



TENDRING DISTRICT COUNCIL

Planning Services

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

AGENT:	Andy Cameron - Wright Ruffell Cameron Beaver House Plough Road Centre Plough Road Great Bentley Essex CO7 8LG	APPLICANT:	Mr R Sothinathan Tall Trees Frating Hill Frating Colchester Essex CO7 7DG
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TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990

APPLICATION NO: 19/01872/FUL **DATE REGISTERED:** 10th December 2019

Proposed Development and Location of Land:

**Proposed 5 Bungalows with associated parking, landscaping and access.
Tall Trees Frating Hill Frating Colchester**

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

- 1 Paragraph 127 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) requires that development should respond to local character and history, and reflect the identity of local surroundings and materials. Paragraph 192 adds that it is proper to seek to promote or reinforce local distinctiveness. Saved Policy HG13 of the adopted 2007 Local Plan and emerging Policy LP8 of the Tendring District Local Plan 2013-2033 and Beyond Publication Draft 2017 are of particular relevance in this instance due to the nature of the development constituting backland development. Saved Policy HG13 states that proposals for the residential development of backland sites will only be approved where it meets specific criteria.

The plot is located outside the Settlement Development Boundary and is therefore not safeguarded or allocated for any use other than residential.

The development will be served by a long narrow shared access drive that would be detrimental to the character and appearance of the locality and wholly out of character with the pattern of development in the area.

The development would constitute tandem development that could set a harmful precedent for other similar forms of development in the vicinity.

The application site could potentially allow for further development to the south of the application site which would set a harmful precedent for other forms of development in the vicinity.

The proposed application site will be located away from the linear form of development currently situated along Frating Hill. The introduction of the proposed site would therefore

be considered out of character in its setting and therefore failing this criteria.

The proposal is for five detached bungalows which will be located to the north of the application site. The main character of Frating Hill although rural, there is a road frontage, linear development with an established front building line. The proposed development would represent an unacceptable cramped form of backland development being wholly out of character with the area setting a harmful precedent for other cramped inappropriate plot sub-divisions to the rear of other properties within the surrounding area.

For these reasons, the proposal is considered contrary to Saved Policy HG13 criterion i, iii, iv, v, vi and vii and the aims of the NPPF.

- 2 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 paragraph 17 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.

Frating 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 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 SPL1.

- 3 Paragraph 8 of the National Planning Policy Framework 2019 (NPPF) sets out the overarching objectives for achieving sustainable development, one being the environmental objective which requires the planning system to contribute to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment. Furthermore, Paragraph 127 of the NPPF requires that development should respond to local character and history, and reflect the identity of local surroundings. It goes on to say that local distinctiveness should be promoted and reinforced. Saved Policy QL9 and EN1 of the Tendring District Local Plan (2007) and Policy SPL3 and PPL3 of the emerging Tendring District Local Plan 2013-2033 and Beyond Publication Draft (June 2017) seeks to ensure that development is appropriate in its locality and does not harm the appearance of the landscape.

Although the site could not be described as wholly isolated, due to the presence of

dwellings to the south east and south west, the area is characterised by linear residential development fronting Frating Hill. The application site is located within a clear break in built form within an expanse of openness and the introduction of five dwellings in this location are considered wholly out of character.

The development would represent an unacceptable incursion into the countryside being uncharacteristic of its surroundings. The development would be harmful to the character and appearance of the area failing to make a positive contribution to the quality of the local environment and failing to protect or enhance local character. The provision of five dwellings would make an immaterial contribution to the delivery of housing in the district. Furthermore, the development would set an undesirable precedent for harmful backland development further eroding the rural character of the Frating Hill. The harm to the character and appearance of the area would significantly and demonstrably outweigh this development's modest housing supply benefits.

- 4 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 application scheme proposes five dwellings on a site that lies within the Zone of Influence (Zoi) being approximately 3.8 km away from the Colne Estuary SPA and RAMSAR and Essex Estuary SAC. Since the development is for five dwellings, the number of additional recreational visitors would be limited and the likely effects on Colne Estuary and Essex Estuary 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 Colne Estuary and Essex Estuary 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 Policies EN6 and EN11a of the Saved Tendring District Local Plan 2007, Policy PPL4 of the emerging Tendring District Local Plan 2013-2033 and Beyond Publication Draft and Regulation 63 of the Conservation of Habitat and Species Regulations 2017.

DATED: 6th February 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:

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

HG1 Housing Provision

HG9 Private Amenity Space

HG13 Backland Residential Development

EN1 Landscape Character

EN6 Biodiversity

EN6A Protected Species

EN11A Protection of International Sites European Sites and RAMSAR Sites

COM6 Provision of Recreational Open Space for New Residential Development

TR1A Development Affecting Highways

TR7 Vehicle Parking at New Development

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

SPL1 Managing Growth

SPL3 Sustainable Design

LP1 Housing Supply

LP3 Housing Density and Standards

LP4 Housing Layout

LP8 Backland Residential Development

PPL3 The Rural Landscape

PPL4 Biodiversity and Geodiversity

HP5 Open Space, Sports & Recreation Facilities

CP1 Sustainable Transport and Accessibility

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.
- 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.