Town and Country Planning Act 1990

Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2015

REFUSAL OF PERMISSION FOR DEVELOPMENT

Application Number: 2025/62/90001/E

To: Benjamin Hellawell
AHJ Architects
The Courtyard
12A, Commercial Road
Skelmanthorpe
Huddersfield
HD8 9AA

For: T Wood

In pursuance of its powers under the above-mentioned Act and Order the KIRKLEES COUNCIL (hereinafter called "The Council") as Local Planning Authority hereby refuses to permit:-

ERECTION OF DETACHED DWELLING, FORMATION OF NEW ACCESS FROM DRY HILL LANE AND ASSOCIATED HARD AND SOFT LANDSCAPING

At: DRY HILL FARM, DRY HILL LANE, DENBY DALE, HUDDERSFIELD, HD8 8YN

In accordance with the plan(s) and applications submitted to the Council on 13-Jan-2025. The reasons for the Council's decision to refuse permission for the development are:

1. The application site is located within the designated Green Belt, whereby, as set out in the National Planning Policy Framework, most development, subject to certain exceptions, is regarded as inappropriate. Inappropriate development is, by definition, harmful to the Green Belt and should not be approved except in very special circumstances. The proposed scheme to erect a new dwelling is considered to constitute inappropriate development in the Green Belt, thus, detrimentally harming openness and character. No very special circumstances were demonstrated by the applicant to outweigh the significant harm caused. To permit the proposed development would impact adversely upon the openness and character of the Green Belt, conflicting with the purposes of including land within the Green Belt, contrary to the aims of Chapter 13 of the National Planning Policy Framework.

2. The proposed dwelling, by virtue of scale, would be disproportionate in relation to the existing, and approved, dwellings surrounding the site and as such would be an incongruous addition to the wider context of the site. The scheme would therefore fail to comply with Policy LP24(a) of the Kirklees Local Plan, Principle 2 of the Housebuilders Design Guide SPD and the aims of chapter 12 of the National Planning Policy Framework.

3. The proposed dwelling, by virtue of scale and location would result in an oppressive, overbearing and overshadowing impact to the occupants of The Stone Barn. The scheme would therefore fail to comply with Policy LP24(b) of the Kirklees Local Plan, Paragraph 135(f) of the National Planning Policy Framework and Principle 6 of the Housebuilders Design Guide SPD.

Plans and Specifications Table:

Plan Type	Reference	Version	Date Received
Location Plan	2288-D-20-001		13/01/2025
Existing Site Plan	2160-D-20-002		13/01/2025
Proposed Site Plan	2160-D-20-003		13/01/2025
Existing Elevations	2288-D-20-005		13/01/2025
Existing Ground Floor and Roof Plans	2288-D-20-004		13/01/2025
Proposed Elevations	2160-D-20-007		13/01/2025
Proposed Ground and First Floor Plans	2288-D-20-006		13/01/2025
Proposed Drainage and Boundary Treatment	2160-D-20-008		13/01/2025
Design and Access Statement			13/01/2025
Biodiversity Gain Plan			13/01/2025
Pre-Development Baseline Map			13/01/2025
CMRA	E/15/6398/MD/001		13/01/2025

Pursuant to article 35 (2) of the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) Order 2015 and guidance in the National Planning Policy Framework, the Local Planning Authority has, where possible, made a pre-application advice service available, complied with the Kirklees Development Management Charter 2024 and otherwise actively engaged with the applicant in dealing with the application.

Given that the principle of development is unacceptable, officers did not seek revised plans in this instance.

BIODIVERSITY NET GAIN – INFORMATIVE NOTE:

Based on the information available, this permission is considered to be one which will require the approval of a biodiversity gain plan before development is begun because none of the statutory exemptions or transitional arrangements listed below are considered to apply.

Statutory exemptions and transitional arrangements in respect of the biodiversity gain condition.

