code and Guidance document for the village has been prepared for the Parish Council by AECOM and is a separate technical background document to the Neighbourhood Plan.
- **10.9** The Design Code document recognises the distinctive character of the settlements in the Parish

'Take whatever steps possible to enhance the general understanding of Terrington's rural and historic character, and its biodiversity, both for people living/wanting to live here and for the wider public. People moving to the Parish, or considering doing so, don't generally know much about any of these, seeing only the generally pleasing appearance of the place or the expansion potential of a given property. They can make changes to their house and plot that are inadvertently destructive resulting in buildings and use of space that are to some extent out of keeping with Terrington Parish's rural and historic character and harmful to biodiversity.' – Resident's comment.

Terrington Village

10.10 Terrington village comprises the largest residential area in the Parish including the local facilities. The village is a traditional linear settlement that developed along one main road (Main Street). Parallel back lanes serve the rear of the houses (North Back Lane and South Back Lane). The character is defined by a diverse range of property types including terraces and detached dwellings of varied building heights. The village has experienced a trend of steady residential growth from the expansion of estate farms around the village in the 19th Century followed by development along the back lanes in the post-war period. Modern development has however, been in keeping with the preceding village patterns. Terrington village sits atop a ridge which allows for long distance views across the wider landscape of agricultural fields that are bounded by mature hedgerows and trees. This character type is also relevant to Little Terrington and Flat Top.

10.11 House types and gardens: Building types vary with terraced, semidetached, and detached dwellings, typically
1.5 to 2 storeys in height. Building materials are predominantly Yorkshire Stone for the elevational treatment with red pantile roof tiling being the dominant roofing material. Variety on

the streetscene is provided with red bricked properties with some cases of natural slate for the roofs. Properties are typically arranged to front the streets within mainly generous plots and long back gardens. This reinforces the low density, open character and low street enclosure characteristics of the character area. More modern development typically comprises infill or backland development which has slightly increased the density of the village.

10.12 There are many cases of conversions of agricultural buildings within the village boundary. Cliffe Mews is the largest of these recent developments with 5 houses. It is a very well designed example of the use of agricultural buildings, retaining some of their architectural features and applying them to the new buildings, together with a harmonising use of materials.



Terrington

Ganthorpe

10.13 The Ganthorpe character area comprises a small complex of agricultural buildings in a hamlet located to the east of Terrington village. It sits upon a ridge allowing for long distance views across the landscape, particularly Ganthorpe Moor. The buildings, many of them listed buildings, are arranged across two rural lanes off Ganthorpe Road and are mainly 1.5 and 2 storey stone buildings with pantile roof tiling. Boundaries vary yet all contribute to the rural character of Ganthorpe. There are examples of low stone walls, hedgerows, metal railings and open verge boundaries.

Mowthorpe

10.14 Mowthorpe at the extreme south of Terrington parish, consists of three scattered farm-houses. The character area can trace its origins back to a medieval village. It consists of 3 farms set in the wide undulating landscape. Two of the farmhouses are listed and the buildings are predominantly stone with pantile roofs. Birkdale Farm includes conversions of farm buildings to residential.

Wiganthorpe

10.15 The hamlet of Wiganthorpe is a private estate with a small collection of dwellings, including Wiganthorpe Hall, located approximately 3 miles to the north of Terrington village, reached by a long driveway lined by mature trees. The character area includes Wiganthorpe Hall and Annexe, and its ancillary structures, which have been converted into nine residential dwellings. Additionally, there are five other dwellings. The predominant building materials are stone (although there is some red brick) and red pantile roofs. A listed ice house and a large pond exist in the grounds, much of which is landscaped.







Ganthorpe Mowthorpe Wiganthorpe

Design Codes

10.16 The table below summarises the Design Codes to be applied to proposals for new development in Terrington. For full details and a checklist on how to take into account the Design Codes, reference should be made to the background document 'Terrington Parish Design Codes and Guidance'.

Design Code	Summary
01: Local Character	Development must be in keeping with the general characteristics of each character area, use predominantly stone and red pantiles and traditional detailing and new houses should have front gardens and allow gaps between buildings to allow views through the plot. Deviating from traditional materials and aesthetics may be considered where innovative design and sustainability is demonstrated.
02: Responding to Heritage	Development proposals must respect the historic layout, scale and massing and details of heritage assets and retain key views of them.
03: Building Line and Setback	Infill sites will vary in scale, context and location within a settlement. The building line, boundary treatment, position of the building within the plot and the active frontage must reflect the character and appearance of the surroundings.
04: Proportion and Scale	The proportions of a building's elements should be related to each other as well as the scale and proportion of the building.
05: Extensions and Alterations	Extensions to existing properties must be subservient or of an appropriate scale in relation to the original building. This Code includes guides for impact on daylight (45° rule); front extensions (generally not acceptable); rear extensions, side extensions, garages/outbuildings and loft conversions.
06: Conversion of Agricultural Buildings	Conversions must preserve the character of the building by retaining/restoring original features, minimising new openings and incorporate natural features and existing boundaries.

Design Code	Summary
07: Car Parking	Most homes should have on-plot parking wherever possible and cars should be located at the front or the side of the property, designed to avoid being visually intrusive, such as by screening these areas with planting. Driveways must be constructed from porous materials to minimise surface water run-off.
08: Views and Landmarks	New development must not result in the impact, closure or disruption of long distance views. Within settlements development should frame views where possible allowing space between buildings to maintain perceived openness and views to open countryside.
09:Landscape Setting and Rural Identity	Settlement edge development must respond to the edge by providing landscaping, considering orientation of buildings and roads and be of low density allowing for tree planting. Links to the wider countryside should be respected or created.
10:Biodiversity	Planning applications must be supported by proposals for the incorporation of features for biodiversity enhancement, in addition to what may be required to address any adverse impacts resulting from the development. Existing natural features should be retained.
11: Energy Efficiency	New buildings should be designed to be energy efficient aiming for net zero carbon.
12: Renewable Energy	Design new development to incorporate/allow renewable energy generation.
13: Sustainable Drainage Systems	Proposals must promote methods including Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) and small scale drainage such as bio-swales and permeable surfaces to mitigate increased risk of storms/ flooding.

Policy SD1: High Quality Design

Proposals for good quality new development (including new buildings and extensions to existing buildings) will be supported where they are in accordance with the guidelines and design principles set out in the Terrington Design Code.

All new development must:

- Relate to the existing development pattern in the specific settlement in terms of enclosure and definition of streets/spaces
- Be of an appropriate scale and density in relation to its setting
- Use materials appropriate to the development's context, particularly stone and red pantile

- Be of a design with a locally inspired or distinctive character, ensuring architectural details such as windows and chimneys are appropriate
- New dwellings should not be more than 2 storeys in height
- In Terrington village, be well integrated with the community and facilities by reinforcing pedestrian connections and taking opportunities to provide new ones
- Integrate car parking within landscaping so that it does not dominate the street.

