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Application no: SMD/2014/0009

Determined on: 11/04/2014

**Town and Country Planning Act 1990
Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) England) Order 2010**

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:

25 BROAD STREET LEEK STAFFORDSHIRE ST13 5NX

Description of Development:

Demolition of existing derelict garage complex and construction of new 3 storey residential care home.

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 accordance with the following drawings and documents unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority: Drawing no. CO902/PP/01B; CO902/PP/02B; CO902/PP/03A

Reason:- To ensure that the development is carried out in accordance with the approved plans.

3. The development hereby permitted shall not be commenced until samples / details of types and colours of all roof tiles, facing materials and hard surfaces have been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The development shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details.

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

4. The development hereby permitted shall not be brought into use until the access to the site has been completed.

Reason:- In the interest of highway safety

5. The development hereby permitted shall not be brought into use until that part of the existing site access, which shall include the access crossing between the site and carriageway edge made redundant as a consequence of the development hereby permitted is permanently closed and the access crossing reinstated as footway with full height kerb in accordance with details to be first submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason:- In the interest of highway safety and to avoid a proliferation of over wide and redundant access crossings.

6. The development hereby permitted shall not be brought into use until the access, parking, servicing and turning areas have been provided in accordance with the approved plans.

Reason:- In the interest of highway safety

7. The development hereby permitted shall not be commenced until details of the following off-site highway works

have been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority:

- Replacement of street light affected by proposed access (assessment of area streetlighting may be required) The off-site highway works shall thereafter be constructed in accordance with the approved details prior to the development being first brought into use.

Reason:- In the interest of highway safety and to relocate the streetlight and maintain streetlighting at the original design level

8. The development hereby permitted shall not commence until drainage plans for the disposal of surface water and foul sewerage have been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority. The scheme shall be implemented in 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.

9. 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) and 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.

10. Development should not commence until a contamination risk assessment has been completed in accordance with a scheme to be agreed by the Local Planning Authority to assess the nature and extent of any contamination on the site. The investigation and risk assessment shall be undertaken by competent persons and a written report of the findings shall be submitted and agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority prior to the commencement of the development. The report of the findings shall include;

a. A detailed risk assessment of all known site contaminants based on the potential risks to: Human health; Property (existing or proposed) including buildings, crops, livestock, pets, woodland, service lines and pipes; Adjoining land; Ground and surface waters. This must be conducted in accordance with DEFRA and the Environment Agency's 'Model Procedures for the Management of Land Contamination, CLR 11.

Reason:- To ensure that risks from land contamination to the future users of the land and neighbouring land are minimised, together with those to controlled waters, property and ecological systems, and to ensure that the development can be carried out safely without unacceptable risks to workers, neighbours and other offsite receptors

11. If the risk assessment indicates that remediation is required, no development shall take place until a detailed remediation scheme to bring the site to a condition suitable for the intended use by removing unacceptable risks to human health, property (existing or proposed including buildings, crops, livestock, pets, woodland, service lines and pipes; buildings), adjoining land and ground and surface waters has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The scheme must include: A remediation strategy giving full details of remediation objectives and remediation criteria; A validation plan providing details of the data that will be collected in order to demonstrate that the all works set out in (a) are complete and identifying any requirements for longer-term monitoring of pollutant linkages, maintenance and arrangements for contingency action. 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.

Reason:- To ensure that risks from land contamination to the future users of the land and neighbouring land are minimised, together with those to controlled waters, property and ecological systems, and to ensure that the development can be carried out safely without unacceptable risks to workers, neighbours and other offsite receptors

12. Prior to bringing the development into first use, a validation report demonstrating completion of the works set out in the approved remediation strategy and the effectiveness of the remediation shall be submitted to and approved, in writing, by the local planning authority. The report shall include results of sampling and monitoring carried out in accordance with the approved validation plan to demonstrate that the site remediation criteria have been met. It shall also include any plan (a long-term monitoring and maintenance plan) for longer-term monitoring of pollutant linkages, maintenance and arrangements for contingency action, as identified in the validation plan, and for the reporting of this to the local planning authority.

Reason:- To ensure that risks from land contamination to the future users of the land and neighbouring land are minimised, together with those to controlled waters, property and ecological systems, and to ensure that the development can be carried out safely without unacceptable risks to workers, neighbours and other offsite receptors

13. 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 condition 10, and where remediation is necessary a remediation scheme must be prepared in accordance with the requirement of condition 11 which is subject to the approval in writing of the Local Planning Authority. Following completion of measures identified in the approved remediation scheme a verification report must be prepared, which is subject to the approval in writing of the Local Planning Authority in accordance with condition 12.

Reason:- To ensure that risks from land contamination to the future users of the land and neighbouring land are minimised, together with those to controlled waters, property and ecological systems, and to ensure that the development can be carried out safely without unacceptable risks to workers, neighbours and other offsite receptors

14. 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 should be submitted to and agreed by the Local Planning Authority prior to the soils being imported onto site. The methodology should 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 validity evidence submitted to and approved in writing to by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason:- To ensure that risks from land contamination to the future users of the land and neighbouring land are minimised, together with those to controlled waters, property and ecological systems, and to ensure that the development can be carried out safely without unacceptable risks to workers, neighbours and other offsite receptors

15. 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.

Informative

1. In considering this proposal, account has been taken of the following development plan policies: Core Strategy Development plan Document - Policy DC1, DC2, H1 and National Planning Guidance in the form of the National Planning Policy Framework. The development is considered not to adversely impact on the character and appearance of the surrounding Conservation Area in which it is sited, furthermore it will not have an unacceptable or adverse effect on the enjoyment of any neighbouring dwellings or highway safety.

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

3. The streetlight will need to be replaced and relocated in accordance with the specification and requirements of Lighting for Staffordshire. Please contact 0300 111 8000 or highways@staffordshire.gov.uk marked for attention of Lighting For Staffordshire. Works must be carried out by Lighting for Staffordshire at the developers' expense. The redundant part of the existing dropped crossing to the site shall be reinstated to footway with full height kerb in accordance with drawings to be submitted. Please note that prior to the reinstatement works taking place you require a Permit to Dig. Please contact Staffordshire County Council at Network Management Unit, Staffordshire, Place 1, Wedgwood Building, Tipping Street, STAFFORD, Staffordshire, ST16 2DH. (or email to nmu@staffordshire.gov.uk)

4. During any demolition and construction activities (including landscaping) the contractor shall pay due regard to the Building Research Establishment Guidance Document 'Control of Dust from Construction and Demolition Activities' (BR456), and take all reasonable steps to prevent dust formation and prevent any dust formed from leaving the site boundary.

5. 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) and the Building Regulations 2010 Document E or other appropriate guidance.

*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)

*In accordance the Site Waste Management Plans Regulations 2008 any construction project with an estimated cost greater than £300,000 must, before work begins, prepare a Site Waste Management Plan in accordance with the requirement of these regulations.

*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 an "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.

Signed on behalf of Staffordshire Moorlands District Council

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.
2. 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.

3. 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. **A fee is payable to us for the discharge of condition. Please refer to our web site : www.staffsmoorlands.gov.uk for details.** 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.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. 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. All other types of development have a 6 month deadline for submission of appeals. Appeals must be made using a form which you can get from the Planning Inspectorate at Temple Quay House, 2 The Square, Temple Quay, Bristol BS1 6PN or online at www.planningportal.gov.uk/pcs. The Secretary of State can allow a longer period for giving notice of an appeal, but he 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 him 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. In practice, the Secretary of State does not refuse to consider appeals solely because the local planning authority based their decision on a direction given by him.

8. 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.