



# TENDRING DISTRICT COUNCIL

## Planning Services

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

**AGENT:** Dean Jay Pearce -  
Architectural Design and  
Planning  
2/3 Milestone  
Hall Street  
Long Melford  
Sudbury  
Suffolk  
CO10 9HZ

**APPLICANT:** Mr and Mrs Thompson  
C/o Agent

### TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990

**APPLICATION NO:** 20/00158/OUT

**DATE REGISTERED:** 14th February 2020

Proposed Development and Location of Land:

**Proposed erection of 3 No. Self-Build single storey dwellings, ancillary outbuildings and change of use of land (considering access).  
Land to South West of Ardleigh Bowls Club Colchester Road Ardleigh Essex**

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 Ardleigh Settlement Development Boundary as defined within both 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 National Planning Policy Framework 2019 (NPPF) requires Councils to boost significantly the supply of housing to meet objectively assessed future housing needs in full. In any one year, Councils must be able to identify five years' worth of deliverable housing land against their projected housing requirements (plus an appropriate buffer to ensure choice and competition in the market for land, account for any fluctuations in the market or to improve the prospect of achieving the planned supply). If this is not possible, or housing delivery over the previous three years has been substantially below (less than 75%) the housing requirement, paragraph 11 d) of the NPPF requires applications for housing development needing to be assessed on their merits, whether sites are allocated for development in the Local Plan or not.

At the time of this decision, the supply of deliverable housing sites that the Council can demonstrate falls below 5 years and so the NPPF says that planning permission should be granted for development unless the adverse impacts of doing so would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in the National Planning Policy Framework as a whole. Determining planning applications therefore entails weighing up the various material considerations. The housing land supply shortfall is relatively modest when calculated using the standard method prescribed by the NPPF. In addition, the actual need for housing was found to be much less than the figure produced by the standard method when tested at the recent Examination in Public of the Local plan. Therefore, the justification for reducing

the weight attributed to Local Plan policies is reduced as is the weight to be given to the delivery of new housing to help with the deficit. Whilst it is recognised that there would be conflict with Saved Policy QL1 and Emerging Policy SPL1 in terms of the site being sited outside the settlement development boundary, as stated above, in the context of the 5 year housing land supply paragraph 11 d) of the NPPF requires applications for housing development to be assessed on their merits, whether sites are allocated for development in the Local Plan or not and it is important to consider whether any circumstances outweigh this conflict. While the NPPF advocates a plan-led approach, it is important to consider whether any circumstances outweigh the conflict. Development should be plan led unless material considerations indicate otherwise and it is accepted that the site is not in a preferred location for growth.

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. Outside development boundaries, the Local Plan seeks to conserve and enhance the countryside for its own sake by not allowing new housing unless it is consistent with countryside policies.

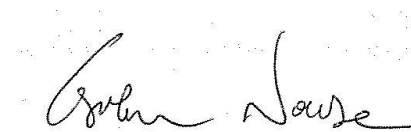
The residential character in the locality, particularly on the opposite side of the road, is predominately one of more loose knit larger dwellings on larger plots. To the north east of the site is a single dwelling and a small commercial complex with open fields beyond. To the south east of the site is a denser row of dwellings with some examples of bungalows. Although the site could not be considered as isolated or open countryside, the openness of the site and adjacent undeveloped land forms an important physical and visual break which contributes positively to the character of the area and landscape. In addition, the mature boundary planting is a pleasant landscape feature that elevates the visual amenity of the site in the landscape.

The indicative layout and elevation plans show 3 detached single storey dwellings in a close knit, linear arrangement set behind the hedgerow and sited away from the row of dwellings to the south east. The development would appear divorced and discordant in this context. The single storey scale of the dwellings and retention of the hedgerow would not fully mitigate the visual impact as the expanse of 3 bland roofs would remain prominent through and above the hedgerow visually eroding the pleasant quality and openness of the site and its landscape features.

Regardless of the Council's 5 year housing land supply position, the introduction of 3 dwellings in this location in the manner suggested would appear out of character and demonstrably harmful to visual amenity and the character of the landscape therefore failing the environmental objective of sustainable development. Furthermore, the development would set a harmful precedent for additional residential development exacerbating the harm identified above.

**DATED:** 13th May 2020

**SIGNED:**



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Graham Nourse  
Acting Assistant Director  
Planning Service

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

QL9 Design of New Development

QL10 Designing New Development to Meet Functional Needs

QL11 Environmental Impacts and Compatibility of Uses

QL1 Spatial Strategy

HG6 Dwelling Size and Type

HG7 Residential Densities

HG9 Private Amenity Space

HG14 Side Isolation

TR1A Development Affecting Highways

TR7 Vehicle Parking at New Development

EN1 Landscape Character

EN6 Biodiversity

EN6A Protected Species

EN11A Protection of International Sites European Sites and RAMSAR Sites

EN23 Development Within the Proximity of a Listed Building

COM6 Provision of Recreational Open Space for New Residential Development

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

SP1 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development

SPL1 Managing Growth

SPL3 Sustainable Design

LP1 Housing Supply

LP3 Housing Density and Standards

LP4 Housing Layout

LP7 Self-Build and Custom-Built Homes

PPL3 The Rural Landscape

PPL4 Biodiversity and Geodiversity

CP1 Sustainable Transport and Accessibility

HP5 Open Space, Sports & Recreation Facilities

PPL9 Listed Buildings

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 Agent. 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.