



TENDRING DISTRICT COUNCIL

Planning Services

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

APPLICANT: Mr Nigel Rodwell
61B The Grove
Marton
Middlesborough
North Yorkshire
TS7 8AL

AGENT:

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990

APPLICATION NO: 19/01843/OUT

DATE REGISTERED: 4th December 2019

Proposed Development and Location of Land:

**Erection of dwelling following removal of existing garage.
Five Farthings Percival Road Kirby Le Soken Frinton On Sea**

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 Government attaches great importance to the design of the built environment. Good design is a key aspect of sustainable development, is indivisible from good planning, and should contribute positively to making places better for people. One of the core planning principles of The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) as stated at paragraph 124 is to always seek to secure high quality design. The adopted Tendring District Local Plan (2007) "Saved" Policies QL9, QL10 and QL11 seek to ensure that all new development makes a positive contribution to the quality of the local environment and character, by ensuring that proposals are well designed, relate satisfactorily to their setting and are of a suitable scale, mass and form. These sentiments are carried forward in Policy SPL3 of the Tendring District Local Plan 2013-2033 and Beyond Publication Draft (June 2017).

The pattern of development along Percival Road is well defined by single storey and chalet bungalows properties sited well-back from the pavement edge within medium to large plots. The pattern of development along Vista Avenue is varied but, for the most part, comprises single and chalet bungalows with a smattering of two-storey dwellings sited at least 4m back from the pavement edge within medium plots.

As a result of its two-storey nature, with minimal separation distances to all four boundaries, the siting within the plot and resulting plot size, the proposed two-storey dwelling will appear at odds with the form, scale, siting and pattern of development along Percival Road. Whilst there are more two-storey dwellings from this point of Vista Avenue travelling northwards, the forward siting of the flank elevation would introduce a form of development where there are no other examples of development situated forward of these well-defined building lines, where dwellings are set back at least 4m from the pavement edge. The proposed two storey dwelling will appear at odds with this strong development pattern and to the detriment of the character of the surrounding area. Further, in terms of the dwelling itself, it is considered cramped within its plot, ensuring it will not assimilate well within its surroundings.

Given this, the siting of the proposed dwelling on this irregular plot would appear contrived, incongruous and out of character within this setting, resulting in a harmful

form of development contrary to the above policies.

- 2 Paragraph 127 of the National Planning Policy Framework 2019 states that planning should always seek to secure a good standard of amenity for all existing and future occupants of land and buildings.

Saved Policy QL10 of the adopted Tendring District Local Plan (2007) requires that all new development should meet functional requirements. In particular the policy states that planning permission will only be granted if; buildings and structures are orientated to ensure adequate daylight, outlook and privacy and provision is made for functional needs including private amenity space. Emerging Policy SPL3 of the Tendring District Local Plan 2013-2033 and Beyond Publication Draft 2017 supports these objectives. Saved Policy HG9 sets out the minimum standards for private amenity space.

In accordance with the policy requiring the area to not be overlooked by adjacent or opposite living rooms or outdoor sitting areas, the proposed dwelling would have the space available directly beyond the rear wall - this area amounts to 40sqm which fails to provide sufficient private amenity space for even a one-bedroom dwelling. The private amenity space for the donor dwelling would amount to approximately 75sqm which is sufficient providing that the dwelling has no more than two-bedrooms.

The rear elevation would be sited approximately 2.9m from the boundary and to the south of No. 28 Vista Avenue. It is considered that a two storey dwelling would harm the amenities of the occupiers of this adjacent neighbour by reason of being overbearing.

The development fails to secure a good standard of amenity for existing and future occupants contrary to the afore-mentioned national and local plan policies.

- 3 The National Planning Policy Framework 2019 (NPPF) at paragraph 127 states that planning decisions should ensure that developments will function well and add to the overall quality of the area. Furthermore, Paragraph 108 of the NPPF seeks to ensure that safe and suitable access to a development site can be achieved for all users.

Saved Policy QL10 of the adopted Tendring District Local Plan 2007 states that planning permission will only be granted if amongst other things; access to the site is practicable and the highway network will be able to safely accommodate the additional traffic the proposal will generate and the design and layout of the development provides safe and convenient access for people. The sentiments of this policy are carried forward within draft Policy SPL3 of the emerging Tendring District Local Plan 2013-2033 and Beyond Publication Draft 2017.

Furthermore, the adopted Essex County Council Parking Standards 2009 set out the requirements for residential development. A 1 bedroom dwelling requires 1 parking space and a property of 2 or more bedrooms require 2 parking spaces. The preferred vehicle parking bay sizes are set out in paragraph 3.2.1 of the standards stating that each space should be 5.5m x 2.9m.

Policy TR7 of the Adopted Local Plan 2007 states that the adopted car parking standards will be applied. Outside town centres, variations to the adopted standards for residential development will be considered where local circumstances suggest this to be appropriate.

Policy TR1a of the Adopted Local Plan 2007 states proposals for development affecting highways will be considered in relation to the road hierarchy to reducing and preventing hazards and inconvenience to traffic and to the effects on the transport system including the physical and environmental capacity to accommodate the traffic generated. The sentiments of this are carried forward within Policy SPL3 within the

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

It is unlikely that either the proposed dwelling or the donor dwelling are one bedroom; as such - in showing only one parking space for each dwelling, the submitted plans fail to demonstrate that there is sufficient provision for off street parking spaces with dimensions in accord with the above current Parking Standards. This is likely to lead to vehicles being left parked in the access route or adjacent highway causing conditions of danger, obstruction or congestion contrary to highway safety.

