DECISION DELEGATED TO HEAD OF PLANNING

Application No:	**H05-0745-23**	**Applicant:**	**P K & M Grummitt**
Proposal:	Proposed agricultural store extension		
Location:	New Fen Drove Gedney Hill Spalding		
Terminal Date:	16th October 2023		

Planning Policies

South East Lincolnshire Local Plan - Adopted: March 2019

01	Spatial Strategy
02	Development Management
03	Design of New Development
04	Approach to Flood Risk
30	Pollution

National Guidance

National Planning Policy Framework 2023

Section 2. Achieving sustainable development.
Section 12. Achieving well-designed places.
Section 14. Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change.

Representations:

	Object	Support	No Obj.	Comments
PARISH COUNCIL	0	0	0	0
WARD MEMBER	0	0	0	0
SOUTH HOLLAND INTERNAL DRAINAGE BOARD	0	0	0	1
SHDC INTERNAL	0	0	1	0
RESIDENTS	6	0	0	0

CASE OFFICER ASSESSMENT

Proposal

This is a full planning application that seeks permission for an extension to the existing agricultural building on the site. The extension would measure 24 metres x 9.1 metres and stand at 6.4 metres in height (4.8 metres to the eaves). It would be constructed using a combination of concrete grain walling and olive green cladding. The roof would be goosewing grey cladding.

Site Description

The site is located to the north-west of New Fen Drove, which is a narrow single track lane. The site is within a large, agricultural field which is open with long distance views. There is a residential property opposite the site but there is no other development on the north-western side of New Fen Drove for some distance in either direction.

History

H05-0343-23 - Full - Proposed grain store - Approval 04.06.2018

Consultation Responses

The responses received from consultees during the initial consultation exercises, which can be viewed in their entirety through the South Holland website, can be summarised as follows:

South Holland Drainage Board

Byelaw 3 (Surface Water)

The applicant has indicated that they intend to dispose of surface water from the proposed impermeable area via infiltration. Whilst I cannot see that the viability of this proposal has been evidenced, it may be likely that the applicant intends to connect to an existing soakaway/s serving the existing grain store building. We recommend that you satisfy yourselves that the soakaway system has sufficient capacity to accept additional surface water from the proposed extension.

If new soakaways are proposed, we would advise that they are appropriately distanced from any existing soakaways and that ground investigation is carried out to determine infiltration potential, followed by percolation testing in line with BRE Digest 365 (or equivalent) to determine its efficiency.

Should following testing, the use of soakaways be deemed unfeasible at this site, as per the drainage hierarchy, we would expect the applicant to propose to discharge surface water to a watercourse. In this case, consent would be required under Byelaw 3. Please note that we recommend that any discharge is in line with the Non-Statutory technical standards for sustainable drainage systems (SuDS), therefore the Board is unlikely to grant consent for discharges in excess of greenfield rate.

Section 23, Land Drainage Act 1991

I am not aware of any riparian owned/maintained watercourses within or adjacent to the site boundary, however this should be confirmed by the applicant. Should the applicant's proposals include works to alter a watercourse, or if works are proposed to alter a watercourse at any time in the future, consent would be required under the Land Drainage Act 1991 (and Byelaw 4).

Byelaw 10

There are no Board maintained watercourses within or adjacent to the site boundary therefore Byelaw 10 does not apply.

SHDC Environmental Protection Officer

No comments

Planning Considerations

Public Representation

This application has been advertised in accordance with the Development Procedure Order and the Council's Statement of Community Involvement. In this instance, six letters of representation have been received.

These can be summarised as:

-The existing building is still under construction
-Causing confusion and stress
-Impacting on neighbouring kennels business
-The road is crumbling away
-Noise management issues
-Concerns regarding pest levels
-Loss of wildlife
-Extension will block 60% of light into our house
-Loss of privacy
-Could be placed somewhere else
-Increase in traffic
-Devaluating local properties
-There is an environmental impact

Key Planning Considerations

The main issues and considerations in this case are (but are not limited to):

- Principle of Development and Sustainability
- Layout, Design and Impact on the Character of the Area
- Impact on Neighbouring Residents/Land Users/Land Uses
- Highway Safety and Parking
- Flooding Risk Considerations
- Foul and Surface Water Drainage

Evaluation

Section 38 (6) of the Town and Country Planning Act, as amended by the 2004 Act, requires that the Local Planning Authority makes decisions in accordance with the adopted Development Plan, unless material considerations indicate otherwise.

In this case, the adopted South East Lincolnshire Local Plan 2011-2036, adopted March 2019, forms the development plan for the District, and is the basis for decision making in South Holland. The relevant development plan policies are detailed within the report above.

The policies and provisions set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (updated 2023) are also a material consideration in the determination of planning applications, alongside adopted Supplementary Planning Documents.
Furthermore, where a Neighbourhood Plan has been adopted, this alongside the adopted Local Plan, forms part of the Development Plan for the District, and must be considered when assessing development proposals. In this instance, no relevant neighbourhood plans have been adopted. The Authority is able to demonstrate a supply of deliverable sites equivalent to in excess of 5 years through the latest Housing Land Supply Assessment.