Sustainable Buildings and construction

10.17 The reality is that the homes built today will still be in use in 2050. Therefore, to achieve the UK carbon reduction targets cost effectively, new housing built today must be built to zero carbon standards as soon as possible. However, even if all new housing were to be carbon neutral

from tomorrow, this would still not be enough to achieve the carbon emission reductions, as around 70% of buildings that will be in use in the 2050s already exist. If carbon reduction targets are to be met, and if fuel poverty is to be tackled, it is essential that the energy efficiency of existing buildings, including historic and listed buildings is also improved.

- 10.18 Results from the questionnaire show that residents are aware of the importance of sustainable design, with 75% and 62% respectively stating that energy efficiency and renewable energy are important design features.
- 10.19 There are two main elements in achieving net zero carbon buildings: achieving net zero 'whole life' carbon emissions. which takes into account the building, operation and disposal of the building; and achieving net zero operational carbon - where a building uses no fossil fuels; all energy use has been minimised: it meets local energy use targets and all energy use is generated on- and/or off-site using renewables. Further information and definitions are available from several sources including the London Energy Transformation Initiative (LETI) and the UK Green Building Council.
- **10.20** More detailed information and design solutions are set out in Design Codes 11 and 12
- 10.21 Relevant information should be submitted, where required in relation to the scale and type of development being proposed, in an Energy Statement and/or in a Design and Access Statement accompanying planning applications.

Policy SD2: Provision of Energy Efficient Buildings

The design and standard of any new building must meet a high level of sustainable design and construction and be optimised for energy efficiency, targeting net zero operational carbon emissions.

This includes the following measures (where relevant to the proposed development, feasible, and viable):

- Siting and orientation to optimise passive solar gain
- The use of high quality, thermally efficient building materials
- Installation of energy efficiency measures such as loft and wall insulation and double glazing

- Incorporation of on-site energy generation from renewable sources such as solar panels
- Alterations to existing buildings should be designed with energy reduction in mind and comply with sustainable design and construction standards
- The retrofit of existing buildings including heritage properties is encouraged to reduce energy demand and to generate renewable energy where appropriate, providing it safeguards historic characteristics.

- primarily in the wider countryside within channels, gulleys and small valleys. However, surface water does collect in areas of hardstanding such as road surfaces and parking areas in Terrington village mainly along Main Street, South Back Lane and the residential areas between these streets. Two roads in particular flood during periods of rainfall: the dip at Little Terrington & Willow Corner which is on the road to Ganthorpe.
- 10.24 Proposals for development should demonstrate that surface water will be managed effectively on site and that the development will not increase flood risk elsewhere, including sewer flooding. Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) should be provided for all development. More information can be found in the Design Codes Document, particularly Design Code 11: Sustainable Drainage Systems.
- 10.25 A small local contribution can be made to national water resources by requiring that all new homes are provided with water butts for harvesting and storage of water for garden use and other measures designed to reduce water consumption.

Water Issues and Infrastructure

10.22 Climate change is resulting in more extreme weather events in the UK with heavier rainfall and increasing risk of flash flooding. Changing rainfall patterns will also affect water supplies. Too much rainfall in some areas and not enough in others will contribute to both flood and drought conditions. Flooding occurs adjacent to rivers and other watercourses, but it can also occur elsewhere, such

as groundwater flooding, or where buildings or other structures affect the natural drainage of the land, known as surface water flooding.

10.23 There are no major watercourses within the Neighbourhood Area. There are however, many becks and land drains that cross the landscape. Most notable, Sawmill Beck and Wath Beck to the north of Terrington village, and lngs Beck to the south. The areas at risk of surface water flooding are

Policy SD3: Water Management & Efficiency

Proposals must incorporate a sustainable and integrated approach to the management of flood risk, surface water (including run off) and foul drainage.

All development involving the loss of permeable surfaces, loss of trees, loss of soft landscaping or loss of any other feature that reduces flood risk is required to use appropriate mitigation measures to prevent an increase in surface water flood risk within the site or elsewhere. This should be proportionate to the scale of the proposal, with small interventions (such as planting or use of permeable surfaces) acceptable for minor developments.

All developments must be designed taking into account best practice in water efficiency, such as water efficient fittings and appliances, water harvesting and storage features.

11. Transport

'Narrow road by the Lavender Farm and Little Terrington – vehicles have to pass very carefully. Road between Ganthorpe and Terrington narrows in places and traffic can be fast around bends. Mowthorpe Lane also can have some fast traffic.'

Resident's comment.

11.1 As with many other rural communities. residents of the Parish are very dependent on cars for their access to services, facilities, work and schooling. The Parish has a rural road network with country lanes which are generally not congested although there are times and places within Terrington village where congestion and parking are issues, such as school drop off and pick up times. The questionnaire revealed that a private vehicle was much the most likely form of transport to be used for all activities undertaken with the exception of taking children to and from school (for which almost as many walked as used a private vehicle).

- Walking was also the method used by many respondents when taking part in leisure activities and making health visits, though even for these activities a private vehicle was more likely to be used. Some residents asked for improved bus services.
- 11.2 Other methods of transport such as train or taxi were relatively little used for any of the activities. There is a limited community transport service (Thursdays and Saturdays) to Malton.
- 11.3 Concerned residents through the questionnaire made comments regarding road safety in relation to the narrow roads and raised concerns about damage to properties and verges, inconsiderate parking and current lack of parking provision, especially near the schools in Terrington village. Parking can become difficult, particularly in the summer in the centre of the village. Danger spots highlighted in the questionnaire included Church Lane/around the Hall School, North Back Lane and Main Street, However, when asked about the need for traffic calming, there was no clear majority for such.
- 11.4 Measures to slow traffic and control motorists' speed and behaviour (such as inconsiderate parking) is not within the scope of the Neighbourhood Plan, but the Parish Council will consider how these issues can be addressed

Parking

- 11.5 New homes and other buildings will be subject to parking standards for vehicles. Adherence to NYC's parking standards reflect local factors and seek to ensure that new development does not add to current levels of onstreet parking. New publicly accessible parking will be encouraged where the rural character is not compromised.
- 11.6 Electric vehicles are a broadly sustainable mode of travel that is increasing market penetration and current building regulations require that every new dwelling is supplied with electric car charging point.

Provision for Walkers, Cyclists and Horseriders

- 11.7 There are numerous footpaths and bridleways in the Parish. 95% of respondents to the questionnaire walked with or without a dog in and around the Parish and 31% said that they cycled. A map of the public rights of way is set out in the Terrington Design Codes and Guidance document which accompanies the Neighbourhood Plan.
- 11.8 Walkers and cyclists constitute a high proportion of visitors to the village and help to sustain local amenities.

Policy T1: Car Parking

Development proposals will provide parking in line with North Yorkshire Council's parking standards and have adequate on-site parking to meet current and future needs, unless alternative and accessible car parking arrangements can be made which do not add to on-street congestion.

New development should not result in the loss of publicly accessible off-street car parking or parking for existing facilities such as the school and the Doctors' Surgery. Developments which propose to remove off-road parking spaces will only be supported where alternative provision is made which increases or maintains the number of accessible parking spaces available on or within the immediate vicinity of the site.

