DECISION DELEGATED TO HEAD OF PLANNING

Application No:	**H13-0931-25**	**Applicant:**	**Mr M Jarrett**
Proposal:	Proposed storage building		
Location:	Seas End Hall Hall Lane Moulton Seas End		
Terminal Date:	5th May 2026		

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
28	The Natural Environment
29	The Historic Environment

National Guidance

National Planning Policy Framework December 2024

Section 12 - Achieving well-designed places
Section 16 - Conserving and enhancing the historic environment

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
OTHER STATUTORY BODIES	0	0	0	1

CASE OFFICER ASSESSMENT

Proposal

This planning application is for the erection of a storage building on the grounds of Seas End Hall, Hall Lane, Moulton Seas End.

The proposed structure is a independent, free standing timber clad black barn style outbuilding featuring brick dwarf wall and eternit slate roof, as well as 3x roller shutter doors

Site Description

Seas End Hall is a grade II listed Georgian Manor house, situated on an extensive plot, featuring a number of outbuildings.

Historic England describe the building like so:

"Farmhouse. Early C19. Red brick. Hipped slate roof with 4 stacks to rear. 2 storeys, 3 bay front with 3 steps leading up to the central doorway with pilastered, semi-circular headed doorcase, ornate traceried fanlight and panelled door. Doorway flanked by single 3 light plain sashes, with 3 glazing bar sashes above. All the sashes with segmental heads. Tall two and a half storey wing to rear."

The site is on a very large plot and therefore can effectively be considered to be set in open countryside, with no adjacent development of any meaningful contribution to the building's setting.

History

H13-1044-15

Change of use of agricultural land to formal gardens, paddocks and cricket pitch. Approved 13-06-16.

H13-0059-25

Alterations and refurbishment of dwelling, stable block and coach house. Approved 08-04-25.

H13-0069-25

Replacement of existing grey cement render to lime render to external & internal walls. Approved 08-04-25.

H13-0186-25

Removal of incorrect and poorly refurbished materials from walls and floors and replace with breathable materials, removal of fireplaces and timber and concrete tiles/floors to ground floor. Approved 28-05-25

H13-0187-25

Removal of existing modern radiators and replace with new radiators and pipework, removal of first floor wall. Approved 01-10-25

H13-0198-25

Removal of lime wash from basement beams and treatment for rotten and infected timbers. Approved 01-10-25

H13-0342-25

Repairs and refurbishment of windows and doors including replacement of handles and locks and

repointing of main house and coach house. Approved 01-10-25

Consultation Responses

LCC Historic Places Team

No further archaeological input required.

LCC - Lead Local Highways and Flood Authority

No objections.

South Holland IDB

Submitted a letter outlining the owners' responsibility to comply with the board's bylaws. The letter can be found in the documents associated with this application.

Key Planning Considerations

The main issues and considerations in this case are (but are not limited to):
- Principle of Development and Sustainability
- Impact on Neighbouring Residents/Land Users/Land Uses
- Highway Safety and Parking
- Flooding Risk Considerations
- Heritage Considerations

Evaluation

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.

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 December 2024) 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.

Principle of Development

Policy 1 of the SELLP 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 countryside and as such development shall only be permitted when 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.

As the proposal is within the curtilage of an existing dwelling and all works would be subservient to

the host, the principle of development is considered acceptable.

Heritage Impact

Section 16 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 requires the local planning authority to have special regard to the desirability of preserving listed buildings, their setting, or any features of special architectural or historic interest which they possess.

Section 66 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 requires decision makers to have special regard to the desirability of preserving listed buildings or their settings or any features of special architectural or historic interest which they possess as well as the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of conservation areas. Any adverse effect on a heritage asset, even if slight or minor, would not preserve the asset or its setting.

Furthermore, the importance of considering the impact of development on the significance of designated heritage assets is expressed in the National Planning Policy Framework (2024) (NPPF). The NPPF advises that development and alterations to designated assets and their settings can cause harm. These policies ensure the protection and enhancement of the historic buildings and environments. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to or better reveal the significance should be treated favourably.

Section 16 of the National Planning Policy Framework (2024) states that "When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance".

