STAFFORDSHIRE moorlands DISTRICT COUNCIL

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Staffordshire

Application no: SMD/2023/0387

Determined on: 23/01/2024

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:
32 Godley Lane Dilhorne Staffordshire ST10 2PF

Description of Development:
Proposed demolition of existing workshop and erection of new build Residential property on Land Adjacent 32 Godley Lane.

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 hereby permitted shall be begun before the expiration of three years from the date of this permission.
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 complete accordance with the submitted amended plans and specifications as follows:-

22-044-04 Revision C received 1.12.23

22-044-05 Revision B received 1.12.23
22-044-06 Revision C received 1.12.23
22-044-01

Reason:-
To ensure that the development is carried out in accordance with the approved plans, for clarity and the avoidance of doubt.

3. Before any development above damp course level, details of all facing, roofing, fenestration,guttering and hard surfacing materials in terms of type, colour and texture shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority and the approved materials shall be used in the development.
Reason:-
In the interests of the character and appearance of the area.

4. Before the development is brought into use, new boundary treatments shall be provided in accordance with details to be submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority.
Reason:-
In the interests of the character and appearance of the area.

5. The development hereby approved shall not commence until drainage plans for the disposal of surface water and foul sewage have been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority in writing. The approved scheme shall be implemented in exact accordance with the approved details before the development is first brought into use.
Reason:-
To ensure that the development is provided with a satisfactory means of drainage as well as to reduce the risk of creating or exacerbating a flooding problem and to minimise the risk of pollution.

6. The development hereby permitted shall not be brought into use until soft landscaping and planting has been undertaken in accordance with a landscaping scheme to be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority and these works shall be carried out as approved. These details shall include:
- Planting plans
- Written specifications (including cultivation and other operations associated with plant and grass establishment)
- Schedules of plants, noting species, planting sizes and proposed numbers/densities where appropriate
- Implementation timetables
Reason:-
To ensure the appropriate landscape design and in the interests of the visual and residential amenities of the area.

7. The implemented planting scheme shall be subsequently properly maintained in accordance with good horticultural practice; any plants which are removed, die, become diseased or otherwise fail to establish within 5 years of planting shall be replaced during the next available planting season and the replacements themselves shall then be properly maintained.
Reason:-
To ensure the appropriate landscape design and in the interests of the visual and residential amenities of the area.

8. 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 further development as specified in Part 1 Class(es) A, B, and E shall be undertaken 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 and to protect the residential amenities of neighbouring residents.

9. The development hereby permitted shall not be brought into use until the parking area has been provided in a bound and porous material and in accordance with the approved Drawing No. 22/044/04-C. The parking area shall thereafter be retained unobstructed as a parking area for the lifetime of the development.
Reason:-
In the interests of highway safety

10. Before the development is brought into use,the existing access made redundant as a consequence of the demolition of the existing buildings shall be permanently closed and the access crossing reinstated as footway with full height kerbs.
Reason:-
In the interests of highway safety

11. Notwithstanding any details shown on the approved plans no development shall be commenced until revised access details indicating the following have been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority:
- access constructed as a dropped crossing of the footway with extent of dropped crossing required at carriageway edge.
The development shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details
Reason:-
In the interests of highway safety

12. 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 to neighbouring dwellings from noise during unsocial hours.

13. The development shall be undertaken in accordance with the following measures:

1.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. All waste transfer records shall be retained for inspection by officers of the Local Planning Authority;
2.No activity hereby permitted shall cause dust to be emitted beyond the site boundary so as to adversely adjacent residential properties and/or other sensitive uses and/or the local environment. In the event dust is caused to escape the site boundary the activity shall be stopped until sufficient dust suppression has been undertaken to prevent further escape. There shall always be the appropriate means and sufficient water resources on site for dust suppression. These shall be made available for inspection when required by officers of the Local Planning Authority

Reason:-
To protect the amenities of the area during construction

14. Unless otherwise agreed by the Local Planning Authority, development other than that required to be carried out as part of an approved scheme of remediation must not commence until parts 1 and 2 of this condition have been complied with.

