

**Report to the
Planning Committee 20 January
2026
Cabinet**

26 January 2026

Wards: All wards affected

Hull and East Yorkshire Local Nature Recovery Strategy

Report of the Executive Director for Regeneration and Partnerships

Report Status: This item is not exempt
Please select exempt status.
Therefore exempt reasons are not applicable

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0059/25

1. Purpose of the Report and Summary

- 1.1. The Government has made legally binding commitments to end the decline of nature and support its recovery. To support this, the Department for Environment, Food, and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) has required the development of Local Nature Recovery Strategies covering the whole of England with no gaps or overlaps.
- 1.2. Local Nature Recovery Strategies (LNRS) are spatial strategies designed to prioritise action for nature restoration and improvement, aiming to create a "bigger, better, and more joined-up" network of more areas of habitat across the country. They are a material consideration within the planning system, intended to direct Biodiversity Net Gain delivery and inform future planning decisions. LNRS also consider societal co-benefits for issues like flood management, soil health, water quality and impacts for public health.
- 1.3. East Riding of Yorkshire Council (ERYC) was appointed as the Responsible Authority for developing the Hull and East Yorkshire Local Nature Recovery Strategy (HEY LNRS) with Hull City Council (HCC) and Natural England designated as Supporting Authorities. In June 2025 DEFRA confirmed Hull and

East Yorkshire Combined Authority (HEYCA) as a Supporting Authority for the HEY LNRS. The HEY LNRS agrees priorities for nature recovery and proposes actions across the region.

- 1.4. ERYC as the Responsible Authority has undertaken several engagement events across the area to maximise opportunities for stakeholders to contribute to the development process. This has included meetings with community groups, residents, species experts, and specific sessions for landowners. The HEY LNRS statutory consultation has closed, and ERYC has submitted a notice to Hull City Council of their intention to adopt the HEY LNRS on the 16th February 2026.
- 1.5. This paper seeks to gain HCC Cabinet support for the publication of the HEY LNRS so that it can inform planning decisions and nature protection and improvements in the city.

2. Recommendations

- 2.1. That Cabinet supports the content of the HEY LNRS.
- 2.2. That Cabinet confirms there are no objections to the publication of the LNRS on the 16th February 2026.
- 2.3. That post adoption, an all member training session be held on the LNRS to explain its purpose and how it can be used to improve habitat and nature across the city and how these can positively benefit our residents.

3. Reasons for Recommendations

- 3.1. The HEY LNRS has been developed in compliance with all regulations and statutory guidance and has the support of statutory agencies in moving to publication.

4. Key Organisational Impacts

- 4.1. Impact on other Executive Committees (including Area Committees) and decision makers:
 - 4.1.1 The LNRS is a spatial strategy and provides detailed guidance on the action which needs to be taken for nature restoration and improvements to areas of habitat to provide more areas of habitat across Hull which links through to the ERYC area.
 - 4.1.2 In a Hull context, the four priorities contained in Appendix A of the LNRS under the heading of Urban will be a material consideration in terms of decision making as part of the planning system (both through the formulation of Local Plans and supplementary documents and through decision making on planning applications) and will have a direct impact on the delivery of Biodiversity Net Gain.

4.1.3 The above will therefore impact on decision making at the Planning Committee (both in terms of setting policy and determining Planning applications) and will impact on Area Committees in terms of the priority that should be given to spending monies received through CIL and S106 monies on open space projects.

4.1.4 The Urban priorities relating to Hull are in the table below together with the measure descriptor and commentary on how these will impact on decision making and taking in a Hull City context:

Priority	Measure	Impact (policy or decision taking)
<p>Increasing urban tree canopy cover and hedgerows to improve the structure of existing woodland, increasing climate resilience and connecting areas of semi natural habitat. URB P01</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create species-rich native hedgerow as perimeter and privacy within the built environment (e.g. retail sites, schools, hospitals, and recreation sites) - Utilise a minimum 70% locally appropriate mixed native tree species in planting schemes, considering climate resilient species. - Increase the number of Tree Protection Orders (TPO) across the region on existing trees. - Create ecologically appropriate treescapes within flood alleviation schemes. - Better manage urban tree canopy, following principles of good woodland management (e.g. coppicing ride and glade management, and promotion of understorey). 	<p><u>Planning Policy</u> - The priorities and measures outlined will help to frame environmental based policies in the upcoming new Hull Local Plan and specifically how it deals with Biodiversity Net Gain.</p> <p><u>Planning applications</u> - The team is already implementing a number of the measures suggested through the determination of various schemes. This includes increasing TPO numbers across the city, natural boundary treatments instead of hard boundaries where appropriate and creating ecologically appropriate treescapes in flood alleviation schemes. The LNRS will help to provide guidance for officers in terms of the natural environment when negotiating schemes</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create hedgerows and gap up existing hedgerows. Use diverse species selection and include tree standards as per Natural England's guidance for important hedgerows. - Widen hedgerows through planting and management including double planting, understorey seeding and standard trees. - Improve hedgerow management through hedge laying, coppicing, and rotational cutting to allow flowering and fruiting, and create taller and thicker hedges without causing disturbance to nesting birds or other wildlife. - Create species-rich native hedgerow as perimeter and privacy within the built environment (e.g. retail sites, schools, hospitals, and recreation sites). 	<p>either through pre-application advice requests or submitted planning applications.</p>
<p>Make space for water in urban environments through both creating new sites and adapting/retrofitting existing sites to maximise opportunities for nature and people and increasing climate resilience. URB P02</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create aquagreens and SuDS which deliver for nature. - Increase tree cover and wet woodland creation as part of SuDS where appropriate. - Manage drains to increase their ecological function. 	<p><u>Planning Policy</u> – This again will influence future policy direction and provide guidance on what it can cover. Hull City Council already has a Supplementary Planning Document which deals with flooding and water issues (SPD4 – Living with Water) and this will</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use supplementary planning guidance to encourage the use of natural SuDs over underground water storage tanks in development proposals - Daylight covered drains and ditches where appropriate. 	<p>need to be updated for the new Local Plan.</p> <p><u>Planning applications</u> – The team is implementing the majority of the recommendations already so this priority and measure will not significantly impact on how planning applications are determined in the city.</p> <p>The Living with Water Team are active in terms of flood risk in the city and currently work to deliver some of the outlined schemes through the city either themselves or through recommendations made on planning applications.</p>
<p>Create a holistic approach to nature in urban design and management. URB P03</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Encourage local authorities to better incorporate nature and ecosystem services into the local plans and strategies, including guidance on urban design. This will better connect urban green and blue infrastructure, make urban areas more resilient to climate change and flooding, and provide access to nature with associated wellbeing and mental health benefits. - Improve landscape and estate management from policy/strategy level through 	<p><u>Planning Policy</u> - The priorities and measures outlined will help to frame environmental and urban design based policies in the upcoming new Hull Local Plan and specifically how it deals with the measures outlined in the measures for this priority. It is important to note that some of the measures as suggested (such as minimising the use of lighting in developments where appropriate) does not require HCC to implement these</p>

	<p>to implementation and monitoring (e.g. nature positive approaches and reduction of negative impacts such as minimising use of non-targeted chemicals by local authorities and contractors).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase the provision of nature-friendly interventions in gardens, green spaces, and the built environment. - Minimise the use of lighting where safe to do so, including on the road network, or implement wildlife friendly lighting regimes to reduce impacts on crepuscular and nocturnal wildlife. - Design and implement measures to support key species (e.g. Redshank, Sea Aster Mining Bee) on the Humber, where appropriate. 	<p>measures within emerging policy should the LNRS be adopted by the Council. The measures are only intended as a guide.</p> <p><u>Planning applications</u> – The measures outlined are useful for officers dealing with planning applications and pre-application advice in the city to advise developers on the content of their Biodiversity Net Gain schemes. As with Planning Policy formulation, the measures outlines aren't mandatory and should only be used in situations where they are appropriate.</p>
<p>Incorporate a range of habitats within urban spaces to increase biodiversity, support the wider environmental benefits, and improve health and wellbeing. URB P04</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase urban trees and canopy extent (e.g. on school sites), prioritising locally appropriate native species, and implementing management to benefit wildlife. - Bring nature into existing and new greenspace in urban/peri-urban spaces and other built environments (e.g. create species-rich urban grasslands and wetlands, implement 	<p><u>Planning Policy</u> - The priorities and measures outlined will help to frame environmental based policies in the upcoming new Hull Local Plan and specifically how it deals with Biodiversity Net Gain and how this can be used to positively impact the residents of the city.</p> <p><u>Planning applications</u> – The measures outlined are useful for officers</p>

