



TENDRING DISTRICT COUNCIL

Planning Services

Council Offices, Thorpe Road, Weeley, Clacton-on-Sea, Essex CO16 9AJ

AGENT:	Louise Gregory - Acorus Rural Property Services Old Market Office 10 Risbygate Street Bury St Edmunds IP33 3AA	APPLICANT:	Mr & Mrs C Mead Lamberts Chapel Lane Ardleigh Colchester Essex CO7 7BJ
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TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990

APPLICATION NO: 18/00963/OUT **DATE REGISTERED:** 18th June 2018

Proposed Development and Location of Land:

**Proposed erection of a dwelling.
Land Adj Lamberts Chapel Lane Ardleigh Colchester**

THE TENDRING DISTRICT COUNCIL AS LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY **HEREBY REFUSE OUTLINE PLANNING PERMISSION** in accordance with the application form, supporting documents and plans submitted, for the following reason(s)

- 1 The site lies outside of the Settlement Development Boundary for Ardleigh as defined by the adopted Tendring District Local Plan (2007) and the emerging Tendring District Local Plan 2013-2033 and Beyond Publication Draft (2017). Saved Tendring District Local Plan (2007) Policy QL1 sets out that development should be focussed towards the larger urban areas and to within development boundaries as defined within the Local Plan. These sentiments are carried forward in emerging Policy SPL1 of the Publication Draft.

The Council can demonstrate, with robust evidence, a five-year supply of deliverable housing sites and this has been confirmed in recent appeal decisions. This is based on a housing requirement of 550 dwellings per annum which has been confirmed as sound by the Inspector for the Local Plan examination on 27 June 2018 (Examination of the Strategic Section 1 Plan - Meeting the Need for New Homes (Plan chapter 4)). Therefore policies for the supply of housing are not out of date and applications for housing development are to be determined in accordance with the Local Plan.

Therefore, having regard to the latest housing land supply figures and with the emerging Local Plan progressing well, officers consider that greater weight can be given to Section 3 (Plan-Making) of the NPPF (2018). Under this section, paragraphs 15, 17 and 20 state that the planning system should be genuinely plan-led, must include strategic policies to address local planning authority's priorities for the development and use of land, and should set out an overall strategy for the pattern, scale and quality of housing development.

Emerging Policy SPL1 of the Publication Draft of the Local Plan 2017 includes a 'settlement hierarchy' aimed at categorising the district's towns and villages and providing a framework for directing development toward the most sustainable locations therefore being in line with the aims of the aforementioned paragraphs 15, 17 and 20 of the NPPF. This is the emerging policy equivalent to Saved Policy QL1 of the adopted Tendring District Local Plan 2007 which states that development should be focussed towards the larger urban areas and to within development boundaries as

defined within the Local Plan.

Ardleigh is identified as a village within saved Policy QL1 of the adopted Tendring District Local Plan 2007 and is defined as a Smaller Rural Settlement within Policy SPL1 of the emerging Tendring District Local Plan Publication Draft (2017). These smaller villages are considered to be the least sustainable locations for growth and there is a concern that encouraging too much development in these areas will only serve to increase the number of people having to rely on cars to go about their everyday lives. It is accepted that each of these smaller rural settlements can achieve a small scale increase in housing stock over the plan period. To allow for this to happen, Settlement Development Boundaries have been drawn flexibly, where practical, to accommodate a range of sites both within and on the edge of villages and thus enabling them to be considered for small-scale residential 'infill' developments. With this in mind, where appropriate the emerging Local Plan settlement development boundary has been extended but does not include the application site.

In the Council's "Local Plan Settlement Hierarchy" document (April 2016) Ardleigh is identified as a smaller rural settlement with no defined village centre, employment area or train station. Ardleigh is therefore classed as one of the District's lowest scoring settlements in terms of its sustainability credentials. There are links to Colchester, in particular the Greenstead Estate, and all the services it has to offer, including a mini-supermarket, primary and secondary school, a dentist and doctor's surgery, the Beehive public house, a hairdresser and takeaway restaurants. However, the site is inaccessible on foot as there are no footpaths from the site and also no street lighting to what is a rural lane. Furthermore, the proposal site itself is significantly detached, approximately 2 miles, from the Settlement Development Boundary of Ardleigh, which is defined within Policy SPL1 as a Smaller Rural Settlement, and as a result the proposal is not considered to be sited within a socially sustainable location.

In applying the NPPF's presumption in favour of sustainable development, the adverse impacts of the proposal, both on the undeveloped character of the locality and on the Council's ability to manage growth through the plan-led approach, are not outweighed by the benefits. The development is unnecessary and there are no public benefits that might warrant the proposal being considered in an exceptional light. The proposal is therefore contrary to the aims of paragraphs 15, 17 and 20 of the NPPF and contrary to the development plan Saved Policy QL1 and emerging Policy SP1.

- 2 Paragraph 193 of the National Planning Policy Framework states that when considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation. Paragraph 196 of the National Planning Policy Framework (2018) states that where a proposed development will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use.