Principle of Development and Sustainability

The South East Lincolnshire Local Plan sets out the settlement hierarchy in respect of delivering sustainable development that meets the social and economic needs of the area whilst protecting and enhancing the environment; in order to provide enough choice of land for housing to satisfy local housing need, whilst making more sustainable use of land and to minimise the loss of high-quality agricultural land by developing in sustainable locations and at appropriate densities.

Policy 1 of the South East Lincolnshire Local Plan sets out a spatial strategy for delivering

sustainable development across South East Lincolnshire to 2036. Policy 1 (Spatial Strategy) expresses this sustainable framework of settlements, ranking the settlements deemed to be most sustainable in descending order. The most sustainable locations for development are situated within the 'Sub-Regional Centres', followed by 'Main Service Centres'. Lower down the hierarchy in respect of sustainable development are areas of limited development opportunity including Minor Service Centres, with areas of development constraint comprising 'Other Service Centres and Settlements'. The countryside is at the bottom of the settlement hierarchy and represents the least sustainable location in terms of sustainability.

Policy 1 (Spatial Strategy) of the South East Lincolnshire Local Plan indicates that within Minor Service Centres, development will be permitted that supports their role as a service centre for the settlement itself, helps sustain existing facilities or helps meet the service needs of other local communities. This policy goes on to detail that development within Minor Service Centres will normally be limited to Allocated and Committed sites and infill.

The application site in this instance is located outside the Gedney Hill settlement limits, as defined within the South East Lincolnshire Local Plan. It is therefore regarded as being within the countryside in policy terms.

Development within the countryside is limited to that where it "is necessary to such a location and/or where it can be demonstrated that it meets the sustainable development needs of the area in terms of economic, community or environmental benefits". Independent dwellings within the open countryside, which do not meet a specific housing need as illustrated within the supporting context of Policy 1, would therefore typically be resisted in principle. In this case the building would be used for agricultural purposes associated with the existing Farm on the site.

As such, the proposal is considered to be in accordance with the requirements of Policy 1 of the South East Lincolnshire Local Plan when viewed in principle. This is subject to the assessment against site specific criteria; including (but are not limited to) the impact of the proposal on the character or appearance of the area, impact on the residential amenities of neighbouring occupiers, impact on highway safety and flood risk, which are discussed in turn as follows.

Layout, Design and Consideration of the Character and Appearance of the Area

Section 12 of the National Planning Policy Framework (2023) specifically relates to 'Achieving well-designed places' and details that "The creation of high quality, beautiful and sustainable buildings and places is fundamental to what the planning and development process should achieve" and as such, it is generally accepted that good design plays a key role towards sustainable development.

Paragraph 130, contained within section 12 of the National Planning Policy Framework (2023), states that new development should function well and add to the overall quality of the area (including beyond the short term) and should be visually attractive as a result of good architecture and appropriate landscaping. This goes on to establish that it is important that new development should be of the highest quality to enhance and reinforce good design characteristics, and that decisions must have regard towards the impact that the proposed development would have on local character and history, including the surrounding built environment and landscape setting such as topography, street patterns, building lines, boundary treatment and through scale and massing. Development proposals should also ensure that developments create places that are safe, inclusive and accessible and which promote health and well-being, with a high standard of amenity for existing and future users, among other considerations.

Proposals for new development would therefore require the aforementioned considerations to be adequately assessed and designed, including the siting, design and scale to be respectful of surrounding development and ensure that the character of the area is not compromised.

Likewise, policy 2 of the South East Lincolnshire Local Plan outlines sustainable development considerations for development proposals, providing a framework for an operational policy to be used in assessing the sustainable development attributes of all development proposals. Furthermore, policy 3 accords with the provisions of section 12 of the National Planning Policy Framework, in that it requires development to comprise good design; identifying issues that should be considered when preparing schemes so that development sits comfortably with, and adds positively to, its historically-designated or undesignated townscape or landscape surroundings.

These policies accord with the provisions of the National Planning Policy Framework and require

that design which is inappropriate to the local area, or which fails to maximise opportunities for improving the character and quality of an area, will not be acceptable.

The extension would measure 24 metres x 9.1 metres and stand at 6.4 metres in height (4.8 metres to the eaves). It would be constructed using a combination of concrete grain walling and olive green cladding. The roof would be goosewing grey cladding.

The size/materials are what would be expected from an agricultural storage unit therefore there are no concerns regarding its size and appearance. The building would be visible from the open countryside but no from the main road. Given the location and nature of the development it is not considered to be out of keeping with the character of the area.

Taking account of the design, scale and nature of the development, as detailed above, the proposal is considered to be acceptable. The proposal would not cause an adverse impact to the character or appearance of the area and would therefore be in accordance with policies 2 and 3 of the South East Lincolnshire Local Plan and Section 12 of the National Planning Policy Framework.