	<p>suitable planting, and nature friendly management regimes) incorporating access and rights of way.</p> <p>- Increase nature awareness and green skills.</p>	<p>dealing with planning applications and pre-application advice in the city to incorporate green features into schemes and to give consideration as to how these will impact on the residents of the city.</p>
<p>The LNRS advises that the following recommendations and measures were not prioritised during the development process or were proposed too late in the development of the LNRS.</p> <p>The document suggests that they should still be recognised as part of the HEY LNRS but they wouldn't carry full weight in Plan making or decision taking.</p>		
<p>Better manage common land to increase biodiversity and strengthen connectivity on the edge of urban landscapes.</p> <p>URB P05</p>	<p>Implement sensitive management practices appropriate to site habitats and species.</p>	<p>This is a recommendation outside of the Planning system and would impact the Council or any other individual who may own common land in the city.</p>
<p>Buffer and better manage existing network of disused railways in Hull and East Yorkshire to increase the habitat resource and associated biodiversity and strengthen connectivity through the arable and urban landscapes.</p> <p>URB P06</p>	<p>- Improve management of disused railways: Create a mosaic of habitats to support existing wildlife, enhance diversity and dispersal, and expand the ranges of rarer species.</p> <p>- Buffer rural disused railways with arable leys to create a transition of habitats and 'soften edges' (rather than crop production up to railway line).</p>	<p><u>Planning Policy</u> - This priority and the measures outlined will help to frame policies in the upcoming new Hull Local Plan and specifically how it deals with disused railway land where there may be Biodiversity Net Gain and habitat creation opportunities.</p> <p><u>Planning applications</u> – The measures outlined are useful for officers dealing with planning applications and pre-application advice which relates to disused railway</p>

		lines or sites which butt up to them in providing guidance on BNG and habitat creation opportunities.
<p>Improve existing brownfield sites in constrained urban spaces and industrial areas to provide an opportunity for BNG and increase the species and habitat diversity at these sites.</p> <p>URB P07</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhance ecological condition of existing brownfield sites. - Create and enhance linear features to improve connectivity between and within brownfield sites. - Support communities to recognise the natural capital of local brownfield sites. 	<p><u>Planning Policy</u> - This priority and the measures outlined will help to frame policies in the upcoming new Hull Local Plan and specifically how it deals with opportunities for improving ecology and biodiversity on brownfield land in the constrained urban parts of the city.</p> <p><u>Planning applications</u> – This recommendation provides an opportunity for officers to negotiate ecology and BNG through pre-application advice and through submitted applications on suitable sites.</p>
<p>Buffer and extend functionality of existing core designated sites and networks by improving the way adjacent gardens, allotments, and privately owned spaces are managed.</p> <p>URB P08</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implement principles of nature-friendly gardening in private gardens and at allotment sites. - Support communities to recognise the natural capital of private spaces. 	<p>This is a broad recommendation aimed at the wider community and through the Council where it owns allotments in the city. This aim will be delivered through education and promotional opportunities.</p>

