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# TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990

# PRIOR NOTIFICATION

**Reference:** H16-0066-25 **Date of Decision:** 7th March 2025

**Applicant:** Mr & Mrs M Dixon
Berkely House
Birds Drove
Surfleet
Spalding
PE11 2BE

**Location:** 12 Hannam Boulevard Spalding

**Description:** Proposed flat roofed single storey extension to rear of dwelling

## South Holland District Council hereby give notice that permission has been GRANTED (or equivalent) subject to the following condition(s):

1 This development must be carried out in accordance with the information supplied on the application form and in accordance with all other relevant limitations and conditions which apply to rear extensions, as set out in Class A of the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 2015 (or any Order or Statutory Instrument revoking and re-enacting that Order).

Details of which can be found at www.planningportal.gov.uk.

The determined plans are:

Site Location Plan
3561-4 Site Plan as Proposed
3561-3 Rev A Plan as Proposed

Notes:

The applicant is reminded that materials used in any exterior work of the proposed house extension must be of a similar appearance to those used in the construction of the exterior of the existing dwelling. This will include the use of any render, which must be of a similar appearance to those used in the construction of the exterior of the existing dwelling. This is one of the requirements of paragraph A.2(a) of Class A of the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 2015 (or any Order or Statutory Instrument revoking and re-enacting that Order).

**Biodiversity Net Gain**

The applicant's attention is drawn to the following Biodiversity Net Gain requirement.

The effect of Paragraph 13 of Schedule 7A of 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 guidance on the contents, in respect of the details that must be submitted and agreed by the Local Planning Authority, prior to the commencement of the consented development, please see the GOV.uk website and Planning Practice Guidance.

Statutory exemptions and transitional arrangements

There are statutory exemptions and transitional arrangements which mean that the biodiversity gain condition does not always apply. These can be found at Paragraph: 003 Reference ID: 74-003-20240214 of the Planning Practice Guidance, which can be found at
https://www.gov.uk/guidance/biodiversity-net-gain.

Based on the information available and submitted in support of this application, the Local Planning Authority considers that the development hereby permitted is exempt and therefore will not require the approval of a biodiversity gain plan, prior to the commencement of development; with the development comprising a statutory exemption as listed below: -

- Prior approval applications are not required to demonstrate biodiversity net gain.

As such, the development hereby permitted will not be subject to the biodiversity gain condition.

Irreplaceable habitat

If the onsite habitat includes irreplaceable habitat (within the meaning of the Biodiversity

Gain Requirements (Irreplaceable Habitat) Regulations 2024) there are additional requirements for the content and approval of Biodiversity Gain Plans.

For clarity the LPA do not consider that irreplaceable habitats are present at this site.

The Biodiversity Gain Plan must include, in addition to information about steps taken or to be taken to minimise any adverse effect of the development on the habitat, information on arrangements for compensation for any impact the development has on the biodiversity of the irreplaceable habitat.

The planning authority can only approve a Biodiversity Gain Plan if satisfied that the adverse effect of the development on the biodiversity of the irreplaceable habitat is minimised and appropriate arrangements have been made for the purpose of compensating for any impact which do not include the use of biodiversity credits.

Effect of Section 73(2D) of the 1990 Act

Under Section 73(2D) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended) where

(a) a biodiversity gain plan was approved in relation to the previous planning permission ("the earlier biodiversity gain plan"), and

(b) the conditions subject to which the planning permission is granted:

(i) do not affect the post-development value of the onsite habitat as specified in the earlier biodiversity gain plan, and

(ii) in the case of planning permission for a development where all or any part of the onsite habitat is irreplaceable habitat within the meaning of regulations made under paragraph 18 of Schedule 7A, do not change the effect of the development on the biodiversity of that onsite habitat (including any arrangements made to compensate for any such effect) as specified in the earlier biodiversity gain plan.

- the earlier biodiversity gain plan is regarded as approved for the purposes of paragraph 13 of Schedule 7A of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended) in relation to the planning permission.



**Phil Norman**
**Assistant Director - Planning and Strategic Infrastructure**
**South Holland District Council**

**BUILDING REGULATIONS:**
This decision refers only to planning permission as granted under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. The works that you are proposing may also require Building Regulations and this planning

permission does not give authority under Building Regulations to commence work. Please contact the Building Control section for further information on 01775 764557 or bcadmin@sholland.gov.uk

# RIGHTS OF APPEAL

## Appeals to the Secretary of State

If you are aggrieved by the decision of your Local Planning Authority to refuse permission for the proposed development or grant consent subject to conditions, then you can appeal to the Secretary of State under Section 78 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 or Section 20 of the Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

## Timescales for appealing

The deadlines for appeals are calculated from the **date of decision** and are as follows for the types of applications below:

| 12 Weeks | 6 Months | 8 Weeks |
|---|---|---|
| Householder Applications | Planning Permission | Consent to Display Adverts |
| Minor Commercial Development | Listed Building Consent | |
| Agricultural Determinations | Other Prior Approval Applications | |
| Householder Prior Approval Applications | | |

https://www.gov.uk/appeal-householder-planning-decision

https://www.gov.uk/appeal-planning-decision

If you intend to submit an appeal that you would like examined by inquiry then you must notify the Local Planning Authority and Planning Inspectorate (inquiryappeals@planning inspectorate.gov.uk) at least 10 days before submitting the appeal. Further details are on GOV.UK.

## Enforcement Notices

If an enforcement notice was served prior to the planning application being determined then the deadline for appealing is 28 days from the date of the **planning refusal**.

If an enforcement notice is served after the planning application is determined then the deadline for appealing is 28 days from the date of the **enforcement notice** OR **the timescales stated above for each application type** from the date of the planning refusal - whichever is sooner.

Appeals can be made online at: https://www.gov.uk/planning-inspectorate. If you are unable to access the online appeal form, please contact the Planning Inspectorate to obtain a paper copy of the appeal form on tel: 0303 444 5000.

The Secretary of State can allow a longer period for giving notice of an appeal but will not normally be prepared to use this power unless there are special circumstances which excuse the delay in

giving notice of appeal.

The Secretary of State need not consider an appeal if it seems to the Secretary of State that the Local Planning Authority could not have granted planning permission for the proposed development or could not have granted it without the conditions they imposed, having regard to the statutory requirements, to the provisions of any development order and to any directions given under the order.

## Purchase Notices

If either the Local Planning Authority or the Secretary of State refuses permission to develop land or grant it subject to conditions the owner may claim that he can neither put the land to a reasonably beneficial use in its existing state nor can he render the land capable of a reasonably beneficial use by the carrying out of any development which has been or would be permitted.

In these circumstances the owner may serve a purchase notice on the Council in whose area the land is situated. This notice will require the Council to purchase his interest in the land in accordance with the provisions of the Part VI of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 or Section 32 of the Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

## Compensation

In certain circumstances compensation may be claimed from the Local Planning Authority if permission is refused or granted subject to conditions by the Secretary of State on appeal or on reference of the application to him.

These circumstances are set out in Section 114 and related provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 and Section 27 of the Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.