STAFFORDSHIRE moorlands DISTRICT COUNCIL

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Mr Andrew Bailey
MAC Architectural Design Ltd
Moorland House 123 Moorland Road
Stoke On Trent
ST6 1JD

Mr Titterton
Moorside Farm
Clamgoose Lane
Kingsley
ST10 2EG

Application no: SMD/2020/0643

Determined on: 09/07/2021

Town and Country Planning Act 1990
Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2015 (as Amended)

FULL PERMISSION FOR DEVELOPMENT

This permission does not carry any approval or consent which may be required under any enactment, bylaw, order or regulation (e.g. in relation to Building Regulations or the Diversion of Footpaths etc) other than Section 57 of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1990.

Location of Development:
Moorside Farm Clamgoose Lane Kingsley Staffordshire ST10 2EG

Description of Development:
Minor changes to fenestration, re siting Utility 225 mm towards South Elevation and Siting room/bedroom 788 mm towards North Elevation in relation to Condition 2 of SMD/2020/0237

In pursuance of their power under the above mentioned Act, Staffordshire Moorlands District Council Planning Authority, **HEREBY GRANTS PLANNING PERMISSION** for the development described above subject to the following condition(s):

1. The development shall commence within 3 years of the date of planning permission SMD/2020/0237.

Reason:- To comply with the provisions of Section 51 of the Town and Country Planning, Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act, 2004.

2. The development hereby approved shall be carried out in accordance with the following submitted plans and subject to the following conditions and/or modifications:-

Location Plan Rev A dated 25.09.2020.

1593-01
1593-08 Rev B

1593-09 Rev B
1593-14 Rev A

Reason:- For the avoidance of doubt and in the interests of proper planning and in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework.

3. Notwithstanding the provisions of the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 2015 (or any order revoking and re-enacting that order with or without modification), no development as specified in Part 1 Class(es) A, AA, B, C, D, E, F, G and H and/or Part 2 Class(es) A, B and C and/or Part 20 'Construction of New Dwellinghouses' , other than those expressly authorised by this permission, shall be carried out without express planning permission first being obtained from the Local Planning Authority.

Reason:- To enable the Local Planning Authority to control the development and so safeguard the character and visual amenities of the area as well as the design of the dwelling and to avoid circumvention of Green Belt policy considerations.

4. Prior to the commencement of construction of the dwelling house hereby approved, the existing dwelling on the site shall be demolished and removed from the site in its entirety.

Reason:- The application is for a new build dwelling in the Green Belt where replacement buildings are listed as one of the NPPF paragraph number 145 exceptions. The addition of a second dwelling within this site would constitute inappropriate development.

5. Notwithstanding approved plan reference 1593-14 Rev A, the dwelling hereby approved shall be constructed using Staffordshire Blue plain clay tiles and Ibstock, Ivanhoe Cottage Blend bricks. Indian stone shall be used for the patio/pedestrian areas and the drive surfaced with black tarmacadam with a natural stone cobble perimeter edge unless any alternative materials are submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason:- To ensure that the external appearance of the development is satisfactory

6. The development hereby permitted shall not be occupied until all boundary details have been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The approved details shall be completed prior to the occupation of any of the buildings on the site and retained for the lifetime of the development.

Reason:- To provide adequate privacy and an acceptable external appearance.

7. Prior to first occupation of the dwelling hereby permitted, details of all external soil pipes (including appearance, location and materials) shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The development shall then be carried out in full accordance with the approved details and retained for the lifetime of the development.

Reason:- In the interests of good design.

8. Unless prior permission has been obtained in writing from the Local Planning Authority, all noisy activities shall be restricted to the following times of operations.

- 08:00 - 18:00 hours (Monday to Friday);
- 08:00 - 13:00 hours (Saturday)
- No working is permitted on Sundays or Bank Holidays.

In this instance a noisy activity is defined as any activity (for instance, but not restricted to, building construction/demolition operations, refurbishing and landscaping) which generates noise that is audible at the site boundary.

Reason:- To avoid the risk of disturbance.

9. The development hereby permitted shall be carried out in accordance with the Construction and Environmental Method Statement (received by the council via email of 5th July 2021). There shall also be an adequate water supply on site via mains connection, delivery vehicles shall have wheel washing facilities and dusty loads leaving site will be sheeted. Any alteration/s to these details shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority prior to any deviation from them.

Reason:- To protect the amenities of the area.