<p>Enhance private gardens, greenspace, and green infrastructure networks for biodiversity, increasing connectivity of semi-natural habitats, climate resilience (cooling effect), and improving wellbeing.</p> <p>URB P09</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase use of locally appropriate native planting. - Avoid non-essential use of pesticides and herbicides in both commercial and domestic environments. <p>Discourage planting of Invasive Non-Native Species.</p> <p>Incorporate wildlife friendly enhancements into the design of new buildings and retrofit into existing, (e.g. hedgehog highways, swift box/bricks, bat box/bricks).</p>	<p><u>Planning Policy</u> - This priority and the measures outlined will help to frame policies in the upcoming new Hull Local Plan relating to BNG.</p> <p><u>Planning applications</u> – This recommendation provides guidance for officers in negotiating open space and BNG provision on schemes and to ensure that they deliver this priority, and the measures outlined.</p>
<p>Increase the use of green and biodiverse roofs.</p> <p>URB P10</p>	<p>Construct new, high quality biodiverse roofs across the built environment as a way of water harvesting/storage (natural flood management) and improving energy efficiency as well as co-benefits of climate resilience (lowering urban temperatures/cooling), increasing biodiversity (breeding locations for black redstart) and connecting people with nature</p>	<p><u>Planning Policy</u> - This is a suggested priority and measures, and it can be used to influence emerging policy on the appearance, design and materials of new buildings. It is up to the Council to determine the appropriateness of such a policy in its new local plan.</p> <p><u>Planning applications</u> – This is a recommendation, and it is up to the case officer to determine if this is appropriate to do in the context of a submitted planning application and its impact on the surrounding area.</p>

<p>Connect people to nature through improving management and enhancing species diversity in urban parks and recreational spaces.</p> <p>URB P11</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduce wildlife friendly trees, shrubs, and flowers in urban parks, and discourage planting of invasive non-native plants (e.g. cotoneaster, buddleia, cherry laurel). - Adjust cutting regimes to create areas with longer grass and wildflowers within public parks and recreational spaces (e.g. mimicking traditional meadow management, providing 'flower lawns'). 	<p>This priority and the associated measures apply to the parks and open spaces that the Council owns. It is a recommendation and is not a mandatory requirement which the Council has to follow.</p>
<p>Utilise species-rich cemeteries and churchyards as ecological stepping stones and seed banks to support the improvement of nearby grassland sites, increase biodiversity, and engage the public with nature.</p> <p>URB P12</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Utilise species-rich cemeteries and churchyards as ecological stepping stones and seed banks to support the improvement of nearby grassland sites, increase biodiversity, and engage the public with nature. - Utilise species-rich cemeteries and churchyards as ecological stepping stones and seed banks to support the improvement of nearby grassland sites, increase biodiversity, and engage the public with nature. 	<p>This priority and the associated measures could be used by officers dealing with Planning applications to influence environmental improvements to land next to cemeteries and churchyards.</p>
<p>Restoration of mineral (sand and gravel) and clay extraction sites to increase their biodiversity, sustainability, resilience, and connectivity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create habitats appropriate to site geology, where practical. - Where high-quality habitats exist on site, carry out appropriate management 	<p>There is a joint Minerals Local Plan between Hull City Council and ERYC and this high level priority provides guidance on the suggested improvements to sites which will be covered by the joint plan.</p>

URB P13		Again, the recommendations are very broad, and it is up to both Councils to determine the appropriateness of implementing the recommendations.
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4.1.5 As the LNRS is a Spatial Strategy (which is a document that provides high level strategic policy direction), and if it is adopted, the Council’s emerging local plan will need to take regard of it in terms of policy development where they involve nature and specifically nature recovery as outlined above in the table.

4.1.6 The LNRS is not prescriptive in terms of how the four priorities listed above are to be achieved (the other 9 recommendations are included in the LNRS for guidance and do not constitute policy, although ERYC are recommending that weight should be given to them in policy formulation and decision taking) and the measures chosen to deliver the priorities build upon existing initiatives already in place across the city, such as creating aquagreens, SUDS features and increased tree cover amongst other initiatives. All of the above and other recommendations in the LNRS can be incorporated into newly emerging local plan policy and can also be used to negotiate and influence the design of schemes through the planning application process as advised in the table above and also will influence the development of appropriate schemes to spend S106 monies that has been collected in connection with planning applications.

