

With DELEGATED DECISION OFFICER REPORT

AUTHORISATION	INITIALS	DATE
File completed and officer recommendation:	NH	30/07/2020
Planning Development Manager authorisation:	SCE	31.07.2020
Admin checks / despatch completed	CC	31.07.2020
Technician Final Checks/ Scanned / LC Notified / UU Emails:	CD	31.07.2020

Application: 20/00661/FUL **Town / Parish:** Tendring Parish Council
Applicant: Group Captain (RTD) J.E Warner OBE and Mrs N Warner
Address: The Lodge House Crow Lane Tendring
Development: Conversion of office/garage into a dwelling.

1. Town / Parish Council

Tendring Parish Council No Objection to this application

2. Consultation Responses

ECC Highways Dept
26.06.2020

Please note due to the COVID-19 restrictions a site visit was not undertaken for this application and the observations below are based on the information submitted with the application and conclusions have been drawn from a desktop study with the observations below based on submitted material, google earth photo dated April 2010. The proposal retains adequate parking and turning for the host and proposed dwelling therefore:

From a highway and transportation perspective the impact of the proposal is acceptable to Highway Authority subject to the following mitigation and conditions:

1. Prior to occupation of the proposed dwelling a vehicular turning facility, of a design to be approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority shall be constructed, surfaced and maintained free from obstruction within the site at all times for that sole purpose.
Reason: To ensure that vehicles can enter and leave the highway in a forward gear in the interest of highway safety in accordance with policy DM1.
2. No unbound material shall be used in the surface treatment of the vehicular access within 6 metres of the highway boundary.
Reason: To avoid displacement of loose material onto the highway in the interests of highway safety in accordance with policy DM1.
3. Prior to the occupation of the proposed dwelling, the proposed shared private drive shall be constructed to a width of 5.5 metres for at least the first 6 metres from the back of Carriageway / Highway Boundary.
Reason: To ensure that vehicles can enter and leave the highway in a controlled manner and to ensure that opposing vehicles can pass clear of the limits of the highway, in the interests of highway safety in

accordance with policy DM1.

4. Any gates proposed at the vehicular access shall be inward opening only and shall be set back a minimum of 6 metres from the back edge of the footway / cycleway or where no provision of footway/cycleway is present, the carriageway.

Reason: To enable vehicles using the access to stand clear of the carriageway whilst gates are being opened and closed and to allow parking off street and clear from obstructing the adjacent footway/cycleway/carriageway in the interest of highway safety in accordance with policy DM1.

5. Any new boundary planting shall be planted a minimum of 1 metre back from the highway boundary and any visibility splay.

Reason: To ensure that the future outward growth of the planting does not encroach upon the highway or interfere with the passage of users of the highway, to preserve the integrity of the highway and in the interests of highway safety and in accordance with Policy DM1.

6. As indicated on drawing no. 0749_a_dd_06 each vehicular parking space shall have minimum dimensions of 2.9 metres x 5.5 metres.

Reason: To ensure adequate space for parking off the highway is provided in the interest of highway safety in accordance with Policy DM8.

7. The Cycle parking shall be provided in accordance with the EPOA Parking Standards. The approved facility shall be secure, convenient, covered and provided prior to first occupation and retained at all times.

Reason: To ensure appropriate cycle parking is provided in the interest of highway safety and amenity in accordance with Policy DM8.

8. Areas within the curtilage of the site for the purpose of the reception and storage of building materials shall be identified clear of the highway.

Reason: To ensure that appropriate loading / unloading facilities are available to ensure that the highway is not obstructed during the construction period in the interest of highway safety in accordance with policy DM1.

The above conditions are to ensure that the proposal conforms to the relevant policies contained within the County Highway Authority's Development Management Policies, adopted as County Council Supplementary Guidance in February 2011.

Informative:

1: On the completion of the Development, all roads, footways/paths, cycle ways, covers, gratings, fences, barriers, grass verges, trees, and any other street furniture within the Site and in the area it covers and any neighbouring areas affected by it, must be left in a fully functional repaired/renovated state to a standard accepted by the appropriate statutory authority.

