



**Application No: DC/18/0544/HYB**

**AGENT**

Mr Phil Cobbold  
42 Beatrice Avenue  
Felixstowe  
IP11 9HB  
United Kingdom

**APPLICANT**

Frederick Hiam Ltd  
C/o Agent

Date Registered: 14 June 2018

Date of Decision: 4 December 2019

**Town And Country Planning Act 1990 (as Amended)**

**Town & Country Planning (Development Management Procedure)  
(England) Order 2015**

**Proposal: Hybrid Planning Application - (i) Full Planning permission - Demolition of 3no. existing dwellings and (ii) Outline Planning Application (Means of Access to be considered) - for up to 5no. Dwellings as amended by the drawings received 30.11.2018**

**Location: Land North Of Green Acre, Thetford Road, Ixworth Thorpe, Suffolk,**

Permission is hereby **REFUSED** by the Council as Local Planning Authority for the purpose of the above Act and Orders for development in complete accordance with the approved plans, specifications and information contained in the application, and subject to compliance with the following reason(s):

- 1 The broad overall aim of paragraphs 77 and 78 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) is to promote sustainable development in rural areas by locating housing where it will enhance or maintain the vitality of rural communities, by supporting its three dimensions - economic, social and environmental. This approach is also set out in the St Edmundsbury Core Strategy (CS), and the Joint Development Management (DM) Policy DM1 and DM5 which aims to protect the countryside from unsustainable and unjustified housing. In addition to this the Council's settlement strategy is derived from a detailed understanding of the character of the district and the requirement to accommodate growth sustainably.

The proposal is for dwellings outside the settlement boundary and would therefore fall within the remit of policies DM5 and DM27. It is not an infill plot within a cluster, being sited generally within a very loose collection of dwellings, and therefore, as a result of its conflict with Policies DM5 and DM27 cannot be supported as a matter of principle.

Section 70(2) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 and section 38(6) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 require decisions to be made in accordance with the development plan unless there are material considerations that indicate otherwise.

The application site lies outside of the defined Housing Settlement Boundaries and is therefore classified as countryside where rural area policies of restraint apply. There is a presumption against residential development in such locations as set out in Policies CS4, CS13 and DM5.

Given the remote location of the site it follows that the occupiers of the proposed dwellings would have to travel by car to access shopping, education, recreation, and social facilities. The dwellings would also create demand for additional trips by visitors and service vehicles. There are no local shops, services or other facilities within a reasonable walking distance of the site that would appropriately cater for the day to day needs of any future occupiers of the proposed dwellings. The nearest reasonable range of day to day facilities are in Ixworth or Honington Airfield, both of which are over 2.5km from the site. In view of the limited options for travel other than by private car, which is exacerbated by the lack of a continuous formal pedestrian foot path linking the site to those settlements, the proposal would not contribute to sustainable travel patterns.

Policy DM5 states that areas designated as countryside will be protected from unsustainable development. Residential development within the countryside is only permitted where it is for affordable housing for local needs, a dwelling for a key worker essential to the operation of agriculture in accordance with the requirements of Policy DM26, infill development within existing clusters in accordance with Policy DM27, or the replacement of an existing dwelling on a one for one basis.

The NPPF represents up-to-date Government planning policy and is a material consideration when determining planning applications. The Framework reiterates that proposals that conflict with the development plan should be refused permission unless material considerations indicate otherwise.

Policy DM2 requires development proposals to recognise the character and appearance of the area in which they are proposed. By reason of the location, but in particular from the expansive layout, the regular spacing of the buildings, and the visually prominent frontage car parking and driveway, the proposal would create a visual intrusion, having an unwelcome and highly

urbanising effect on public views of the locality, creating a significant impact so as to cause material harm to the surrounding loosely grained rural character, contrary to the provisions of Policy DM2.

The proposal would not provide any substantial contributions to the locality in terms of economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. The proposal would be contrary to the pattern of development established in the Core Strategy, and would not respect the character and context of the countryside setting.

The proposal therefore fails to accord with policies DM2, DM5, DM13, DM27, DM33 of the Joint Development Management Policies Document 2015, policies CS2, CS3, CS4 and CS13 of the St Edmundsbury Core Strategy 2010 and paragraphs 77 and 78 in particular of the NPPF, which seek to tightly constrain development in the countryside to that which supports local services and is in appropriate locations. The proposal is in clear and significant conflict with local and national policies.