4.2. Contribution to the delivery of the Community Plan, the Council Plan and/or Area Plans:

4.2.1 The HEY LNRS will contribute positively to the aims of the Community Plan by using nature recovery and delivery options to help the delivery of safe and welcoming neighbourhoods (ambition 1) and provide options to use nature to help achieve a healthier Hull (ambition 2). Nature can also play a significant part in achieving the aims of ambition 3 as it can contribute towards making Hull an excellent place to raise a family and can provide opportunities for learning and education. The LNRS by its very nature is intended to tackle locally the national trend for nature reduction and as such this will directly address the 5th ambition which specifically aims to build greener communities and protecting and increasing space for nature.

4.3. Impact on other key strategies/business plans:

4.3.1 The HEY LNRS clarifies the government's stance on nature recovery for the HEY and provides criteria that all key strategies and business plans must follow to ensure that nature recovery is considered as part of all schemes.

4.4. Equalities Impact Information

4.4.1 The outcome of the proposals has no identified impact upon an individual or group with a protected characteristic.

5. Consultation

5.1. ERYC as the appointed Responsible Authority ran a consultation period between the 9th of May and the 22nd of June 2025 on the suitability of the contents of the LNRS. As part of the consultation the following was carried out:

5.1.1 24 online one on one appointments were offered with eight of these attended.

5.1.2 Nine drop in events were delivered across various locations in Hull and East Yorkshire.

5.1.3 Three community events were attended to promote the HEY LNRS with one of these being in west Hull, and the other two in locations in the ERYC area.

5.1.4 An online business webinar was hosted as part of the Humber Business week.

5.1.5 There was also online presence across the HEY area to provide engagement opportunities.

5.1.6 Engagement with the Planning Committee at Hull City Council took place in March 2024 and Councillors were engaged as Hull City Council member representatives on the Humber Forest Steering Group meetings and the launch of the Hull City Council Right to Grow initiative to ensure that ERYC as the lead authority received suitable feedback on the draft LNRS.

5.1.7 A 28-day pre-consultation period was given to Hull as a support authority to allow comment on the draft LNRS in January 2025 with the statutory consultation period running between May and June 2025. Specific consultation was made at that time with Councillors Quinn and Pritchard with Councillor Ross copied to be made aware of the occurrence of the consultation.

5.2 The feedback that was received from all of the consultation events that are outlined above led to the LNRS being amended to its final form to make it a more robust and inclusive strategy that will work effectively for the HEY authorities.

5.3 As part of the adoption process, ERYC are proposing an all member development/training session on the LNRS following it being discussed by their

cabinet. For the sake of continuity, it is recommended that the same occurs at Hull City Council with an all member event taking place in February 2026 following a recommendation being made on this item at the cabinet meeting on the 26th January 2026.

6. Background

- 6.1. England is one of the most nature-depleted countries in the world and the government has made legally binding commitments to end these declines and support nature recovery.
- 6.2. Government appointed 48 responsible authorities across England to lead the development of locally led strategies to identify how to deliver nature recovery. ERYC was appointed as the Responsible Authority for developing the HEY LNRS in May 2023.
- 6.3. Responsible authorities were supported by supporting authorities, which in our region were Hull City Council and Natural England. A supporting authority for a local nature recovery strategy is any authority where the strategy area wholly or partly includes the area to which the authority relates, an authority listed in section 105(2)(a) to (e) of the Environment Act 2021, and Natural England. Where combined authorities existed, they were appointed as responsible authorities for development of LNRS. Where combined authorities came into existence during the development process, they became supporting authorities as defined in Regulation 3 of The Environment (Local Nature Recovery Strategies) (Procedure) Regulations 2023.
- 6.4. Responsible authorities were awarded differing amounts of funding based on a national funding formula. This funding has been used to develop the HEY LNRS by employing specialist data and mapping support and ensuring that full and proper engagement takes place with partners, stakeholders, and residents. The statutory elements of the HEY LNRS that have been produced are:
 - 6.4.1 A description of the Hull and East Yorkshire area and its opportunities for nature recovery.
 - 6.4.2 A Local Habitat map (Nature Recovery Network) that includes a baseline habitat layer and priorities for nature recovery layer. The city of Hull falls under the layer categorised as 'Urban'.
 - 6.4.3 A list of priorities and measures. Priorities are 'the end results that the strategy is seeking to achieve'. Measures are 'specific practical actions to achieve'. These are the suggested activities that, if done properly, would help to deliver the agreed priorities. The priorities are listed in the document titled 'Hull Nature Recovery Strategy Appendix A – Priorities and Associated Measures' and are appended to this report for information.

