

DECISION DELEGATED TO HEAD OF PLANNING

Application No: H11-0520-25 **Applicant:** Mr & Mrs B Wenham
Proposal: Proposed Two Storey Extension
Location: 43 Garnsgate Road Long Sutton Spalding
Terminal Date: 24th July 2025

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
36	Vehicle and Cycle Parking
APPENDIX 6	Parking Standards

National Guidance

National Planning Policy Framework December 2024

Section 2 - Achieving sustainable development
Section 4 - Decision-making
Section 11 - Making effective use of land
Section 12 - Achieving well-designed places
Section 14 - Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change

National Guidance

Representations:

	Object	Support	No Obj.	Comments
PARISH COUNCIL	0	0	0	0
WARD MEMBER	0	0	0	0
HIGHWAYS & SUDS SUPPORT	0	0	0	1
SOUTH HOLLAND INTERNAL DRAINAGE BOARD	0	0	0	1

CASE OFFICER ASSESSMENT

Proposal

The application seeks full planning permission for the erection of a two-storey rear extension. The extension is proposed to be located on the south-western side of the dwelling. The extension is proposed to feature a gable end roof form, which measures 7.5m in height. The materials are proposed to match the materials on the dwelling within the site. A roof light is also proposed on the rear roof slope of the existing dwelling, and a first-floor window is proposed on the northern side elevation of the dwelling.

Site Description

The application site comprises land at 43 Garnsgate Road, Long Sutton. The site features a two storey detached dwelling.

The site is within the settlement limits of Long Sutton, as identified by the South East Lincolnshire Local Plan 2011-2036 (March 2019) and the accompanying policies map.

The site is mostly within Flood Zone 3, as identified by the Environment Agency's flood risk maps.

Relevant Planning History

No planning applications have previously been submitted within the site.

Consultation Responses

The responses received from consultees during the consultation period are summarised below. The responses can be viewed in their entirety on South Holland District Council's website.

Lincolnshire County Council - Highways and SUDS: No objections. The proposal is for a two storey extension to the rear. There will be no increase to bedroom numbers and there is no impact on the parking. The proposal will not have an adverse impact on the public highway.

South Holland Internal Drainage Board: I note that the applicant intends to dispose of rainwater/surface water via existing services. We recommend that you satisfy yourselves that the existing drainage system is in good condition, appropriately sized for the development and therefore are able to adequately drain the proposed extension, as per current building regulations. I note that the applicant has indicated to dispose of foul water from the development to an existing drainage system through treated foul inspection chambers from drawing Existing/Proposed Grd/First Floor Layouts - Drawing no 25/25/GR/03 (NiCAD Consultancy Services Ltd, March 2025). The applicant should satisfy themselves that this drainage system is sufficient and in good condition. If the applicant proposes to discharge treated foul water to a watercourse, consent would be required under Byelaw 3. 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. There are no Board maintained watercourses within or adjacent to the site boundary therefore Byelaw 10 does not apply

Long Sutton Parish Council: No response received.

Cllr A C Tennant: No response received.

Cllr J Tyrell: No response received.

Cllr D J Wilkinson: No response received.

Public Representations

This application has been advertised in accordance with the Development Procedure Order and the

Council's Statement of Community Involvement. In this instance, no letters of representation have been received.

Key Planning Considerations

Development Plan

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

The adopted South East Lincolnshire Local Plan 2011-2036, adopted March 2019 (SELLP), is 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, December 2024 (NPPF) are also a material consideration in the determination of planning applications, alongside adopted Supplementary Planning Documents.

There are no adopted Neighbourhood Plans for the area within which the site is located.

The main issues and considerations in this case include the following:

- Principle of Development;
- Design and Visual Impact;
- Impact on Amenity;
- Flood Risk;
- Biodiversity Net Gain.

These matters are assessed in turn below.

Principle of Development

Policy 1 of the Local Plan sets out the settlement hierarchy in respect of delivering sustainable development, which 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 need, whilst making more sustainable use of land, and to minimise the loss of high-quality agricultural plots by developing in sustainable locations and at appropriate densities.

Policy 1 expresses this sustainable hierarchy 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 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.

The site is within the defined settlement of Long Sutton which is a Main Service Centre. Policy 1 sets out that development in this type of settlement 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. In this case, the proposal solely relates to the extension of an existing dwelling and the insertion of a roof light on the rear roof slope. Therefore, the principle of such development is appropriate, comprising an appropriate form of development for the location. This is provided the design of the extension is suitable in terms of its visual and amenity impact and other material considerations.

Design and Visual Impact

Paragraph 135 of the NPPF states that new development should function well and add to the overall quality of the area and should be visually attractive as a result of good architecture and appropriate landscaping.

Policy 2 of the 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.

Policy 3 accords with the provisions of Section 12 of the NPPF, 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.

The existing dwelling comprises a detached two-storey dwelling, located to the south-west of Garnsgate Road. There is a mixture of house types along Garnsgate Road, including two storey dwellings and bungalows. Most of the dwellings are detached and set back from the road frontage. The nearest dwellings to the site are two-storey detached dwellings featuring a mixture of gable and hipped roof forms. Therefore, there is no strict uniformity within the street scene.