- **11.9** There are several circular and long distance walks in the Parish including:
- Terrington Walk 3 (as described on the Howardian Hills National Landscape website) following the installation of the Platinum Bridge over Sawmill Beck in 2022 which replaced a previous collapsed bridge. Two long-distance paths pass through the Parish
- Centenary Way which runs for 82.6
 miles from Filey Brigg to York Minster.
 Locally, it runs from Howthorpe Farm
 through Terrington, along Mowthorpe
 Lane to Birkdale Farm, and from there
 to High Stittenham
- Ebor Way which runs for 75.7 miles from Helmsley to Ilkley. Locally, it runs from Howthorpe Farm through Terrington to Primrose Farm and on to Sheriff Hutton

- 11.10 Improvements to the network will always be encouraged, in particular maintenance and reinstating and/or improving the pavements between:
- Terrington and Little Terrington



- access to Village Hall up Mowthorpe Lane
- Church Lane between Main St and the start of North Back Lane
- Main St in front of Terrington Hall School

Policy T2: Provision for Pedestrians, Cyclists and Horseriders

New development should include measures that keep traffic speeds low and improve the provision of pavements and access for pedestrians, cyclists and horseriders. Where they are proposed, new roads, junctions, pavements and traffic management measures should be designed to complement the rural character of the Parish and reflect local heritage.

The rights of way network will be retained and enhancements, updating or diverting to improve will be supported. New links within Terrington village, to neighbouring settlements and to the wider countryside will be encouraged.

12. Community

Facilities and Services

12.1 Terrington village has a number of facilities which act as a hub for some of the smaller surrounding settlements. Residents value the few facilities that are available in the village and the questionnaire revealed that satisfaction was particularly high with the GP services and the village hall. On other aspects such as access to retail, cafe and Post Office facilities, indoor and outdoor facilities however, the majority expressed themselves as 'satisfied' rather than 'very satisfied'.

12.2 The facilities are:

- Village Hall and associated playground and sports pitches including a football pitch and 2 tennis courts
 The Village Hall has shower facilities, changing rooms and a bar
 The Village Hall has courts marked out for Badminton and Pickleball
- Village Stores and Tearooms with off licence
- Terrington C of E Primary School and nursery places from 3 years old
- Doctors' Surgery
- Bowling Green
- Allotments (2 sites)



Bowling Green

- A mobile Post Office
- All Saints C of E Church.
- 12.3 Unfortunately, there is no longer a pub in the Parish, the Bay Horse pub on Main Street has been closed for a number of years and has an uncertain future. A number of respondents to the questionnaire mentioned the pub and would like to see it restored.
- 12.4 All Saints' Church, of which Reverend Douglas Robertson is the part time Rector, is one of five churches in the Howardian Benefice. All Saints is the oldest building in the Parish, dating back to Anglo Saxon times and is an important part of the community's development and heritage. There is a Communion Service every fifth Sunday and a lay-led Service on one

- of the Sundays in between, as well as a regular Benefice Children's Service. Services are advertised in the monthly Howardian Benefice magazine and on the church website https://www.achurchnearyou.com/church/19049/. The church provides baptisms, weddings, funerals and pastoral home visits to those unable to come to church. As well as worship, the church organises and hosts occasional social events and participates in community social activities.
- 12.5 The village is also the location of Terrington Hall Preparatory School which is a co-educational day, weekly and flexi-boarding prep school for children aged 3-13. Terrington Hall itself was built in 1827 for the then Rector of the village church and became a school in 1921. It currently has 200 pupils. The School has 15 acres of playing fields, AstroTurf pitches, tennis courts, an indoor heated swimming pool and sports hall. Some of the facilities are used by local sports clubs and associations outside school time and holiday clubs are hosted by the school.
- 12.6 The policy is intended to retain the remaining facilities and services to maintain Terrington as a sustainable village and the protected community facilities are shown on Policy Map 2 at Annex A. Accordingly, change of use, conversion or demolition of any of the

facilities listed in the policy to a use which is not for the community will be resisted unless a replacement would prove more suitable for the needs of the community. The applicant will need to put forward evidence that the existing use is no longer commercially viable

and prove that a genuine attempt has been made to market the enterprise as a going concern for at least a year. New facilities and improvements to existing facilities will be encouraged and supported.

Policy C1: Community Facilities

The following community facilities will be retained and planning applications which result in either the loss of or significant harm will be resisted:

- Village Hall, playground and sports courts
- Village Shop
- Doctors' Surgery
- Schools
- Allotments
- Bowling Green
- All Saints Church of England Church

Other uses may be considered if it can be clearly demonstrated that the continued use of any of the above listed facilities is:

- a. no longer required because an improved service is provided within close proximity, or
- b. no longer viable with evidence that the property has been actively

marketed, commensurate with its use at an open market value for a period of at least 12 months.

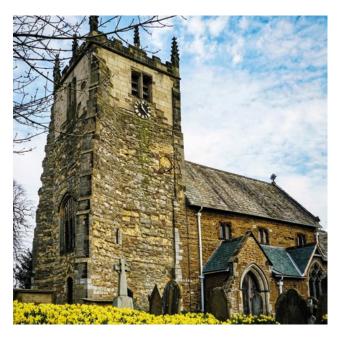
Proposals to improve the viability or offer of a community facility by way of the extension, replacement or redevelopment of buildings, structures and land, will be supported, provided the design of the scheme respects the village character in general, and the resulting increase in use is appropriate in design terms and will not have negative impact on the amenities of adjoining residential properties.

The provision of new community facilities will be encouraged.

Any proposed replacement facility in a different location will need to demonstrate that the new facility is in a location where local people can access by foot or other sustainable means of transport.



Playground



Church of All Saints

Local Green Spaces

- 12.7 Consultation showed that people place a high value on the relationship between the village, the countryside and on the open spaces that help to define the landscape and character of the area. Designation of Local Green Spaces (LGS) give a very high level of protection to such open spaces. In the NPPF it is stated that in Neighbourhood Plans, local communities can identify green areas of particular importance to them for special protection and to rule out new development, other than in "very special circumstances". The proposed designations are in accordance with the requirement in Paragraph 107 of the NPPF:
- The green space is in reasonably close proximity to the community it serves
- The area is demonstrably special to a local community and holds a particular local significance, for example because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value (including as a playing field), Tranquillity or richness of its wildlife
- The area concerned is local in character and is not an extensive tract of land.

An audit has been carried out of green spaces and assessed to determine which of them fulfill the Local Green Space Criteria and consultation has taken place to determine the importance that local

people place on the green spaces through the questionnaire (72% felt there were some green spaces that should be protected). Feedback was overwhelmingly positive and the verges were included as a result of this consultation. The assessment is set out at Annex C and the identified Local Green Spaces are shown on Policy Map 3 at Annex A.