This decision relates to the following document and drawing references:

<b>Reference No:</b>	<b>Plan Type</b>	<b>Date Received</b>
5850-10 REV C	Site Plan	30.11.2018
5850-11 REV C	Location Plan	30.11.2018

The Following policies are considered relevant to the current decision:

Development Management Policy DM1 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development  
Development Management Policy DM2 Creating Places Development Principles and Local Distinctiveness  
Development Management Policy DM5 Development in the Countryside  
Development Management Policy DM1 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development  
Development Management Policy DM12 Mitigation, Enhancement, Management and Monitoring of Biodiversity  
Development Management Policy DM13 Landscape Features  
Development Management Policy DM22 Residential Design  
Core Strategy Policy CS2 - Sustainable Development  
Core Strategy Policy CS3 - Design and Local Distinctiveness  
Core Strategy Policy CS4 - Settlement Hierarchy and Identity  
Core Strategy Policy CS13 - Rural Areas

#### Informatives:

- 1 When determining planning applications The Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2015 requires Local Planning Authorities to explain how, in dealing with the application they have

worked with the applicant to resolve any problems or issues arising. In this case the Local Planning Authority attempted to discuss its concerns with the applicant and was able to resolve biodiversity concerns with agreement to an Extension of Time. However, this negotiation was not able to overcome the fundamental 'in principle' concerns.

*David Collinson*

David Collinson  
Assistant Director - Planning & Regulatory Services

Date:4 December 2019

## NOTES

1 If the applicant is aggrieved by the decision of the Local Planning Authority to refuse permission or consent, or to grant permission or consent subject to condition, they may appeal to the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government. The applicant's right of appeal is in accordance with the appropriate statutory provisions which follow:

Planning Applications: Section 78  
Town and Country Planning Act 1990

Listed Building Applications: Section 20  
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

Advertisement Applications: Section 78  
Town and Country Planning Act 1990 Regulation 15  
Town and Country Planning (Control of Advertisements) Regulations 2007

Notice of appeal in the case of applications for advertisement consent must be served within eight weeks of receipt of this notice. Notice of Householder and Minor Commercial Appeals must be served within 12 weeks, in all other cases, notice of appeal must be served within six months of this notice. If this is a decision on a planning application relating to the same or substantially the same land and development as is already the subject of an enforcement notice, if you want to appeal against your local planning authority's decision on your application, then you must do so within 28 days of the date of this notice. If an enforcement notice is served relating to the same or substantially the same land and development as in your application and if you want to appeal against your local planning authority's decision on your application, then you must do so within: 28 days of the date of service of the enforcement notice, or within six months of the date of this notice, whichever period expires earlier.

Appeals must be made on a form which is obtainable from The Planning Inspectorate, Temple Quay House, 2 The Square, Temple Quay, Bristol, BS1 6PN or online at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/model-notification-notice-to-be-sent-to-an-applicant-when-permission-is-refused> The Secretary of State has power to allow a longer period for the giving of a notice of appeal but he/she will not normally be prepared to exercise this power unless there are special circumstances which excuse the delay in giving notice of appeal. The Secretary of State is not required to entertain an appeal if it appears to him/her that permission for the proposed development could

not have been granted by the Local Planning Authority, or could not have been so granted otherwise than subject to the conditions imposed by it, having regard to the statutory requirements\*, to the provisions of the Development Order, and to any directions given under the Order. The Secretary of State does not in practice refuse to entertain appeals solely because the decision of the Local Planning Authority was based on a direction given by him/her.

2 If permission or consent to develop land or carry out works is refused or granted subject to conditions, whether by the Local Planning Authority or by the Secretary of State and the owner of the land claims that the land has become incapable of reasonable beneficial use by the carrying out of any development or works which has been or would be permitted they may serve on the Council of the district in which the land is situated, a purchase notice requiring the Council to purchase his interest in the land in accordance with the provisions of Section 137 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 or Section 32 Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

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

\*The statutory requirements are those set out in Section 79(6) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, namely Sections 70 and 72(1) of the Act.