1. The application for planning permission was made before 12 February 2024.
2. The planning permission relates to development to which section 73A of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (planning permission for development already carried out) applies.
3. The planning permission was granted on an application made under section 73 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 and
(i)the original planning permission to which the section 73 planning permission relates* was granted before 12 February 2024 or
(ii)the application for the original planning permission* to which the section 73 planning permission relates was made before 12 February 2024
4. The permission which has been granted is for development which is exempt being:
4.1 Development which is not 'major development' (within the meaning of article 2(1) of the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2015) where:
i) the application for planning permission was made before 2 April 2024;
ii) planning permission is granted which has effect before 2 April 2024; or
iii) planning permission is granted on an application made under section 73 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 where the original permission to which the section 73 permission relates* was exempt by virtue of (i) or (ii).

4.2 Development below the de minimis threshold, meaning development which:

i) does not impact an onsite priority habitat (a habitat specified in a list published under section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006); and
ii) impacts less than 25 square metres of onsite habitat that has biodiversity value greater than zero and less than 5 metres in length of onsite linear habitat (as defined in the statutory metric).

4.3 Development which is subject of a householder application within the meaning of article 2(1) of the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2015. A "householder application" means an application for planning permission for development for an existing dwellinghouse, or development within the curtilage of such a dwellinghouse for any purpose incidental to the enjoyment of the dwellinghouse which is not an application for change of use or an application to change the number of dwellings in a building.

4.4 Development of a biodiversity gain site, meaning development which is undertaken solely or mainly for the purpose of fulfilling, in whole or in part, the Biodiversity Gain Planning condition which applies in relation to another development, (no account is to be taken of any facility for the public to access or to use the site for educational or recreational purposes, if that access or use is permitted without the payment of a fee).

4.5 Self and Custom Build Development, meaning development which:
i) consists of no more than 9 dwellings;
ii) is carried out on a site which has an area no larger than 0.5 hectares; and
iii) consists exclusively of dwellings which are self-build or custom housebuilding (as defined in section 1(A1) of the Self-build and Custom Housebuilding Act 2015).

4.5 Development forming part of, or ancillary to, the high speed railway transport network (High Speed 2) comprising connections between all or any of the places or parts of the transport network specified in section 1(2) of the High Speed Rail (Preparation) Act 2013.

* “original planning permission means the permission to which the section 73 planning permission relates” means a planning permission which is the first in a sequence of two or more planning permissions, where the second and any subsequent planning permissions are section 73 planning permissions.

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. 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.

The effect of section 73D of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990

If planning permission is granted on an application made under section 73 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (application to develop land without compliance with conditions previously attached) and a Biodiversity Gain Plan was approved in relation to the previous planning permission (“the earlier Biodiversity Gain Plan”) there are circumstances when the earlier Biodiversity Gain Plan is regarded as approved for the purpose of discharging the biodiversity gain condition subject to which the section 73 planning permission is granted. Those circumstances are that the conditions subject to which the section 73 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 the conditions 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.

Development within a Coal Mining Area

DEVELOPMENT HIGH RISK AREA - INFORMATIVE NOTE

The proposed development lies within an area that has been defined by the Mining Remediation Authority as containing coal mining features at surface or shallow depth. These features may include: mine entries (shafts and adits); shallow coal workings; geological features (fissures and break lines); mine gas and former surface mining sites. Although such features are seldom readily visible, they can often be present and problems can occur, particularly as a result of new development taking place.

Any form of development over or within the influencing distance of a mine entry can be dangerous and raises significant land stability and public safety risks. As a general precautionary principle, the Mining Remediation Authority considers that the building over or within the influencing distance of a mine entry should be avoided. In exceptional circumstance where this is unavoidable, expert advice must be sought to ensure a suitable engineering design which takes account of all relevant safety and environmental risk factors, including mine gas and mine-water. Your attention is drawn to the Mining Remediation Authority Policy in relation to new development and mine entries available at:
Building on or within the influencing distance of mine entries - GOV.UK

Any intrusive activities which disturb or enter any coal seams, coal mine workings or coal mine entries (shafts and adits) requires a Mining Remediation Authority Permit. Such activities could include site investigation boreholes, excavations for foundations, piling activities, other ground works and any subsequent treatment of coal mine workings and coal mine entries for ground stability purposes. Application forms for Mining Remediation Authority permission and further guidance can be obtained from The Mining Remediation Authority's website at: http://www.gov.uk/get-a-permit-to-deal-with-a-coal-mine-on-your-property
What is a permit and how to get one? - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

In areas where shallow coal seams are present caution should be taken when carrying out any on site burning or heat focused activities.