2: All work within or affecting the highway is to be laid out and constructed by prior arrangement with and to the requirements and specifications of the Highway Authority; all details shall be agreed

before the commencement of works.

The applicants should be advised to contact the Development Management Team by email at development.management@essexhighways.org or by post to:

SMO1 - Essex Highways
Colchester Highways Depot,
653 The Crescent,
Colchester
CO4 9YQ

3: The (rural/remote) location of the site is such that access to key facilities, public transport, employment and leisure opportunities is limited and for the vast majority of journeys the only practical option would be the car. This should be taken into consideration by the Planning Authority when assessing the overall sustainability and acceptability of the site.

4: The Highway Authority cannot accept any liability for costs associated with a developer's improvement. This includes design check safety audits, site supervision, commuted sums for maintenance and any potential claims under Part 1 and Part 2 of the Land Compensation Act 1973. To protect the Highway Authority against such compensation claims a cash deposit or bond may be required.

3. Planning History

91/00497/FUL	Extensions and minor alterations to dwelling house	Approved	26.06.1991
03/01223/FUL	Extension to kitchen/breakfast room	Approved	06.08.2003

4. Relevant Policies / Government Guidance

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
HG7	Residential Densities

HG9	Private Amenity Space
HG14	Side Isolation
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)

LP1	Housing Supply
LP2	Housing Choice
LP3	Housing Density and Standards
LP4	Housing Layout
PPL3	The Rural Landscape
PPL4	Biodiversity and Geodiversity
SPL1	Managing Growth
SPL3	Sustainable Design
HP5	Open Space, Sports & Recreation Facilities

Essex County Council Car Parking Standards - Design and Good Practice

Status of the Local Plan

The 'development plan' for Tendring is the 2007 'adopted' Local Plan. Paragraph 213 of the NPPF (2019) allows local planning authorities to give due weight to adopted albeit outdated policies according to their degree of consistency with the policies in the NPPF. Paragraph 48 of the NPPF also allows weight to be given to policies in emerging plans according to their stage of preparation, the extent to which there are unresolved objections to relevant policies and the degree of consistency with national policy. As of 16th June 2017, the emerging Local Plan for Tendring is the Tendring District Local Plan 2013-2033 and Beyond Publication Draft.

Section 1 of the Local Plan (which sets out the strategy for growth across North Essex including Tendring, Colchester and Braintree) was examined in January and May 2018, with further hearing sessions in January 2020. The Inspector issued his findings in respect of the legal compliance and soundness of the Section 1 Plan in May 2020. He confirmed that the plan was legally compliant and that the housing and employment targets for each of the North Essex Authorities, including Tendring, were sound. However, he has recommended that for the plan to proceed to adoption,

modifications will be required – including the removal of two of the three Garden Communities ‘Garden Communities’ proposed along the A120 (to the West of Braintree and on the Colchester/Braintree Border) that were designed to deliver longer-term sustainable growth in the latter half of the plan period and beyond 2033.

The three North Essex Authorities are currently considering the Inspector’s advice and the implications of such modifications with a view to agreeing a way forward for the Local Plan. With the Local Plan requiring modifications which, in due course, will be the subject of consultation on their own right, its policies cannot yet carry the full weight of adopted policy, however they can carry some weight in the determination of planning applications – increasing with each stage of the plan-making process.

The examination of Section 2 of the Local Plan (which contains more specific policies and proposals for Tendring) will progress once modifications to the Section 1 have been consulted upon and agreed by the Inspector. Where emerging policies are particularly relevant to a planning application and can be given some weight in line with the principles set out in paragraph 48 of the NPPF, they will be considered and, where appropriate, referred to in decision notices. In general terms however, more weight will be given to policies in the NPPF and the adopted Local Plan.

In relation to housing supply:

The 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 (which applies until such time that the figures in the new Local Plan are adopted).