Policy C2: Local Green Spaces

The following areas shown on Policy Map 3 are designated as Local Green Spaces:

- The Plump
- Playing Field, Play Area and Tennis Courts
- Bowling Green
- Cemetery
- Churchyard
- Terrington Village verges
- Ganthorpe 'Green'
- Mowthorpe Garden of Rest

Proposed development within the Local Green Spaces will be treated consistently with those for the Green Belt and development should not be approved except in very special circumstances. Inappropriate development will be resisted to protect their special character and contribution to the Parish.

Local Businesses & Agriculture

- 12.8 Terrington has limited employment opportunities within the parish with the majority of the economically active people working elsewhere. Just under one fifth of respondents to the questionnaire (19%) owned or managed a business located in the Parish or were self-employed and based in the Parish. Most of these respondents worked from home.
- 12.9 Local businesses include the Village Stores and Tearoom, the Yorkshire Lavender Farm (with a café and shop), Terrington Hall Prep School, Sculpsteel on Mowthorpe Lane, and NG Plant Hire at Flat Top, Scackleton Saw Mill as well as the various agricultural and hospitality businesses in the Parish.
- 12.10 The Neighbourhood Plan does not allocate employment sites, but it supports the viability of local businesses and their expansion, where this is proportionate and appropriate in the individual circumstances. Home working is also seen as a means of encouraging business and creating a sustainable community with less commuting and a more sustainable lifestyle, saving individuals the cost of travel and increasing their leisure time.
- **12.11** The diversification of agriculture and agricultural buildings is supported in principle. However, development

- must be of a scale and intensity appropriate to its context, must not impact detrimentally on residential amenity, and must have an acceptable impact on the character and scale of the village, hamlets and the rural hinterland
- 12.12 The provision of high speed broadband is particularly important in rural areas and in supporting the viability and sustainability of rural enterprise and home-working. 91% thought broadband was good or acceptable in the survey.

In Terrington village it is currently provided via copper cables but recently fibre has been installed.

Wiganthorpe also has copper cables but they are only used for domestic purposes and their performance is considered fine. Ganthorpe has fast fibre broadband. The infrastructure was implemented about 5 years ago with business grants and the service provision across the network is flexible. Some use BT, others use other providers.

Policy C3: Supporting Local Employment and Agriculture

Proposals for the development of new small businesses and for the expansion or diversification of existing businesses, including farm based operations, will be encouraged, providing that:

- it can be demonstrated that there will be no adverse impact from increased traffic, lighting, noise or other emissions or activities arising from the proposed development;
- it would have an acceptable impact on the character and scale of the village, its rural hinterland and landscape; and
- where relevant, opportunities are taken to secure the re-use of vacant or redundant historic buildings as part of the development; and

 the proposals make adequate provision for car parking and bicycle spaces for employees and visitors.

Applications for extensions or part change of use of dwellings to enable flexible or home working within the development boundary will be supported, subject to there being appropriate parking and that the residential amenity of neighbouring properties is maintained.

In each instance, the provision of effective high speed broadband services will be encouraged and appropriate measures should be incorporated into the design of workplaces.

13.Aspirations

13.1 The Parish Council have a number of aspirations ranging from green infrastructure projects to improvements to parish facilities.

- a. All future and existing electricity, telephone and broadband infrastructure to go underground.
- b. Footpath to link Little Terrington to Terrington
- c. Improved footpath from Terrington centre to the cemeteries
- d. White line down the middle of the road at Little Terrington
- e. Pub encourage the retention and reopening of the pub

- f. Village Hall improvements:
- a more economical and environmentally friendly heating and water system
- outdoor BBQ area
- table tennis
- re-surfacing the tennis courts
- re-surfacing the pickleball/ badminton courts

- g. New seating at the Plump
- h. Improved facilities at the bowling green:
- install electric supply
- re-turf the green
- i. Two Acre Quarry biodiversity project
- j. More frequent bus service
- k. The restoration and possible extension of the footpath on Church Lane extended up to the church.

14. Implementation and Monitoring

Implementation & Working in Partnership

- 14.1 Terrington Parish Council is committed to Localism and locally informed influence over planning decisions and it will be the key organisation in the implementation, monitoring and review of the Neighbourhood Plan. The Council will build upon its excellent track record in engaging in planning decisions (reactively through consultation and proactively through promoting the policies of this Plan) and by delivering related projects for the local community.
- **14.2** The Plan will be used by the Parish Council to:
- guide comments on planning applications
- negotiate with landowners and developers to achieve the best possible outcomes from new development
- direct financial resources to the village in a structured way
- bring together groups or working parties to improve the village environment

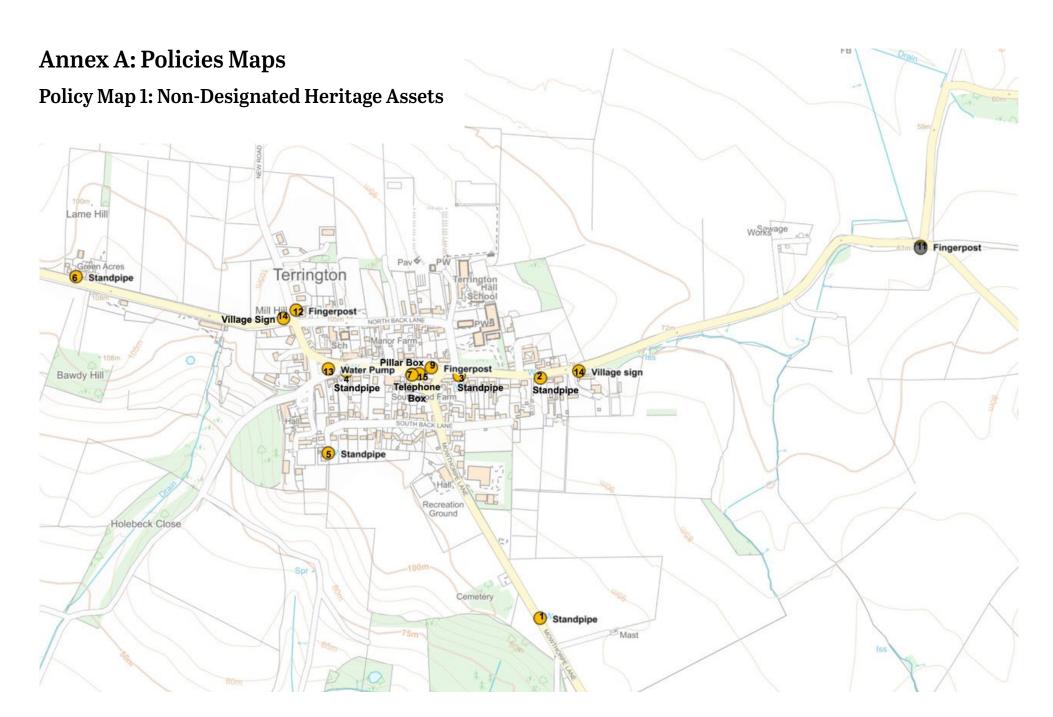
- lobby local authorities to support the parishioners' wishes and aspirations.
- 14.3 However, it is recognised that partnership working is needed for the potential of the plan to be realised. Partnership and joint working will be key elements in the successful implementation of the plan. The main organisations and the roles that they can play are summarised below.
- North Yorkshire Council Planning Policy, Development Control, Housing Management and Improvement, Economic Development, Open Spaces, Recreation and Community Facilities and unitary authority functions, including: Drainage, Highways and Transport, Education, Landscape, Minerals and Waste and Social Services.
- Adjoining Parish Councils Assessing impact of large scale planning applications and discussing local facilities.
- Environment Agency The planning, design and delivery of development, taking account of: flood risk management; water quality and water resources, waste management, land contamination and soil and other regulation.
- Site owners and developers will need to liaise with the Parish Council as well as the other agencies involved in development.