1. Site Characterisation
An investigation and risk assessment, in addition to any assessment provided with the planning application, must be completed in accordance with a scheme to assess the nature and extent of any contamination on the site, whether or not it originates on the site. The contents of the scheme shall be agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The investigation and risk assessment must be undertaken by competent persons and a written report of the findings must be submitted to and approved in writing by Local Planning Authority. The report of the findings must include:
(i) a survey of the extent, scale and nature of contamination;
(ii) an assessment of the potential risks to:
- human health,
- property (existing or proposed) including buildings, crops, livestock, pets, woodland and service lines and pipes,
- adjoining land,
- groundwaters and surface waters,

- ecological systems,
- archeological sites and ancient monuments;
(iii) an appraisal of remedial options, and proposal of the preferred option(s).
This must be conducted in accordance with DEFRA and the Environment Agency's 'Model Procedures for the Management of Land Contamination, CLR 11'.

2. Submission of Remediation Scheme
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 must be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The scheme must include all works to be undertaken, proposed remediation objectives and remediation criteria, timetable of works and site management procedures. The scheme must ensure that the site will not qualify as contaminated land under Part 2A of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 in relation to the intended use of the land after remediation.

3. Implementation of Approved Remediation Scheme
The approved remediation scheme must be carried out, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority prior to the first occupation of the development. The Local Planning Authority must be given two weeks written notification of commencement of the remediation scheme works. Following completion of measures identified in the approved remediation scheme, a verification report) that demonstrates the effectiveness of the remediation carried out must be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

4. Reporting of Unexpected Contamination
In the event that contamination is found at any time when carrying out the approved development that was not previously identified it must be reported in writing immediately to the Local Planning Authority. An investigation and risk assessment must be undertaken in accordance with the requirements of part 1 of this condition, and where remediation is necessary a remediation scheme must be prepared in accordance with the requirements of part 2 of this condition. Following completion of measures identified in the approved remediation scheme a verification report must be prepared, in accordance with part 3 of this condition.

15. No top soil is to be imported to the site until it has been tested for contamination and assessed for its suitability for the proposed development, a suitable methodology for testing this material shall be submitted to and agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority prior to the soils being imported onto site. The methodology shall include the sampling frequency, testing schedules, criteria against which the analytical results will be assessed (as determined by the risk assessment) and source material information. The analysis shall then be carried out and validatory evidence 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.

16. Any external lighting which is to be incorporated into this site in connection to this application shall not increase the pre-existing illuminance at the adjoining light sensitive locations when the light(s) is(are) in operation. Details of all external lighting to be installed at the site shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority prior to their installation and the works shall be carried out in full accordance with the agreed details.
Reason:-
To protect the local amenities of the local residents by reason of excess of illuminance.

17. No development shall commence (excluding demolition) until;

a) a scheme of intrusive investigations has been carried out on site to establish the risks posed to the development by past coal mining activity, and;

b) any remediation works and/or mitigation measures to address land instability arising from coal mining legacy, as may be necessary, have been implemented on site in full in order to ensure that the site is safe and stable for the development proposed. The intrusive site investigations and remedial works shall be carried out in accordance with authoritative UK guidance.

Prior to the occupation of the development, a signed statement or declaration prepared by a suitably competent person confirming that the site is, or has been made, safe and stable for the approved development shall be submitted to the Local Planning Authority and approved in writing. This document shall confirm the methods and findings of the intrusive site investigations and the completion of any remedial works and/or mitigation necessary to address the risks posed by past coal mining activity.
Reason:-
The undertaking of intrusive site investigations, prior to the commencement of development, is considered to be necessary to ensure that adequate information pertaining to ground conditions and coal mining legacy is available to enable appropriate remedial and mitigatory measures to be identified and carried out before building works commence on site. This is in order to ensure the safety and stability of the development, in accordance with paragraphs 183 and 184 of the National Planning Policy Framework.