If any future development has the potential to encounter coal seams which require excavating, for example excavation of building foundations, service trenches, development platforms, earthworks, non-coal mineral operations, an Incidental Coal Agreement will be required. Further information regarding Incidental Coal Agreements can be found here - https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/incidental-coal-agreement/guidance-notes-for-applicants-for-incidental-coal-agreements

If any coal mining features are unexpectedly encountered during development, this should be reported immediately to the Mining Remediation Authority on 0800 288 4242. Further information is available on the Mining Remediation Authority website at: Mining Remediation Authority - GOV.UK

Digital Infrastructure: Fibre To The Property (FTTP)

Access to affordable and reliable broadband is necessary for Kirklees' residents, businesses, and visitors to take advantage of the growing digital economy and 'digital by default' services. Fibre optic cables direct to a property (FTTP) is the most reliable way of delivering high speed broadband connectivity and allows for gigabit internet speeds. Access to high quality digital infrastructure provides the foundations for, amongst other things:

- Economic prosperity – workforces that are digitally-literate enables business to thrive.
- Digital literacy – digital literacy and skills increase employability and people can exploit the internet for transactional, social, entertainment and learning purposes.
- New services – digital delivery can lower costs and provide innovative public and health services more conveniently.

It is therefore advised that digital infrastructure, including FTTP, and its benefits for the development be considered from the earliest feasible stage. Methods include working with Internet Service Providers to install digital infrastructure alongside other utilities or providing pre-infrastructure allowing for speeder installation at a later date.

Note: The provision of fibre infrastructure is often available from certain telecommunications providers free of charge for development over a certain scale, provided that sufficient notice is given. Notice periods are typically at least 12 months prior to first occupation. In some cases, providers may request a contribution from the developer.

Note: Where no telecommunications provider has been secured to provide fibre infrastructure by the time of highway construction, it is advised that additional dedicated telecommunications ducting is incorporated alongside other utilities to enable the efficient and cost effective provision of fibre infrastructure in the future.

The application has been publicised by notice(s) in the vicinity of the site. It is respectfully requested that the notice(s) now be removed and responsibly disposed of to avoid harm to the appearance of the area

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 then you can appeal to the Secretary of State under section 78 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.
- If an enforcement notice is served or has been served relating to the same or substantially the same land and development as in your application and if you want to appeal against the local planning authority's decision on your application, then you must do so within:

i) 28 days from the date of this notice where the enforcement notice has been served,
ii) 28 days of the date of service of the enforcement notice or,
iii) the specified period starting from the date of this notice,

whichever period expires earlier.

- If you want to appeal against your Local Planning Authority's decision then you must do so within the specified period, starting on the date of this notice.

- The "specified period" is 12 weeks where the development relates to a "minor commercial application" as defined within the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) Order 2010 (as amended), or 6 months in any other case.

- 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 the Planning Inspectorate website
  Further information on the Planning Appeal process can be found online at the Planning Inspectorates website
- You must use the correct Planning Appeal Form when making your appeal. If requesting forms from the Planning Inspectorate, please state the type of application that the appeal relates to so they can send you the appeal form you require.
- 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.

Please note, only the applicant possesses the right of appeal.

Purchase Notices

- **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. 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.

An important part of improving our service is to review your feedback on the way that we have dealt with your planning application(s). Please take a couple of minutes to email your comments to dc.admin@kirklees.gov.uk so that we can work on continually improving our customer service. Thank you.

Dated: 12-Mar-2025

Signed:

David Shepherd
Executive Director for Place

Decision Documents

The decision notice indicates which documents relate to the decision. These documents can be viewed online at the Kirklees Planning Website, by clicking on the 'search and view existing planning applications and decisions' and by searching for application number 2025/62/90001/E.

If a paper copy of the decision notice or decided plans are required please email dc.admin@kirklees.gov.uk or telephone 01484 414746 with the application number. There may be a charge for this service.

All communications should be sent to one of the following address:

E-mail: dc.admin@kirklees.gov.uk

Write to: Kirklees Council
Planning and Development Service
PO Box 1720
Huddersfield
HD1 9EL