- 6.5 Priorities and measures are split into seven broad habitat groupings. These are: Farmland Practice, Marine Inlets and Transitional Waters, Rivers and Standing Water, Urban, Woodland, Trees and Hedgerow, Grass and Heathland, and Coast. The priorities that fall under the heading of Urban relate to the city of Hull.
- 6.6 Significant work has been undertaken to develop the HEY LNRS, including a large and detailed engagement exercise to ensure voices from across Hull and East Yorkshire were able to input into the strategy.
- 6.7 A Board was created with key stakeholders from across Hull and East Yorkshire including representatives from ERYC, Hull City Council, Natural England, Hull and East Yorkshire Local Nature Partnership, National Farmers Union, Countryside and Land Business Association, North and East Yorkshire Ecological Data Centre, and Yorkshire Wildlife Trust.
- 6.8 In addition to the Board, three working groups oversaw specific elements of the HEY LNRS development. These working groups consisted of a Technical Group, a Collaborative Development Group, and a General Interest Group which oversaw stakeholder engagement, data and mapping, and habitat and species prioritisation. These group consisted of officers working across the Planning, Planning Policy, Ecology, Tree and landscaping specialisms in both ERYC and HCC to ensure that sufficient technical input was received and included in the LNRS for the HEY area.
- 6.9 To ensure broad support and to benefit from the widest range of knowledge and skills, 30 different engagement activities have been held over the last 18 months. These used workshops, webinars, surveys, and 1:1 interviews, in addition to a website, to inform the priority setting process, locations for actions and habitat measures garnering views from technical specialists, elected officials, business, farmers and general public.
- 6.10 Following regulatory requirements, the draft HEY LNRS was shared with Supporting and Neighbouring Authorities for a period of no less than 28 days prior to consultation, which concluded on 31 January 2025.
- 6.11 During this period, the draft HEY LNRS was presented to a Natural England panel on 13 January 2025. The panel found the HEY LNRS had met all the criteria, however, they suggested some minor amendments to be made to the document and the interactive map to improve readability and functionality. These suggestions were implemented in the version presented for statutory consultation and publication.

7 Issues for Consideration

- 7.1 Statutory consultation was undertaken from 9 May 2025 to 16 June 2025. Responses have been reviewed and changes approved by the HEY LNRS Technical Committee and at Board level.

- 7.2. Prior to publication the Responsible Authority must provide Supporting authorities (HCC in this instance) with an intended date of publication, which is the 16th February 2026, after which Supporting Authorities have 28 days to submit a “publication advisory notice” if the Supporting Authority considers any element of the final LNRS to be materially deficient or cannot be justified as per Regulation 15 of The Environment (Local Nature Recovery Strategies) (Procedure) Regulations 2023.
- 7.3. Should Hull City Council approve of the LNRS moving to publication within the 28 days period under Section 15 of The Environment (Local Nature Recovery Strategies) (Procedure) Regulations 2023 then confirmation in writing to East Riding of Yorkshire Council could allow the approval process to be expedited.
- 7.4. ERYC is currently the Responsible Authority for the HEY LNRS; however, the Devolution White Paper, published in December 2024, identifies that Combined Authorities may take a more strategic role in the development and delivery of future iterations of LNRS.
- 7.5. An LNRS

8 Options and Risk Assessment

- 8.1 Option 1 – To support the publication of the LNRS which adopts all of its recommendations for nature recovery and enhancement in the city of Hull.
- 8.2 Option 2 – To not support the publication of the LNRS. This option would put Hull City Council in a position where it does not meet the statutory duty imposed on local authorities to strengthen biodiversity. In this situation, the Council would need to take account of this non-compliance in its decision making process and justify that its decision making is still compatible with biodiversity aims which could lead to legal challenges.