The proposal therefore fails to accord with the above policies.

- 4 Saved Policies EN6 'Biodiversity' and EN6a 'Protected Species' of the adopted Tendring District Local Plan 2007 state that development proposals will not be granted planning permission unless existing local biodiversity and protected species are protected. A similar approach is taken in draft Policy PPL4 'Biodiversity and Geodiversity' of the emerging Tendring District Local Plan 2013-2033 and Beyond Publication Draft 2017.

Paragraph 118 of the National Planning Policy Framework requires that Local Planning Authorities "conserve and enhance biodiversity", whilst paragraph 109 requires Local Planning Authorities to minimise impacts on biodiversity. Paragraph 99 of Circular 06/2005 states that "It is essential that the presence or otherwise of protected species, and the extent that they may be affected by the proposed development, is established before the planning permission is granted, otherwise all relevant material considerations may not have been addressed in making the decision" it goes on to state "The need to ensure ecological surveys are carried out should therefore only be left to coverage under planning conditions in exceptional circumstances". Paragraph 5.3 of government document 'Planning for Biodiversity and Geological Conservation: A Guide To Good Practice', states that "In the development control process, the onus falls on the applicant to provide enough information to enable the Local Planning Authority to assess the impacts on biodiversity and geological conservation. Planning applications must be supported by adequate information". Standing advice from Natural England recommends that an initial scoping or extended Phase 1 habitat survey should be conducted to assess the site and the results of this used to inform (the need for) subsequent species specific surveys. No such information has been provided with this application. Neither is evidence provided to outweigh the need to protect such species in accordance with the tests outlined in Article 16 of the EC Habitats Directive. As such, the proposal is in conflict with the afore-mentioned policies, guidance, directive and the Framework.

As the applicant has not provided an ecology survey, the Local Planning Authority is unable to say with confidence that the proposal will not have an adverse impact on a species protected by Schedules 1, 5 and 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and would therefore be contrary to saved Policies EN6 and EN6a as well as draft plan Policy PPL4. It would also be contrary to Paragraphs 109 and 118 of the National Planning Policy Framework, which requires that biodiversity should be protected and that significant harm should be avoided. In this case it is unknown whether significant harm will be caused.

The proposal therefore fails to accord with the above policies.

- 5 Under the Habitats Regulations, a development which is likely to have a significant effect or an adverse effect (alone or in combination) on a European designated site must provide mitigation or otherwise must satisfy the tests of demonstrating 'no alternatives' and 'reasons of overriding public interest'. There is no precedent for a residential development meeting those tests, which means that all residential development must provide mitigation. The contribution is secured by unilateral undertaking.

Policy EN6 - Biodiversity Development states that proposals will not be granted planning permission unless the existing local biodiversity and geodiversity is protected and enhanced. In exceptional circumstances, where the planning benefits are considered to outweigh the protection or enhancement of local biodiversity and geodiversity, appropriate compensating measures to outweigh the harm caused by the development must be provided.

Policy EN11a - Protection of International Sites: European Sites and Ramsar Sites states that development, which may affect a European Site, a proposed European Site or a Ramsar site, will be subject to the most rigorous examination. Development that is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site for nature conservation, which is likely to have significant effects on the site (either individually or in combination with other plans or projects) and where it cannot be ascertained that the proposed would not adversely affect the integrity of the site, will not be permitted unless an appropriate compensatory habitat is provided.

The application scheme proposes a new dwelling on a site that lies within the Zone of Influence (Zoi) being approximately 400metres from Hamford Water Special Protection Area. Since the development is for 1 dwelling only, the number of additional recreational visitors would be limited and the likely effects on Hamford Water from the proposed development alone may not be significant. However, new housing development within the Zoi would be likely to increase the number of recreational visitors to Hamford Water; and, in combination with other developments it is likely that the proposal would have significant effects on the designated site. Mitigation measures must therefore be secured prior to occupation.

A proportionate financial contribution has not been secured in accordance with the emerging Essex Coast Recreational disturbance Avoidance and Mitigation Strategy (RAMS) requirements. As submitted, there is no certainty that the development would not adversely affect the integrity of Habitats sites.

The proposal is therefore considered to be contrary to the aforementioned policies and Regulation 63 of the Conservation of Habitat and Species Regulations 2017.

DATED: 29th January 2020

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:

TR1A Development Affecting Highways

TR7 Vehicle Parking at New Development

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

SP1 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development

SPL1 Managing Growth

SPL2 Settlement Development Boundaries

SPL3 Sustainable Design

HP5 Open Space, Sports & Recreation Facilities

PPL4 Biodiversity and Geodiversity

Local Planning Guidance

Essex Design Guide

Essex County Council Car Parking Standards - Design and Good Practice

NPPF National Planning Policy Framework February 2019

National Planning Practice Guidance

Tendring District Local Plan 2007

QL1 Spatial Strategy

QL9 Design of New Development

QL10 Designing New Development to Meet Functional Needs

QL11 Environmental Impacts and Compatibility of Uses

EN6 Biodiversity

EN11A Protection of International Sites European Sites and RAMSAR Sites

HG1 Housing Provision

HG9 Private Amenity Space

LP1 Housing Supply

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.
- If you intend to submit an appeal that you would like examined by inquiry then you must notify the Local Planning Authority and Planning Inspectorate (inquiryappeals@planninginspectorate.gov.uk) at least 10 days before submitting the appeal. Further details are on GOV.UK.

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.