Informatives

1. The Council has sought (negotiated) a sustainable form of development which complies with the provisions of paragraphs 186-187 of the NPPF.

2. It is recommended that blockwork boundary walls adjacent to the road are removed and replaced with new boundary treatment as required in Condition 4 in the interests of the appearance of the area.

3. Please note should planning permission be granted the dropped crossing to the site shall be constructed in accordance with drawings to be submitted and SCC requirements. Please note that prior to the access being constructed you will require a Section 184 Notice of Approval from Staffordshire County Council. Please note works to reinstate the footway will require a permit to dig from our Traffic and Network Team.
The link below provides an overview of the permissions and licences required for undertaking work on or adjacent to the adopted highway:
https://www.staffordshire.gov.uk/Highways/licences/Overview.aspx
Or for further details email trafficandnetwork@staffordshire.gov.uk

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

"" A Demolition or refurbishment asbestos survey and risk assessment should be carried out prior to the demolition of the existing buildings. The enforcing authority for this type of work is the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) and it is recommended that you contact them directly to discuss their requirements: http://www.hse.gov.uk/

"" Any approved foul drainage system should meet the British Standard 6297:2007+A1:2008: Code of practice for the design and installation of drainage fields for use in wastewater treatment http://www.bsigroup.com

"" The development shall have due regard for the British Standard BS8233:2014 Guidance on Sound Insulation for Buildings and the ProPG - Planning and Noise: New Residential Development. It should be designed to achieve noise levels of less than 30dB LAeq in bedrooms (night time), 35dB Laeq in bedrooms (daytime), less than 40 dBLAeq in living areas and 50dB LAeq in outside living areas.

"" The lighting scheme should comply with the Institution of Lighting Professionals Guidance Note for the reduction of obtrusive light 2011(or later versions). It should be designed so that it is the minimum needed for security and operational processes and be installed to minimise potential pollution caused by glare and spillage.

Illuminated area m2		Zone E1		Zone E2	Zone E3	Zone E4
Up to 10.00	100	600	800	1000		
Over 10.00	n/a	300	600	600		

Environmental Zones

Zone	Surrounding	Lighting Environment	Examples
E0	Protected	Dark	UNESCO Starlight Reserves, IDA Dark Sky Parks

E1 Natural Intrinsically dark National Parks, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty etc.
E2 Rural Low district brightness Village or relatively dark outer suburban locations
E3 Suburban Medium district brightness Small town centres or suburban locations
E4 Urban High district brightness Town/city centres with high levels of night-time activity

The guidance advises that, where an area to be lit lies on the boundary of two zones or can be observed from another zone, the limits used should be those applicable to the most rigorous zone.

"" 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 the Land contamination risk management framework (LCRM), published by the Environment Ageny https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/land-contamination-risk-management-lcrm

"" 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.

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 DBCP Limited, Web: dbcp.co.uk; Email: info@dbcp.co.uk ; Tel:0333 880 2000.

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.

12. Domestic sprinklers
    Fire sprinklers operate automatically even if you are not at home releasing water directly over the source of the fire and sounding the alarm, they are unobtrusive and easy to install.
    Sprinklers are NOT expensive; normally costing around 1-2% of the cost of construction of a new building. The use of sprinklers will usually allow design freedoms as well, which can reduce construction costs and improve usability and design freedoms of the building.
    The chance of an accidental discharge is 16,000,000:1
    If you would like further advice please contact Staffordshire Fire and Rescue Service (www.staffordshirefire.gov.uk)

13. Working smoke alarms correctly positioned in your home can save your life.

The Fire Service recommends you have smoke alarms on every floor of your home, including in each bedroom, and make sure you test your smoke alarms at least once a month. Although the application of approved guidance and enforcement of regulations will give buildings the legally required baseline of fire protection, the Fire Service's viewpoint is many of these fall short of what we would consider adequate. This is why we campaign for the inclusion of sprinklers.