9. Comments of the Monitoring Officer (Town Clerk)

- 9.1. The production of the LNRS is a statutory requirement and is the responsibility of the Responsible Authority. Under section 104 and 105 of the Environment Act 2021, the Responsible Authority is required to prepare and adopt a LNRS for their area.
- 9.2 Under Regulation 13 of The Environment (Local Nature Recovery Strategies) (Procedure) Regulations 2023, the Responsible Authority must provide all Supporting Authorities with the final LNRS prior to its publication and inform them of the date on which it intends to publish the strategy.
- 9.3 Once the LNRS has been approved and published, Hull City Council will be required to have regard to it and consider priorities set out therein when performing its duties.

9.4 Legislation has been correctly cited. The proposal complies with national planning policy framework and statutory requirements.

9.5 Recommendations at paragraph 2 are supported.

10. Comments of the Section 151 Officer (Director of Finance and Transformation)

10.1 The Section 151 Officer notes the decision to seek the Cabinet's approval of HEY LNRS.

11. Comments of the Assistant Director OD & HR and compliance with the Equality Duty

11.1 This report is noted by the Assistant Director of OD & HR. There are no staffing or quality impact implications identified.

12. Comments of Overview and Scrutiny

12.1 This report should be considered by the Economy and Environment Overview and Scrutiny Committee prior to consideration by Cabinet. (Sc9002)

13. Comments of the Portfolio Holder for Environment

13.1. The HEY LNRS Nature Recovery Strategy represents a vital step in restoring and protecting our local environment for future generations. This plan is about more than just conservation, it's about creating healthier places for local people and wildlife alike. By connecting habitats, improving biodiversity and working closely with residents and developers in the city, nature can become part of everyday life once again. Investing in nature recovery also supports our wider goals on climate resilience, wellbeing and sustainable growth. Adopting the use of the HEY LNRS will also provide the Council with a sound position to also formulate Planning policy and to make sound decisions on Planning applications.

Executive Director of Regeneration

Contact Officer: Dylan Jones Telephone No: 01482 616912

Officer Interests: None

Background Documents: -

Hull and East Yorkshire Local Nature Recovery Strategy (Draft)

Draft Nature Recovery Network Map

Implications Matrix

I have informed and sought advice from HR, Legal, Finance, Overview and Scrutiny and the Climate Change Advisor and any other key stakeholders i.e. Portfolio Holder, relevant Ward Members etc prior to submitting this report for official comments	Yes
I have considered whether this report requests a decision that is outside the Budget and Policy Framework approved by Council	Yes
Value for money considerations have been accounted for within the report	Yes
The report is approved by the relevant Director/Assistant Director	Yes
I have included any procurement/commercial issues/implications within the report	N/A
I have considered the potential media interest in this report and liaised with the Media Team to ensure that they are briefed to respond to media interest.	Yes
I have included any equalities and diversity implications within the report and where necessary I have completed an Equalities Impact Assessment and the outcomes are included within the report	Yes
Any Health and Safety implications are included within the report	N/A
Any human rights implications are included within the report	N/A
I have included any community safety implications and paid regard to Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act within the report	N/A
I have liaised with the Climate Change Advisor and any environmental and climate change issues/sustainability implications are included within the report	N/A

I have considered how the decision may contribute or impact on culture and heritage within the city.	N/A
I have included information about how this report contributes to the Community Plan/ Area priorities within the report	Yes
I have considered the impact on air quality, carried out an appropriate assessment and included any resulting actions or opportunities necessary to improve air quality in the report.	N/A
I have considered the impact on Children Looked After and Care Leavers and any resulting actions/implications have been included within the report.	Yes