As such, Para. 213 of the NPPF sets out that where proposals could lead to 'substantial harm' to a grade II listed designated heritage asset, clear and convincing justification should be necessary and that this justification should be exceptional.

Para. 214 of the NPPF then goes on to confirm that where a proposal would lead to substantial harm to a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm, or that all of the following apply

"a) The nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and
b) No viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and
c) Conservation by grant-funding or some form of not for profit, charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and
d) The harm of loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use."

Finally, Policy 29 of the South East Lincolnshire Local Plan (2019) (SELLP) confirms that in order to respect South Holland's historical legacy all proposals shall conserve and enhance the character and appearance of designated heritage assets. Additionally, Section A of that policy confirms that proposals to change the use of a Listed Building or to alter or extend such a building will be granted where the Local Planning Authority is satisfied that the proposal is in the interest of the building's preservation and does not involve activities or alterations prejudicial to the special architectural or historic interest of the Listed Building or its setting.

With the above in mind, the Local Planning Authority considers that the proposal does not represent a form of harm. The proposed outbuilding, whilst within the setting of historic outbuildings, proposes a structure that is of a relatively inoffensive design commensurate with a modern outbuilding, situated amongst a slew of outbuildings dating from various periods throughout the C19th and C20th, utilising high quality materials, namely shiplap black boarding and dwarf brick plinth wall. Moreover, the proposed structure is situated adjacent only to the much later, C20th outbuilding block, outside of the effective setting area of the larger, more significant and historic stable block. Whilst large, the design is acceptable in quality, albeit not remarkable. Therefore, rather than adding to the significance of the site, it shall preserve it by lack of harmful impact.

The proposal is therefore considered to be in accordance with Section 16 of the NPPF, and Policy 29 of the SELLP.

Impact on neighbouring land users

Paragraph 135 of the National Planning Policy Framework (December 2024) 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.

In this instance, no material risk of harm to the amenity of neighbouring land users is identified. The proposal site is an extremely large plot, meaning that the proposed structure, situated within the centre of the plot is characterised by very significant separation distances between itself and any site boundaries. Moreover, the structure is only a single storey in height, and not seeking consent for any above-ground-floor windows. Therefore, there is no material undue risk to the use of adjacent plots.

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. As such, the proposal is considered to accord with the provisions of the Section 12 of the National Planning Policy Framework (December 2024), and Policies 2 and 3 of the South East Lincolnshire Local Plan (2019).

Highway Safety and Parking

Section 9 of the National Planning Policy Framework (December 2024) specifically relates to 'Promoting sustainable transport'. Paragraph 116 of the National Planning Policy Framework (December 2024) 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, following mitigation, would be severe, taking into account all reasonable future scenarios".

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.

Further, Policy 36, to be read in conjunction with Appendix 6, of the South East Lincolnshire Local Plan (2019), sets out minimum vehicle parking standards and requires at least two spaces for dwellings of up to three bedrooms and three spaces for dwellings with four or more bedrooms.

The Local Planning Authority does not consider there to be any undue material risk to local highway safety or parking provision on site. The proposal is for a domestic outbuilding, that, whilst built on an area currently occupied by driveway, should not materially harm the availability of parking on site, as the property already enjoys substantial parking facilities, and the proposal is deemed not to cause any notable increases in traffic generation.

The proposal would therefore be acceptable and would not have an unacceptable adverse impact on highway safety in accordance with Policies 2, 3 and 36 the South East Lincolnshire Local Plan (2019), and Section 9 of the National Planning Policy Framework (December 2024).

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 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 is exempt from the statutory 10% Biodiversity Net Gain requirements by virtue of being a householder application.

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 proposal represents appropriate development within a domestic plot. The development hereby proposed does not materially harm the character or appearance of the locality or adjacent historic assets, or amenity of nearby residents, and provides adequate parking, whilst conforming with the South East Lincolnshire Local Plan (2019) and the provisions of the National Planning Policy Framework (December 2024) when viewed as a whole.

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

For the reasons listed above, this application is deemed to be in accordance with Policies 1, 2, 3, 4, 28 and 29 of the SELLP in addition to Sections 12, 15 and 16 of the NPPF.

The application is therefore recommended for approval.