Funding and Implementation Mechanisms

- 14.4 Financial contributions will be sought from developers through Section 106 agreements and the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) which provides a legal framework to raise funds to provide the infrastructure needed to cope with new developments.
- 14.5 The Neighbourhood Planning
 Regulations of the 2011 Localism Act
 enable areas with a Neighbourhood
 Plan in place to receive at least 25% of
 the CIL raised in their area to direct to
 their own local infrastructure priorities.
 These contributions will be targeted
 on the priority need to deliver new
 community infrastructure.
- 14.6 In addition, the Parish Council will seek to influence annual and other budget decisions by North Yorkshire Council on housing, open space and recreation, economic development, community facilities and transport, through the Local Transport Plan.
- 14.7 The Parish Council will also work with the appropriate agencies and organisations to develop funding bids to help to achieve Neighbourhood Plan policies and objectives. This might include: The Lottery; UK Government programmes; landfill tax credits, EU Funds and LEP funding.

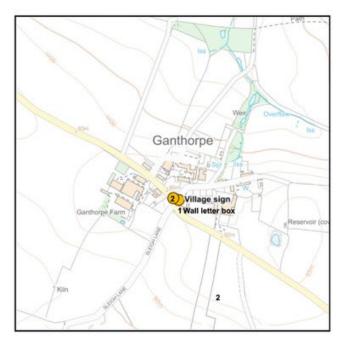
Monitoring and Review

- 14.8 It is important to check that progress is made towards meeting the objectives and policies of the Plan. The Parish Council will report on the implementation of the Plan every 5 years and consider:
- if progress is being made to achieve the vision and the objectives of the Plan
- if progress is being made towards the implementation of the policies in the Plan
- if financial contributions available to the community arising from development is being targeted towards the identified plans and projects
- if the Plan remains based on the most up to date information
- if the Plan is being taken into account by NYC when determining planning applications
- 14.9 However, it may prove necessary to formally review the Plan prior to 2035, for example following a future review of the Local Plan or changes in national policy. The Parish Council will conclude whether a review is required. If so, it will commence the review at an appropriate time and secure opinions of residents and stakeholders to update the Plan.



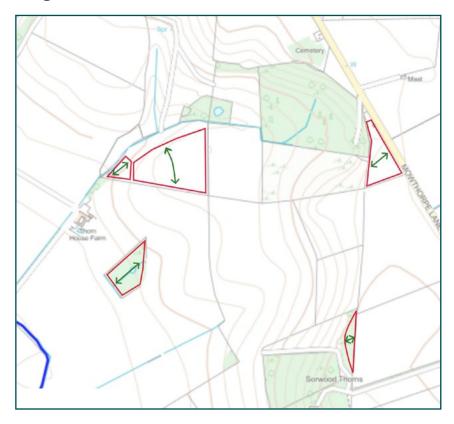
$Non-designated\ Heritage\ Assets\ in\ Wiganthorpe,\ Ganthorpe,\ Little\ Terrington\ and\ Flat\ Top$