10. The development hereby permitted shall be undertaken in accordance with the Sladen Associates (Environmental and Geotechnical Consultants) report dated 25th January- 2021. Any alteration/s to these details shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority prior to any deviation from them.

Reason:- To ensure that the proposed development meets the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework in that all potential risks to human health, controlled waters and wider environment are known and where necessary dealt with via remediation and or management of those risks.

11. In the event that contamination, including surface coal measures, is found at any time when carrying out the approved development it must be reported in writing immediately to the Local Planning Authority. Development shall not commence further until an initial investigation and risk assessment has been completed in accordance with a scheme to be agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority to assess the nature and extent of any contamination on the site. If the initial site risk assessment indicates that potential risks exists to any identified receptors, development shall not commence until a detailed remediation scheme to bring the site to a condition suitable for the intended use by removing unacceptable risks to human health, buildings and other property, and the natural and historical environment has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. Following completion of

measures identified in the approved remediation scheme and prior to bringing the development into first use, a verification report that demonstrates the effectiveness of the remediation carried shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason:- To ensure that the proposed development meets the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework in that all potential risks to human health, controlled waters and wider environment are known and where necessary dealt with via remediation and or management of those risks.

12. Prior to bringing the development into first use, all soils used for/in the proposed garden/ soft landscaping areas shall be tested for contamination and assessed for their suitability for the proposed use. Prior to sampling, a suitable methodology for testing the soil shall be submitted to and agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority and shall include the sampling frequency, testing schedules, and criteria against which the analytical results will be assessed. The results of the soil tests shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. If soil results indicates that a potential risks exists, a detailed remediation strategy to bring the site to a condition suitable for the intended use shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The approved remediation shall be carried out prior to the first occupation of the development.

Reason:- To ensure that the proposed development meets the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework in that all potential risks to human health, controlled waters and wider environment are known and where necessary dealt with via remediation and or management of those risks.

13. Any waste material associated with the demolition or construction shall not be burnt on site but shall be kept securely for removal to prevent escape into the environment.

Reason:- To protect the amenities of the area.

14. The foul drainage from the proposed development shall be discharged to a system which meets the requirements of British Standard (BS) 6297:2007+A1:2008 Code of practice for the design and installation of drainage fields for use in wastewater treatment.

a) There shall be no connection to any watercourse or land drainage system and no part of the soak away system shall be situated within 10 metres of any ditch or watercourse.

b) Porosity tests shall be carried out to demonstrate their suitable subsoil and adequate land area is available and the results shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason:- To prevent pollution of the water environment.

15. The planting scheme shown on 'Site Plan' Drawing reference 1593-09-Revision B shall

be fully implemented before the end of the first available dormant season (November to February inclusive) following completion of the development hereby approved. Any trees, shrubs, herbaceous plants and grass planted in accordance with this landscaping scheme shall be properly maintained for a period of 5 years following planting. Any plants which within this period are damaged, become diseased, die, are removed or otherwise fail to establish shall be replaced during the next suitable season.

Reason:- In the interests of visual amenity and biodiversity enhancement.

16. The development hereby approved shall be carried out in accordance with the bat mitigation measures outlined within section 5 of the Bat and Bird Presence/Absence Survey Dated 14th October 2019 by Evolution Ecology. Figures 6, 7 and 8 of that report shall be amended to reflect the design hereby approved and an amended version of those drawings shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority prior to any works taking place above damp proof course level. Development shall take place in accordance with the amended drawings.

Reason:- In the interests of species protection.

Informatives

1. The application has been assessed against adopted Development Plan policies (including paragraph 38 of the National Planning Policy Framework - February 2019) and any other material considerations. As the application is acceptable (following on from amendments made after a dismissed appeal) there was no need for any negotiation and accordingly a sustainable form of development is approved.

2. Attention is drawn to condition number 3 of this approval, the effect of which is to withdraw Permitted Development rights in respect of development which would otherwise not require planning permission. You are advised to contact the Local Planning Authority Development Control Section telephone 0345 605 3013 before undertaking any other development in the future in order to ascertain whether planning permission is required.

. Please be aware that the responsibility for safe development and secure occupancy of the site rests with the developer.

- Any approved noise scheme and measurements should pay due regard to British Standard BS8233: Sound insulation and noise reduction for buildings (Code of Practice), ProPG: Planning & Noise Professional Practice Guidance on Planning & Noise New Residential Development, BS4142:2014 Methods for rating and assessing industrial or commercial sound and/or the Building Regulations 2010 Document E or other appropriate guidance.