Impact on Residential Amenity/Land Users

Paragraph 130 of the National Planning Policy Framework (2023) states that development should create places that are safe, inclusive and accessible and which promote health and well-being, with a high standard of amenity for existing and future users; and where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine the quality of life or community cohesion and resilience.

Policies 2 and 3 of South East Lincolnshire Local Plan (2019) sets out that residential amenity and the relationship to existing development and land uses is a main consideration when making planning decisions.

Representation has been submitted with concerns regarding loss of light and privacy. The proposed extension is in excess of 40 metres away from the neighbouring dwelling opposite the application site. This distance is considered to be far enough away for the proposed extension not to be overbearing or cause loss of light.

With regards to loss of privacy, the proposed extension to the existing grain store is for agricultural purposes only and will not be used for residential purposes. Therefore, no loss of privacy should occur.

As detailed above, the scale and design of the proposal is considered to be such that there would be no significant or unacceptable impact on the residential amenities of the occupiers of adjacent properties or land users, when also taking account of the conditions recommended. As such, the proposal is considered to accord with the provisions of the Section 12 of the National Planning Policy Framework, and Policies 2 and 3 of the Local Plan.

Highway Safety and Parking

Section 9 of the National Planning Policy Framework (2023) specifically relates to 'Promoting sustainable transport'. Paragraph 111 of the National Planning Policy Framework (2023) advises that "development should only be prevented or refused on highways grounds if there would be an unacceptable impact on highway safety, or the residual cumulative impacts on the road network would be severe".

In respect of highway matters, Policy 2 details that proposals requiring planning permission for development will be permitted provided that sustainable development considerations are met, specifically in relation to access and vehicle generation. Policy 3 details that development proposals will demonstrate how accessibility by a choice of travel modes including the provision of public transport, public rights of way and cycle ways will be secured, where they are relevant to the proposal.

The access and parking arrangements remain unchanged. Although concerns have been raised about the condition and safety of the existing highway, the proposal is for an extension on an existing agricultural building. It is therefore considered that although there could be a minor increase in traffic, it would not be such an increase to warrant refusal of the application on highways grounds.

The proposal would therefore be acceptable and would not have an unacceptable adverse impact

on highway safety in accordance with Local Plan Policies 2, 3 and 36, and Section 9 of the National Planning Policy Framework.

Planning Balance

As detailed above, Section 38 (6) of the Town and Country Planning Act, as amended by the 2004 Act, requires that the Local Planning Authority makes decisions in accordance with the adopted Development Plan, unless material considerations indicate otherwise.

The proposal represents appropriate development within the countryside location. The development hereby proposed does not materially harm the character or appearance of the locality, or amenity of nearby residents, whilst conforming with the South East Lincolnshire Local Plan and the provisions of the National Planning policy Framework when viewed as a whole.

Conclusion

Taking the above considerations into account, the proposal is considered to be in accordance with policies 1, 2, 3, 4, and 36 (including Appendix 6) of the South East Lincolnshire Local Plan (SELLP) (2019), along with the identified sections contained within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPFF) (2023). The are no significant factors in this case that indicate against the proposal and outweigh the consideration in favour of the proposal and the policies referred to above.

It is recommended that the application is approved conditionally.

Additional Considerations

Public Sector Equality Duty

In making this decision the Authority must have regard to the public sector equality duty (PSED) under s.149 of the Equalities Act. This means that the Council must have due regard to the need (in discharging its functions) to:
A. Eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation and other conduct prohibited by the Act
B. Advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not. This may include removing or minimising disadvantages suffered by persons who share a relevant protected characteristic that are connected to that characteristic; taking steps to meet the special needs of those with a protected characteristic; encouraging participation in public life (or other areas where they are underrepresented) of people with a protected characteristic(s).
C. Foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not including tackling prejudice and promoting understanding.

The protected characteristics are age, disability, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation.

The PSED must be considered as a relevant factor in making this decision but does not impose a duty to achieve the outcomes in s.149. It is only one factor that needs to be considered, and may be balanced against other relevant factors.

It is not considered that the recommendation in this case will have a disproportionately adverse impact on a protected characteristic.

Human Rights

In making a decision, the Authority should be aware of and take into account any implications that may arise from the Human Rights Act 1998. Under the Act, it is unlawful for a public authority such as South Holland District Council to act in a manner that is incompatible with the European Convention on Human Rights. The Authority is referred specifically to Article 8 (right to respect for private and family life) and Article 1 of the First Protocol (protection of property).

It is not considered that the recommendation in this case interferes with local residents' right to respect for their private and family life, home and correspondence, except insofar as it is necessary to protect the rights and freedoms of others (in this case, the rights of the applicant). The Council is also permitted to control the use of property in accordance with the general public interest and the recommendation is considered to be a proportionate response to the submitted application based

on the considerations set out in this report.

Recommendation

Based on the assessment detailed above, it is recommended that the proposal should be approved under Delegated Authority.