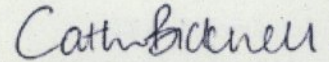
Policy EN23 of the Tendring Local Plan 2007 states that development that would adversely affect the setting of a Listed Building, including group value and long distance views will not be permitted. The sentiments of this policy are carried forward in Policy PPL9 of the Tendring District Local Plan 2013-2033 and Beyond Publication Draft (June 2017).

Approximately 15 metres to the south-west of the proposal is a Grade II Listed Building, known as 'Lambert Place'. 'Lambert's' extensive thatched roof can be seen in views from the north along Chapel Lane and across the application site. Views of the listed building contribute significantly to the rural character of the locality. The siting of a dwelling on the application site in such close proximity and sited in front would limit important views of the listed building from the north within Chapel Lane

and diminish its open historic setting. Consequently, the construction of a property on the plot would harm the setting of the listed building to its significant detriment. Further, given the Council being able to demonstrate a five year supply of housing land there are no public benefits to the proposal that can outweigh the less than significant harm as highlighted above, and therefore the development fails to accord with the above policies and national guidance.

DATED: 7th August 2018

SIGNED:



Catherine Bicknell
Head of Planning

IMPORTANT INFORMATION :-

The local planning authority considers that the following policies and proposals in the development plan are relevant to the above decision:

NPPF National Planning Policy Framework July 2018

National Planning Practice Guidance

Tendring District Local Plan 2007

EN1 Landscape Character

EN23 Development Within the Proximity of a Listed Building

HG1 Housing Provision

HG6 Dwelling Size and Type

HG7 Residential Densities

HG9 Private Amenity Space

HG14 Side Isolation

QL1 Spatial Strategy

QL9 Design of New Development

QL10 Designing New Development to Meet Functional Needs

QL11 Environmental Impacts and Compatibility of Uses

TR1A Development Affecting Highways

TR7 Vehicle Parking at New Development

Tendring District Local Plan 2013-2033 and Beyond Publication Draft (June 2017)

LP1 Housing Supply

LP2 Housing Choice

LP4 Housing Layout

PPL3 The Rural Landscape

PPL9 Listed Buildings

SP1 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development

SPL1 Managing Growth

SPL3 Sustainable Design

Local Planning Guidance

Essex County Council Car Parking Standards - Design and Good Practice

Positive and Proactive Statement

The Local Planning Authority has acted positively and proactively in determining this application by identifying matters of concern with the proposal and discussing those with the Applicant. However, the issues are so fundamental to the proposal that it has not been possible to negotiate a satisfactory way forward and due to the harm which has been clearly identified within the reason(s) for the refusal, approval has not been possible.

The attached notes explain the rights of appeal.

NOTES FOR GUIDANCE

WHEN PLANNING PERMISSION IS REFUSED OR GRANTED SUBJECT TO CONDITIONS

APPEALS TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE

- If you are aggrieved by the decision of your local planning authority to refuse permission for the proposed development or to grant it subject to conditions, then you can appeal to the Secretary of State under Section 78 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.
- If you want to appeal, then you must do so within the set time frame as outlined below:
 - a. If this is a decision to refuse planning permission for a householder application, if you want to appeal against your local planning authority's decision then you must do so within **12 weeks** of the date of this notice. A **Householder Appeal Form** is required, available online at <https://www.gov.uk/planning-inspectorate>
 - b. If this is a decision to refuse planning permission for a minor commercial application, if you want to appeal against your local planning authority's decision then you must do so within **12 weeks** of the date of this notice. A **Planning Appeal Form** is required, available online at <https://www.gov.uk/planning-inspectorate>
 - c. If you want to appeal against your local planning authority's decision on a development which is not caught by a. and b. above then you must do so within **6 months** of the date of this notice. A **Planning Appeal Form** is required, available online at <https://www.gov.uk/planning-inspectorate>
- Appeals must be made using the relevant form (as detailed above) which you can get from the Secretary of State at Temple Quay House, 2 The Square, Temple Quay, Bristol, BS1 6PN (Tel: 0303 444 5000) or online at <https://www.gov.uk/planning-inspectorate>. **Please note, only the applicant possesses the right of appeal.**
- The Secretary of State can allow a longer period for giving notice of an appeal, but will not normally be prepared to use this power unless there are special circumstances which excuse the delay in giving notice of appeal.
- The Secretary of State need not consider an appeal if it seems to the Secretary of State that the local planning authority could not have granted permission for the proposed development or could not have granted it without the conditions imposed having regard to the statutory requirements, to the provisions of any development order and to any directions given under a development order.
- In practice, the Secretary of State does not refuse to consider appeals solely because the local planning authority based its decision on a direction given by the Secretary of State.

ENFORCEMENT

- If this is a decision on a planning application relating to the same or substantially the same land and development as is already the subject of an enforcement notice, if you want to appeal against your local planning authority's decision on your application, then you must do so within 28 days of the date of this notice.
- If an enforcement notice is served relating to the same or substantially the same land and development as in your application and if you want to appeal against your local planning authority's decision on your application, then you must do so within 28 days of the date of service of the enforcement notice, or within 6 months (12 weeks in the case of a householder or minor commercial appeal) of the date of this notice, whichever period expires earlier.