In addition, the actual need for housing (as set out in the emerging Local Plan) 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, as recently endorsed by the Local Plan Inspector. Therefore, in weighing the benefits of residential development against the harm, the Inspector’s endorsement of the lower housing requirement figure is a strong material consideration which tempers the amount of weight that can reasonably be attributed to the benefit of additional new housing to address the perceived shortfall – given that, against the Local Plan housing requirement there is, in fact, a surplus of supply as opposed to a shortfall.

5. Officer Appraisal (including Site Description and Proposal)

Site Description

The application site is The Lodge House, Crow Lane, Tendring. The application site is located on the western side of Crow Lane and is located outside the settlement boundary of Tendring.

Proposal

This application seeks planning permission for the conversion of office/garage into a dwelling.

Within the planning statement provided the agent has stated that the proposal is used as a separate functional office, it could benefit from rights pursuant to Part 3 (Class O) of the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (England) Order 2015, as amended. Part of the building could therefore be converted into a dwelling subject to the Prior Approval notification process. There is no previous history to demonstrate that the building has an office use and therefore the building is considered to be ancillary to Lodge House.

Assessment

The main considerations for this application are as follows:

- Principle of development
- Design and Appearance
- Impact upon Neighbouring Amenities
- Highway Safety and Parking Provision
- Trees and Landscaping
- Financial Contributions - Open Space
- Habitat Regulations Assessment
- Other Considerations

1. Principle of Development

The site lies outside of any 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 report, 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 (as recognised by the Inspector) 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.

- Assessment of Sustainable Development

Development should be plan led unless material considerations indicate otherwise. The above-mentioned appeal decision forms a material consideration in this instance of significant weight.

However, in line with Paragraph 8 of the National Planning Policy Framework (2019), achieving sustainable development means meeting an economic objective, a social objective and an environmental objective. For completeness, these are assessed below.

- economic;
- social, and;
- environmental roles.

- Economic

It is considered that the proposal would contribute economically to the area, for example by providing employment during the construction of the development and from future occupants utilising local services, and so meets the economic arm of sustainable development.

- Social

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 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.

Tendring 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 SP1.

- Environmental

The environmental role is about contributing to protecting and enhancing the natural and built environment which is considered below under the heading Layout, Scale and Impact.

The area is rural in appearance, and is characterised by large dwellings set on large plots. It is considered that the local landscape character, which is one of a low density rural settlement pattern would not be harmed by the proposal, due to the well contained nature of the site by existing and any impact on the landscape character would be minimal.

Therefore taking into consideration the character of the surrounding area and the vegetation present on and around the site, it is considered that the proposed development would have a neutral impact upon the environment and would as a result satisfy the environmental strand of sustainability.

2. Design and Appearance

Paragraphs 127 and 170 of the NPPF state that developments should add to the overall quality of the area, be visually attractive as a result of good architecture and be sympathetic to local character, including the surrounding built environment.

Saved Policies QL9, QL10 and QL11 of the adopted Tendring District Local Plan (2007) 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 within Policy SPL3 of the emerging Local Plan.

The proposed dwelling will be accessed via Crow Lane sharing the existing Access to The Lodge House. The plans submitted demonstrate that the changes will be predominantly internal apart from the fenestration changes for instance the removal of the existing garage door and replacing it with a window. Due to the minor nature of the changes, it is considered that the changes are acceptable.

Saved Policy HG9 of the adopted Tendring District Local Plan (2007) sets out the minimum requirements for private amenity space for the new dwelling and the existing dwelling

- Three or more bedroom house - a minimum of 100 square metres
- Two bedroom house - a minimum of 75 square metres
- One bedroom house - a minimum of 50 square metres

The plans demonstrate that the proposed dwelling will accommodate two bedrooms and there will require at least 75 square metres of private amenity space. The plans provided demonstrate that this is achievable. Lodge House will also retain sufficient private amenity space in line with Policy HG9.

3. Impact upon neighbouring amenities

Policy QL11 of the Saved Plan states that amongst other criteria, 'development will only be permitted if the development will not have a materially damaging impact on the privacy, daylight or other amenities of occupiers of nearby properties'. These sentiments are carried forward in Policy SPL3 of the Tendring District Local Plan 2013-2033 and Beyond Publication Draft (June 2017).