The extension would be located on the rear elevation of the dwelling, to the south-west. The extension is proposed to measure 2.5m by 7.2m, replacing an existing single storey conservatory. The extension is proposed to feature a gable end roof form, corresponding with the main dwelling which also features a gable roof form. The ridgeline of the extension is proposed to measure 7.5m in height, whereas the main dwelling measures 8.4m in height. The height of the eaves would match the eaves of the main dwelling, which would help to integrate the extension. The extension is proposed to be the same width as the main dwelling and as such, the extension could be partly visible from the street scene. As the extension would not be as tall as the main dwelling, the scale and siting of the extension is considered to be suitable as the extension would be proportionate and subservient to the main dwelling.

It is proposed that the materials on the extension would match the main dwelling. The matching materials would help integrate the extension with the main dwelling, ensuring that the visual impact within the street scene is acceptable.

A roof light is proposed on the rear roof slope of the dwelling. The roof light would not be visible from the street scene and the visual impact of the roof light is nonetheless acceptable.

A first-floor window is proposed on the northern side elevation to connect to an en-suite bathroom. The roof light would be partly visible from the street scene, however, there are numerous first floor side windows on nearby dwellings and the visual impact of the window is considered to be acceptable.

The visual impact of the proposed development is therefore acceptable. The proposed development would not cause an adverse impact to the character or appearance of the area and would therefore accord with Policies 2 and 3 of the Local Plan and Section 12 of the NPPF.

Impact on Amenity

Paragraph 135 of the NPPF 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 Local Plan set out that residential amenity and the relationship to existing development and land uses is a main consideration when making planning decisions.

Due to the scale and siting of the extension, the extension would not result in an unacceptable degree of overshadowing.

No additional windows are proposed on the side elevations of the extension. A window is proposed on the side elevation of the dwelling at the first floor level which is proposed to be connected to an en-suite bathroom. It is considered appropriate to include a condition requiring this window to be obscure glazed in the interests of maintaining privacy between the site and 45 Garnsgate Road, which is the nearest dwelling to the north of the site.

The only dwelling that is located to the rear of the site is Celey House, which is approximately 80m from the existing rear elevation of 43 Garnsgate Road. Therefore, there is a suitable separation distance between the proposed rear extension and Celey House and as such, the proposal would not result in an unacceptable degree of overlooking with Celey House.

Therefore, the impact of the proposed development on the amenity of neighbouring properties and

future occupants would be acceptable. As such, the proposed development accords with Policies 2 and 3 of the Local Plan and Section 12 of the NPPF.

Flood Risk

The site is located within Flood Zone 3. The site is not located within a hazard rating area, as identified by the South East Lincolnshire Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA). The SFRA categorises various areas within the district under hazard ratings and the SFRA sets out guidance and recommended mitigation measures for different types of development within each of the hazard rating areas. In this case the site is partly within a 'Danger to Most' area and partly within a 'Danger to Some' area. However, the SFRA does not identify any specific mitigation measures for householder applications. It is not considered that the development would result in any increased flood risk either within the site or on any surrounding land. The development is therefore acceptable in terms of its flood risk impact.

Biodiversity Net Gain

Schedule 7A of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (inserted by the Environment Act 2021) requires developers to deliver a minimum of 10% Biodiversity Net Gain using standardized biodiversity units measured by statutory biodiversity metrics. This is often referred to as the mandatory requirements for Biodiversity Net Gain.

"Under the statutory framework for biodiversity net gain, subject to some exceptions, every grant of planning permission is deemed to have been granted subject to the condition that the biodiversity gain objective is met ("the biodiversity gain condition"). This objective is for development to deliver at least a 10% increase in biodiversity value relative to the pre-development biodiversity value of the onsite habitat. This increase can be achieved through onsite biodiversity gains, registered offsite biodiversity gains or statutory biodiversity credits".

The biodiversity gain condition is a pre-commencement condition. This relates to a condition that seeks, once planning permission has been granted, a Biodiversity Gain Plan that must be submitted and approved by the planning authority before commencement of the development, alongside the need to submit a Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan.

The effect of Paragraph 13 of Schedule 7A to the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 is that planning permission is deemed to have been granted subject to the "biodiversity gain condition".

The effect of this "biodiversity gain condition" is that development granted by this notice must not begin unless:

- (a) a Biodiversity Gain Plan has been submitted to the planning authority, and
- (b) the planning authority has approved the plan, or
- (c) the development is exempt from the biodiversity gain condition.

For applications that are submitted prior to the introduction of this requirement, the development would be exempt from the mandatory 10% requirement and as such, the Biodiversity Gain Condition would not apply. However, this application was submitted following the introduction of this legislation. As such, unless comprising development that is exempt from this mandatory Biodiversity Net Gain (10%), a condition would be required, as mandatorily set. When taking the above into account, the development in this instance the application is exempt from the statutory 10% Biodiversity Net Gain requirements.

Planning Balance

As detailed above, Section 38 (6) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, as amended, requires that the Local Planning Authority makes decisions in accordance with the adopted Development Plan, unless material considerations indicate otherwise. The development hereby proposed does not materially harm the character or appearance of the locality, or amenity of nearby residents. The proposed development therefore accords with the Local Plan and the NPPF. In this instance, there are no material considerations that weigh against the proposal and as such, the planning balance is in favour of the development.

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.

Conclusion

Taking the above considerations into account, the proposal is considered to accord with Policies 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the Local Plan, along with the identified sections contained within the NPPF. There 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.

Recommendation

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