- Information on Coal Mining Risk Assessment can be found on the UK government Website: https://www.gov.uk/guidance/planning-applications-coal-mining-risk-assessments

- Advice on controlling flies and light can be found in: Statutory Nuisance from Insects and Artificial Light (defra 2005) available as a free download http://archive.defra.gov.uk/environment/quality/local/legislation/cnea/documents/statnuisance.pdf

- During any demolition and construction activities (including landscaping) the contractor shall take all reasonable steps to prevent dust formation and prevent any dust formed from leaving the site boundary.

- The control of dust and emissions from construction and demolition Best Practice Guidance, produced by the greater London councils http://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/BPGcontrolofdustandemissions.pdf

- Building Research Establishment Guidance Document 'Control of Dust from Construction and Demolition Activities' (BR456)

- If required, contamination risk assessments shall be carried out in accordance with UK policy and with the procedural guidance relating to the contaminated land regime, and should be in accordance with Planning Policy Statement 23 and the CLR Report Series 1-12.

- Submission of reports should also be made to the Environment Agency for comment with regard to their remit to protect ground and surface waters from pollution and their obligations relating to contaminated land.

- The Local Planning Authority will determine the acceptability of reports on the basis of the information made available to it. Please be aware that should a risk of harm from contamination remain post development, where the applicant had prior knowledge of the contamination, the applicant is likely to be liable under Part II (a) of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 and as such become and "appropriate person". In this event the applicant will be lawfully responsible to remove the risk posed by the contamination.

- Equally if during any site works a pathway for any contaminant on site is created and humans, waters, property or ecological systems are exposed to this, the applicant or those acting on behalf of the applicant will be liable under part II (a) of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 if the risks are not adequately addressed during the site redevelopment.

- During investigation and remediation works the applicant and those acting on behalf of the applicant must ensure that site workers, public property and the environment are protected against noise, dust, odour and fumes.

- The applicant is advised that should there be a requirement as part of the Remediation

Strategy to treat, reuse or remove contaminated material on the site, the Environment Agency must be consulted, as these activities may need to be licensed or permitted. Contaminated materials identified for removal off site must be disposed of in an appropriately licensed landfill site.

- Staffordshire Moorlands District Council is keen to liaise with all stakeholders involved in this application. As such, we recommend that a proposed scope of works is forwarded to the Environmental Protection Department and agreed in principle prior to site investigation works being undertaken. The Environmental Protection Department is also prepared to review draft copies of reports prior to final submission to the Planning Department in order to ensure that works undertaken are sufficient to discharge the contaminated land conditions.

4. Where development is proposed over areas of coal and past coal workings at shallow depth, The Coal Authority is of the opinion that applicants should consider wherever possible removing the remnant shallow coal. This will enable the land to be stabilised and treated by a more sustainable method; rather than by attempting to grout fill any voids and consequently unnecessarily sterilising the nation's asset. Prior extraction of surface coal requires an Incidental Coal Agreement from The Coal Authority. Further information can be found at: https://www.gov.uk/get-a-licence-for-coal-mining

5. Under the Coal Industry Act 1994 any intrusive activities, including initial site investigation boreholes, and/or any subsequent treatment of coal mine workings/coal mine entries for ground stability purposes require the prior written permission of The Coal Authority, since such activities can have serious public health and safety implications. Failure to obtain permission will result in trespass, with the potential for court action. It is recommended that you check with The Coal Authority prior to commencing any works. Application forms for Coal Authority permission and further guidance can be obtained from The Coal Authority's website at: https://www.gov.uk/get-a-permit-to-deal-with-a-coal-mine-onyour-property

6. The applicant/developer is advised of the fact that any planning permission given does not construe the right to divert, extinguish, close or obstruct any part of the public paths. For further information the applicant/developer should be advised to read section 7 of DEFRA's Rights of Way Circular (1/09). If it is found that any footpath does need diverting as part of these proposals, the applicant/developer would need to apply under section 257 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 to divert the footpaths to allow the development to commence.