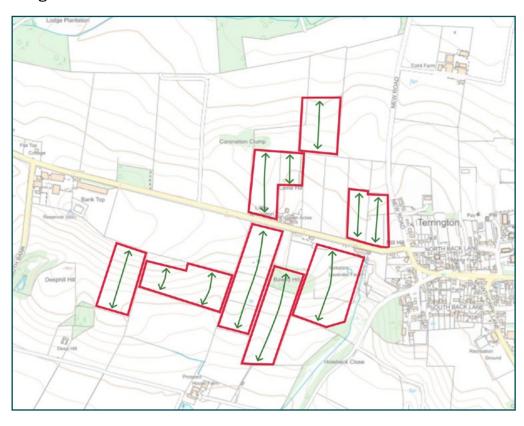


Non-designated Heritage Assets – Ridge & Furrow

Ridge & Furrow - South

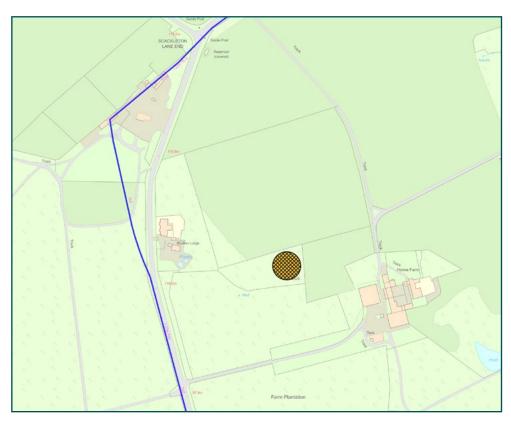


Ridge & Furrow – West



Scheduled Monuments

Barrow near Home Farm



${\bf Barrow\ near\ Little\ Terrington}$



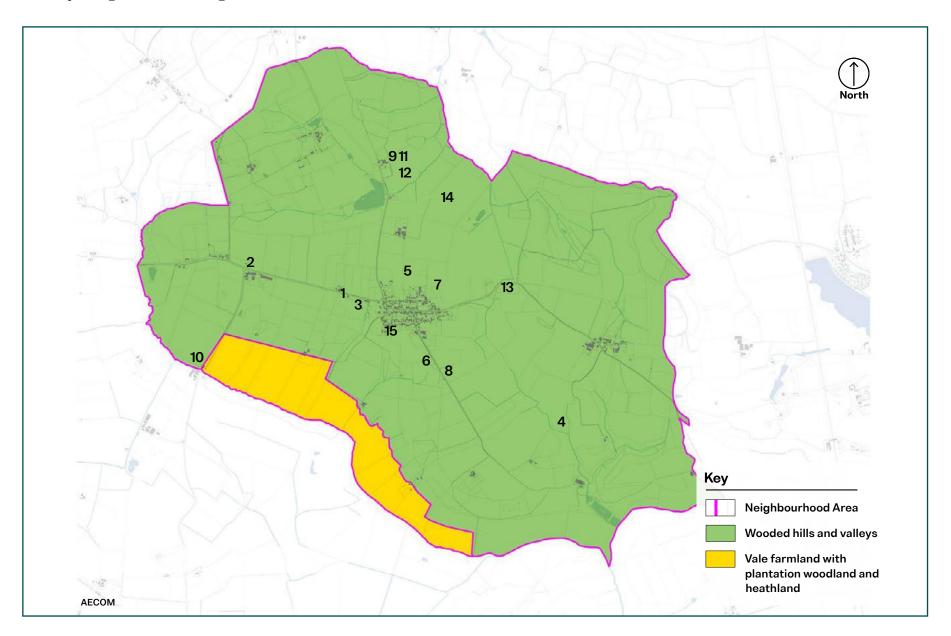
Policy Map 2: Community Facilities



Policy Map 3: Local Green Spaces



Policy Map 4: Landscape Views



Annex B: Table of Aims and Policies

Neighbourhood Plan	Policies			
	Environment			
Natural environment	The tranquil rural character of the Parish will be respected and enhanced through small scale development which is consistent with and sympathetic to the countryside setting. Important views will be retained into and out of the settlements and the dark skies will be respected.	E1: Rural Character and Views E2: Dark Skies and Tranquillity		
	The special landscape of the Howardian Hills National Landscape will be protected. New development which affects the ridgeline and the edges of the ridgetop settlements will be carefully controlled.	NE1: Protecting the Landscape		
	The diversity of wildlife and habitats will be protected and enhanced and new development will be expected to contribute to green infrastructure and biodiversity.	NE2:Biodiversity		
Historic Environment	The distinctive and individual historic characteristics of Terrington, the hamlets and the landscape will be preserved and enhanced.	HE1: Conservation Area and its Setting HE2: Protecting Local Heritage Assets		

Neighbourhood Plan	Policies	
	Sustainable Development	
New Development	High quality design will be secured in all new development, reflecting the character of the Parish.	SD1: High Quality Design
	Sustainable building design and methods, along with energy and water efficient measures will be encouraged.	SD2: Provision of Energy Efficient Buildings
		SD3: Water Management and Efficiency
Traffic and Transport	The roads will be safe and accessible for pedestrians and parking will be required for both new development and local facilities.	T1: Car Parking
		T2: Provision for Pedestrians, Cyclists and Horseriders
	The footpaths, cycle routes and bridleways network will be retained and improved and new links will be encouraged.	T2: Provision for Pedestrians, Cyclists and Horseriders
	Community	
Community Facilities	Existing community facilities will be protected. New facilities or improvements to existing facilities will be encouraged to enhance opportunities for community cohesion.	C1: Community Facilities
	Local Green Spaces will be protected and enhanced.	C2: Local Green Spaces
Local Business and Agriculture	Business and employment opportunities appropriate to the rural setting will be supported including the reuse of existing buildings and farm diversification.	C3: Supporting Local Employment and Agriculture

Annex C: Non- Designated Heritage Assets

Terrington	Terrington Village			
No. on Map	Heritage Asset	Description /Address /Historic Details	Justification Archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Either the fact it exists and/or its setting.	
1-6	6 standpipes	Locations – see Policies Map Description – standpipes were used by parishioners for their water supply; the only the pipe now operational is on the verge opposite the cemetery. http://www.villagepumps.org.uk/definitions.htm - also referred to as Water Pillars, these were pumps converted to work off the mains (using pressure rather than pump)	Historical significance	
7	Telephone box	Adjacent to the village shop Kiosk No 6 (K6), Designed by Giles Gilbert Scott (other works include Battersea Power Station, Liverpool Cathedral). Designed 1935; Introduced 1936; End of production 1968. Construction – cast iron, with teak door	Historical significance	

Terrington Village			
8	DALBY TERRINGTON 19	Fingerpost at T junction at top of Terrington South bank, Terrington, unclassified road, N side. Fingerpost (metal/metal), North Riding CC post design, erected by the County Council. Inscription reads: // SHERIFF / HUTTON 3 / YORK 14 //DALBY 1 / HOVINGHAM 3 //TERRINGTON 1 / MALTON 9 //YORKS NORTH RIDING C C //. Milestone Society National ID: YN_SE6571	Historical significance
9	Fingerpost	Fingerpost on Main Street at junction with Mowthorpe Lane. Inscription reads: //MOWTHORPE LANE// YORKS NORTH RIDING C C //	Historical significance
10	Fingerpost	Fingerpost at the junction of Flat Top Cottages Road with Terrington Bank, Terrington, unclassified road, N side. Fingerpost (metal/metal), North Riding CC post design, erected by the County Council. Inscription reads: HOVINGHAM 3 / HELMSLEY 11 // TERRINGTON 1 ½ // YORK 13 ½ // DALBY 1 / EASINGWOLD 9 ½ //YORKS NORTH RIDING C C	Historical significance

Terring	gton Village		
11	Fingerpost	Fingerpost at junction at east end of Terrington, junction with Broats Lane (track).	Historical significance
		Fingerpost (metal/metal), North Riding CC post design, erected by the County Council. Inscription reads: CASTLE HOWARD 3 ½ / MALTON 7 ½ / SLINGSBY 5 // GANTHORPE ¾ / YORK 16 ½// TERRINGTON ¾ / EASINGWOLD 11 // YORKS NORTH RIDING C C	
2	Fingerpost	Fingerpost at junction at west end of Terrington, junction with New Lane.	Historical significance
		Fingerpost (metal/metal). Inscription reads: SHERIFF HUTTON 3 ¾ / HOVINGHAM 4 // TERRINGTON / MALTON 8	
13	Pump	Pump on the Plump	Historical
	TIME STATE OF THE	Wooden-boxed pump, has "2003" engraved on the housing.	significance
		Markings: The counterweight carries the number "30" [cf Chartham Hatch, Kent, where a very similar counterweight carries the number "50", and one at Blackmore End, Essex, with a "40" on it].	
	Control English	Manufacturer: Unknown	
		http://www.villagepumps.org.uk/pumpsYorks.htm	

Terrington Village			
14	Village Name signs TERRINGTON	One at the eastern approach to the village One at the western approach to the village. Large single stone with name plate "Terrington"	Historical significance
15	Pillar Box	Pillar box outside the former Post Office (now Village Shop) in Terrington Pillar B; dates from the period 1958 to 1976. Made by the Carron Company in Stirlingshire.	Historical significance
16	Ancient Property boundaries	The boundaries between properties in Main Street were laid out in the planning of the village probably in C11th. They were certainly already in existence before the Terrington Inclosure Act of the 1770s. The plots consisted of houses and their gardens (tofts) running through to the back lanes to the north and south and continuing to smallholdings beyond (crofts). Because of the falling topography of the village some terracing was incorporated and still exists today (eg west side of the plot containing the pub, west side of the plot containing the Doctors' Surgery, along hedgeline to rear of Terrington Hall School cricket pavilion. Despite infill over the years the toft and croft boundaries still exist today running north-south through the village. Other plots exist to the west and east of the village, they may have lost their buildings or may never have been occupied.	Historical significance

Terrington Village			
17	Ridge & Furrow	There are remnants of ridge and furrow in the parish to the north and south of the main road westwards from Terrington village, and to the west of Mowthorpe Lane. What remains dates from the 1770s.	Historical significance
18	Barrow	Coronation Clump is a barrow which is a flat topped, steep sided, earth and stone mound standing up to 2m high. It is sub-circular in shape and measures 25m by 21m across. The mound was surrounded by a quarry ditch up to 3m wide which is still partly visible; the remainder has been filled in over the years and is no longer identifiable as an earthwork.	Historical significance