It is considered that the proposed dwelling will be situated a sufficient distance away from the neighbouring dwellings and therefore the proposal would not detract from the amenities of nearby properties or the future occupiers of the proposed dwelling.

4. Highway Safety

Essex Highways Authority have been consulted on this application and have stated that please note due to the COVID-19 restrictions a site visit was not undertaken for this application and the observations below are based on the information submitted with the application and conclusions have been drawn from a desktop study with the observations below based on submitted material, google earth photo dated April 2010. The proposal retains adequate parking and turning for the host and proposed dwelling. Therefore the authority have no objections subject to conditions relation to the vehicular turning facility, no unbound materials, shared private drive, gates inward opening and set back 6 metres, boundary planting set back a minimum of 1m from the highway boundary and visibility splays, parking spaces, cycle parking and storage of materials. The cycle parking will not be imposed as there is sufficient room to accommodate cycle parking to the rear of the proposal. The storage of materials will be imposed as an informative only.

In terms of parking, Essex Parking Requirements request that two parking spaces are required for a 2+ bedroom property. Parking spaces must measure 5.5 metres by 2.9 metres and be served by an appropriate turning area.

The application site seeks the change of use of the existing garage and as a result will lose parking provision. However, to the front of the proposed dwelling is sufficient parking to accommodate two parking spaces in line with Essex Parking Standards. The plans provided demonstrate that there is also sufficient parking retained to the front of The Lodge House in line with Essex Parking Standards.

5. Trees and Landscaping

The application site currently forms part of the residential curtilage of the host property and contains two established trees and two small tree on the boundary with Crow Lane.

The retention of the trees are not threatened by the development proposal. The change of use of the existing building will not adversely affect any existing trees or other significant vegetation. If the existing trees are retained there will be little need to secure additional soft landscaping associated with the development proposal.

6. Financial contributions - Open Space

Policy COM6 of the adopted Tendring District Local Plan 2007 states "For residential development below 1.5 hectares in size, developers shall contribute financially to meet the open space requirements of the development in proportion to the number and size of dwellings built".

There is currently a deficit of '1.33 hectares of equipped play/formal open space in the village of Tendring.

There is only one play area in Tendring located on Heath Road. Due to the current deficit a contribution is both justified and relevant to the application. To improve the currently facilities at the play area on Heath Road.

A completed legal agreement has not been provided to secure this planning obligation and the proposal therefore fails to comply with the above-mentioned local plan policy.

7. Habitat Regulations Assessment

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.

The application scheme proposes new dwellings on a site that lies within the Zone of Influence (Zol) being but is approximately 3.7 km away from Hamford Water Ramsar and SPA. New housing development within the Zol 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 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.

8. Other considerations

Tendring Parish Council has no objection to this application.

No letters of representation have been received.

6. **Recommendation**

Refusal - Full

7. **Conditions / Reasons for Refusal**

- 1 The site lies outside of any 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.

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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. In line with Paragraph 8 of the National Planning Policy Framework (2019), achieving sustainable development means meeting an economic objective, a social objective and an environmental objective.

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 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.

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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 Policy COM6 of the adopted Tendring District Local Plan 2007 states "For residential development below 1.5 hectares in size, developers shall contribute financially to meet the open space requirements of the development in proportion to the number and size of dwellings built".

There is currently a deficit of 1.33 hectares of equipped play/formal open space in the village of Tendring.

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A completed legal agreement has not been provided to secure this planning obligation and the proposal therefore fails to comply with the above-mentioned local plan policy.

- 3 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.

The application scheme proposes new dwellings on a site that lies within the Zone of Influence (Zol) being but is approximately 3.7 km away from Hamford Water Ramsar and SPA. New housing development within the Zol 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 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.

8. Informatives

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.

Are there any letters to be sent to applicant / agent with the decision? If so please specify:	YES	NO
Are there any third parties to be informed of the decision? If so, please specify:	YES	NO