It is important that users of the path are still able to exercise their public rights safely and that the paths are reinstated if any damage to the surface occurs as a result of the proposed development. The surface of the footpaths must be kept in a state of repair such that the public right to use it can be exercised safely and at all times. Heavy vehicular use can cause the way to become unsuitable for use and in some instances dangerous. The County Council advise that they have not received any application under Section 53 of the Wildlife and Countryside

Act 1981 to add or modify the Definitive Map of Public Rights of Way, which affects the land in question. It should be noted, however, that this does not preclude the possibility of the existence of a right of way at common law, or by virtue of a presumed dedication under Section 31 of the Highways Act 1980. It may, therefore, be necessary to make further local enquiries and seek legal advice in respect of any physically evident route affecting the land, or the apparent exercise of a right of way by members of the public.

7. In event that bats or bat droppings are encountered during the demolition work, all operations should be immediately ceased and advice obtained from an ecologically qualified bat specialist. Work should then continue only in accordance with the specialist advice obtained and with due reference to the law including the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 and the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

8. All wild birds including their nests and eggs are protected by law. It is an offence, with certain exceptions, to kill, injure or take wild birds or to take, damage, or destroy their nests or take or destroy their eggs. Site clearance and/or demolition cannot therefore take place where there are birds nesting. Typically this will be in the period mid February to mid August. As this development involves vegetation clearance and/or demolition and/or other activities which would be damaging to any nesting birds present the work should avoid the bird nesting season so far as possible. If such work is to take place in the nesting season an ecologist experienced in bird nesting habits should first be engaged to advise on and ensure that the intended work can legally take place.

9. The applicant/developer is reminded of the need for a Natural England EPS licence confirming works may take place legally.

X B.J. Haywood

Signed by: Ben Haywood

On behalf of Staffordshire Moorlands District Council

STAFFORDSHIRE moorlands DISTRICT COUNCIL

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NOTES

1. Approval under the Building Regulations may also be required. Advice in this respect can be obtained by contacting the Councils Building Control Section at BControl@staffsmoorlands.gov.uk

1. Where a vehicle is often driven across a grass verge or kerbed footway to and from premises adjoining a highway, the occupier of the premises may, be required to pay the cost of construction of a crossing, and/or may be required to comply with conditions, imposed by the Authority. You should contact the Highway Authority at Staffordshire County Council.

2. This consent is granted subject to conditions and it is the owner(s) and the person(s) responsible for the implementation of the development who will be fully responsible for their compliance throughout the development and beyond. An application will need to be made to discharge conditions and a fee is payable with the application. For more details please refer to our web site: www.staffsmoorlands.gov.uk If there is a condition that requires work to be carried out or details to be approved prior to the commencement of the development this is called a "condition precedent". The following should be noted with regards to conditions precedent:
   (a) If a condition precedent is not complied with, the whole of the development will be unauthorised and you may be liable to enforcement action.
   (b) Where a condition precedent is breached and the development is unauthorised, the only way to rectify the development is the submission of a new application.

3. Other conditions on this permission must also be complied with. Failure to comply with any condition may render the owner(s) and the person(s) responsible for the implementation of the development liable to enforcement action.

4. The permission is granted in strict accordance with the approved plans. It should be noted however that:
   (a) Any variation from the approved plans following commencement of the development irrespective of the degree of variation will constitute unauthorised development and may be liable to enforcement action.
   (b) Variation to the approved plans will require the submission of a new planning application.

5. If you are aggrieved by the decision of your local planning authority to refuse permission for the proposed development or to grant it subject to conditions, then you can appeal to the Secretary of State under section 78 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.

6. If the decision to refuse planning permission is for a householder application, and you want to appeal against your local planning authority's decision then you must do so within 12 weeks of the date of this notice.

7. If this is a decision to refuse planning permission for a minor commercial application, and you want to appeal against your local planning authority's decision then you must do so within 12 weeks of the date of this notice.

8. If this is a decision to refuse express consent for the display of an advertisement, if you want to appeal against your local planning authority's decision then you must do so within 8 weeks of the date of receipt of this notice.

9. If you want to appeal against your local planning authority's decision for any other type of development, including listed building consents then you must do so within 6 months of the date of this notice Appeals must be made using a form which you can get from the Secretary of State at Temple Quay House, 2 The Square, Temple Quay, Bristol BS1 6PN (Tel: 0303 444 5000) or online at https://acp.planninginspectorate.gov.uk

10. 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 a development order.

11. If either the local planning authority or the Secretary of State refuses permission to develop land or grants 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 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 (District Council, London Borough Council or Common Council of the City of London) 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 Part VI of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.