Ganthorpe	Ganthorpe			
No. on Map	Heritage Asset	Description /Address /Historic Details	Justification Archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Either the fact it exists and/or its setting.	
1	Wall box	Victorian post box, set into a farm wall.	Historical significance	
		Wall C box; made in the period 1882 to 1885 by WT Allen of London SE1. Allen didn't actually make any boxes but had them made at James Maude's Sherwood Foundry, in Mansfield, Nottinghamshire.		
	PRIORITY POSTBOX COST	During the 1950's there was a Post Office programme to ensure that every village in the country had a post box with a posting aperture at least 8 inches wide. On wall boxes such as this one, the original aperture was ground out with a compressed air grinder on a Land Rover. Then a replacement aperture casting was fitted, secured with bolts and the surroundings made good.		
		If you look carefully at the top edge of the posting aperture casting it looks as though the casting has been filed in places to fit around the bottom of the monarch's cypher. To me it indicates that the fitter got the measurements very slightly out!		
2	Village Name sign GANTHORPE	On the 'plump' at the entrance to the village. Large single stone with name plate "Ganthorpe". SE 68896 70331	Historical significance	

Wigantho	Wiganthorpe				
1	Fingerpost Hovingham 2 HeLMSLEY 10 YORK 15	Fingerpost at junction at Scackleton Lane End, junction with Potticar Bank, Fingerpost (metal/metal), North Riding CC post design, erected by the County Council. Inscription reads: SCACKLETON ½ / COULTON 1 ¾ // HOVINGHAM 2 ¼ / HELMSLEY 10 ¼ // TERRINGTON 2 / MALTON 10 ¼ / YORK 15 // YORKS NORTH RIDING C C	Historical significance		
2	Barrow	The round barrow situated 150m north west of Home Farm is a flat topped earth and stone mound standing 1m high. It is round in shape and measures 27m in diameter. The mound was originally surrounded by a quarry ditch up to 3m wide, although this has been infilled over the years and is no longer visible as an earthwork. The barrow is part of a wider group of barrows located throughout the Howardian Hills.	Historical significance		

Sources:

- https://www.milestonesociety.co.uk/links/ Milestone Society website
- https://heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results.aspx Heritage Gateway
- http://www.villagepumps.org.uk Village Pumps
- https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk Archaeology Data Service
- http://www.the-telephone-box.co.uk/kiosks/k6/

Annex D: Local Green Spaces

Site Name	Address	Description And Purpose	Particular Local Significance
The Plump	Top of Main Street	Informal raised grass area that is a focal point of Terrington. Within the National Landscape.	Beauty: The site is beautiful, framed by an ensemble of historic buildings at the top of the village with views all the way down Main Street. Mature trees form an outer circle on the raised plump.
		Within the Conservation Area.	Historic Significance: The Plump is crucial to the settlement's identity.
		MAN A THE REST OF THE PARTY OF	Water hydrant (NDHA) on the site.
			Recreational Value: Open to public for relaxing, walking or playing.
			Tranquillity: Tranquil – even though at the top of Terrington the village is small and quiet.
			Richness of wildlife: Mown grass but with a circle of very mature trees with a variety of wildlife including nesting tawny owls.
Terrington village hall playing fields,	Mowthorpe Lane	Sports and recreation areas for the community. A full size football pitch; 2 outside tennis/pickleball courts; inside badminton and pickleball	Beauty: Largely grassed and surrounded on two sides by mature trees. Mature hedgerow on Mowthorpe Lane side, three other sides with newly planted hedgerow. Views across open farmland, hedgerow and woods.
children's play area and	children's court; adventure playground. All well	maintained.	Historic Significance: Site of the Beacon erected for QEII Platinum Jubilee 2022.
tennis courts		Recreational Value: Very high - good quality, well maintained area and equipment and the only formal recreational space in the parish.	
			Tranquillity: Tranquil when not in active use
			Richness of Wildlife: Site itself will not be rich in wildlife, but trees and hedgerow around the edge have potential to be so.

Site Name	Address	Description And Purpose	Particular Local Significance
Bowling Green	Back Lane or		Beauty: Outstandingly beautiful sitting on top of Terrington ridge with views towards the Vale of York. Surrounded on all sides by mature hedgerow.
		Within the National Landscape.	Historic Significance: The club dates back to at least 1904.
		Within the Conservation Area.	Recreational Value: Very high - many members competing in two bowling leagues. Very well maintained green and surrounds.
			Tranquillity: Tranquil when not in active use.
			Richness of wildlife: The green is not rich in wildlife but the surrounding hedgerow is rich with nesting birds and small mammals.
Cemetery	Mowthorpe Lane Parish cemetery located within the National Landscape and also the spiritual heart of the community where many loved ones are buried. Within the National Landscape.	National Landscape and also the	Beauty: Mature trees and bushes frame the cemetery with a backdrop of a mature sloping wood. Low attractive stone wall on three sides. Views across open farmland, hedgerow and woods.
		Historic Significance: Established in 1905 with consecrated and unconsecrated areas when the churchyard was closed for further burials. The Sexton's hut still contains the wheeled Parish Bier to take coffins from the church to the cemetery.	
		TOTAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF	Recreational Value: Accessible to general public for quiet enjoyment.
			Tranquillity: Use as a graveyard provides a strong sense of tranquillity.
			Richness of Wildlife: Large number of trees and bushes likely to make the land richer in wildlife.

Site Name	Address	Description And Purpose	Particular Local Significance
Churchyard	All Saints Church	Grade 1 listed church with Saxon remnants and churchyard. Within the National Landscape. Within the Conservation Area.	Beauty: Particularly beautiful as a rural English churchyard. Historic Significance: Within the setting of Grade 1 listed All Saints Church. Recreational Value: Accessible to general public for quiet enjoyment. Tranquillity: Use as a graveyard provides a strong sense of tranquillity. Richness of Wildlife: large number of trees likely to make the land richer in wildlife.
Wide Verges	Throughout the Parish	Defining feature of the design of the Parish. Within the National Landscape.	Beauty: The grass verges on either sides of the streets throughout the parish reinforce the rural character and are a defining aspect of the Design Code. Historic Significance: A defining feature as the settlements evolved. Recreational value: Open to all for walking. Tranquillity: Enhances the tranquil aspect of the settlements as dwellings and gardens begin after the wide verges. Richness of Wildlife: The wider verges have a variety of trees on them so although the verges are mown the trees are likely to make the area richer in wildlife.

Site Name	Address	Description And Purpose	Particular Local Significance
Ganthorpe (green'	Ganthorpe	Informal raised grass area that is a defining feature of the hamlet.	Beauty: The site is at the entrance to Ganthorpe as a defining feature of the hamlet.
		Within the National Landscape.	Historic Significance: Crucial to the hamlet's identity.
		EMERGE LANGE	Recreational Value: Open to the public for relaxing or walking.
			Tranquillity: Even though the green is situated by a road it is tranquil as the hamlet is very small and rural.
			Richness of Wildlife: Two mature trees on the mown green are likely to make the area richer in wildlife.
	Mowthorpe Lane	Woodland burial with burial rights in perpetuity	Beauty: The burial ground has panoramic views of the North Yorkshire Moors and the Vale of York as it sits on top of the ridge. It has many different types of trees within it and a mature sloping woodland on one side.
			Recreational value: Accessible to the general public for quiet enjoyment.
			Tranquillity: A haven of tranquillity immersed in the sights and sounds of nature.
			Richness of Wildlife: Planting of the wood began in 1997 with trees at various stages in their development. Lots of space has been given to allow room for the trees to thrive. A diverse range of wildlife already frequents the area including Green Woodpeckers and hares.

Annex E: Glossary

Term	Abbreviation	Meaning
Adoption		The procedure by which a Local Plan becomes a formal council responsibility. The Neighbourhood Planning Regulations also call this stage 'made' for the purposes of a Neighbourhood Plan.
Affordable housing		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
Allocation		A piece of land that has had a particular use earmarked via a Neighbourhood Plan or Local Plan. This might be for housing, employment or another use such as open space.
Amenity		A positive element or elements that contribute to the overall character or enjoyment of an area or property. For an area this could mean open land, trees, historic buildings and the interrelationship between them, or less tangible factors such as tranquillity. For houses it could mean light, sunshine, quiet etc
Biodiversity		The whole variety of life encompassing variations, including plants and animals.
Conservation Area	CA	An area designated under Section 69 of the Town and Country Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as being of 'special architectural or historical interest', the character and appearance of which it is desirable to preserve and enhance.
Consultation Statement		A document which details when, where and how the public and stakeholders have been consulted, issues that were raised and how they were addressed.
Countryside		Land not within settlement boundaries
Community Infrastructure Levy	CIL	An amount of money payable to the Council on new housing and other development which is used for infrastructure and community facilities and services

Term	Abbreviation	Meaning
Design Code		A document containing a set of design principles for a specific location or site.
Developer Contributions/ Planning Obligations/ Section 106		Developer contributions, also known as planning obligations, can be secured via a section 106 legal agreement or planning condition attached to a planning permission. They help mitigate any adverse impacts generated by new development on infrastructure and facilities.
Employment		Land or buildings used, or is proposed to be used, for offices, industry and/or storage and distribution – covered by specific classes in the Use Classes Order
Evidence Base		The information and data gathered by local authorities and other plan makers to inform and support the policy approaches to be set out in a Local Plan or Neighbourhood Plan
Examination		For neighbourhood planning, an independent assessment carried out by an examiner to determine whether your plan meets the Basic Conditions
Flood Risk		The combination of probability of a particular flood event and its corresponding hazard and is used to refer to the scale of flood effect, combining hazard and probability, upon a particular site. Flood Zones 1-3b describes land with a specific probability of flooding with 1 being the least affected. Development may be restricted by Flood Zones.
General Permitted Development Order	GPDO	A statutory document that allows development (such as small house extensions) to be undertaken without planning permission.
Green Belt	GB	Designated areas around major built up areas which can only be developed under very special circumstances set out in the NPPF
Green Infrastructure	GI	A network of multi-functional green space and other environmental features, urban and rural, including both established and new sites - which support natural and ecological processes, and are capable of delivering a wide range of environmental and quality of life benefits for local communities.

Term	Abbreviation	Meaning
Habitats Regulation Assessment	HRA	Tests the impacts of a plan or project on nature conservation sites of European importance and is required under the Habitats Regulations.
Heritage asset/ Non -Designated Heritage Asset	HA or NDHA	A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage asset includes designated heritage assets and non-designated heritage assets identified by the local planning authority or Neighbourhood Plan (sometimes called local listing).
Infrastructure		Refers to the fundamental facilities and systems serving an area, including the services and facilities necessary for its residents and economy to function, including transport.
Local Plan		The main planning document in an area which sets out what type and how much development will occur across the area for the next 15 years or so. It also provides a suite of policies that help manage development including for design, access and amenity etc.
National Planning Policy Framework	NPPF	Sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied.
National Planning Practice Guidance	NPPG	A web-based resource, provides more detailed guidance on the contents of the NPPF
Neighbourhood Area		This is the area that the Neighbourhood Plan will focus on. For town or parish councils, the designated area is usually the boundary. Sometimes parishes will combine to form one area.
Neighbourhood Development Plan or Neighbourhood Plan	NDP/NP	Will set out the vision for a neighbourhood area and the planning policies for the use and development of land. These policies will be at a local level to support the strategic policies within the emerging Local Plan. Plans should guide development rather than stop it. If adopted, a Neighbourhood Plan will become a statutory plan carrying equal weight with adopted local plan policies
Policy		A concise statement of the principles that a particular kind of development proposal should satisfy in order to obtain planning permission.

Term	Abbreviation	Meaning
Parish Plan		A Parish Plan or community led plan can include planning related issues but they can focus purely on areas other than development. Parish Plans will not have the same legal status in planning terms as a Neighbourhood Plan
Policies Map (s)		Illustrates the spatial extent of the planning policies and designated areas.
Qualifying Body		Either a parish/town council or neighbourhood forum, which can initiate the process of neighbourhood planning.
Referendum		A vote by the eligible population of an electoral area who may decide on a matter of public policy. Neighbourhood Plans are subject to a referendum of the eligible voters within a neighbourhood area. There is a specific question set in Regulations which has a yes or no answer.
Site of Special Scientific Interest	SSSI	Designated under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 by Natural England they are a protected area designated as being of special interest by virtue of its flora, fauna, geological or geomorphological features.
Site of Importance for Nature Conservation	SINC	Also known as Local Wildlife Sites designated by local authorities as regionally or locally important sites for wildlife.
Strategic Environmental Assessment	SEA	A requirement assesses the significant environmental impacts of plans and programmes.
Strategic Flood Risk Assessment	SFRA	An assessment of the probability of flooding within a particular area.
Sustainability Appraisal	SA	An assessment of the environmental, social, and economic impacts of a Local Plan to check that the plan accords with the principles of sustainable development.
Sustainable Development		An approach to development that aims to allow economic growth without damaging the environment of natural resources; thereby development which 'meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.'

Term	Abbreviation	Meaning
Sustainable Drainage System	SuDS	An artificial drainage solution which reduces and slows the quantity and rate of surface water run off from new development, dealing with it as close to the source as possible
Tree Preservation Order	TPO	An order made by a local planning authority to protect a specific tree, a group of trees or woodland. TPOs prevent the felling, lopping, topping, uprooting or other deliberate damage of trees without the permission of the local planning authority.
Use Classes Order	UCO	The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 (as amended) defines the categories of use of buildings or land for the purposes of planning legislation. In most cases, planning permission must be obtained to change the use of a building or land to another use class
Windfall Development or Site		Sites which have not been identified as available in the Local Plan. They often comprise previously developed sites that have unexpectedly become available.

