

ITEM 2

Application Reference	DC/088232
Location:	Windyridge, 65 Bridle Road, Woodford, Stockport, SK7 1QN
PROPOSAL:	Two storey front extension, pitch/flat roof over the existing rear extension changed to a flat roof and external alterations including front canopy and alterations to windows and doors
Type Of Application:	Householder
Registration Date:	21.03.2023
Expiry Date:	13.07.2023
Case Officer:	Sophie Anderson
Applicant:	Mr Dean Philp
Agent:	Mr Derek Watmough

COMMITTEE STATUS

The application had been called up to Bramhall & Cheadle Hulme South Area Committee by Cllr Bagnall. Should the Bramhall & Cheadle Hulme South Area Committee be minded to grant permission under the Delegation Agreement, the application should be referred to the Planning & Highways Regulations Committee as the application relates to a Departure from the Statutory Development Plan.

DESCRIPTION OF DEVELOPMENT

The application seeks planning permission for the erection of a two storey front extension, amendments to change the pitch/flat roof over the existing rear extension to a flat roof and external alterations including the erection of a front canopy and alterations to windows and doors. The two storey front extension would measure approximately 1.35m in depth, 4.04m in width and 7.3m in height with a dual pitched roof. The proposed flat roof over the existing single storey rear extension would measure approximately 3.5m high and have two roof lanterns. The front canopy would measure approximately 1.4m in depth, 6.8m in width and 3.7m in height with a mono pitched roof. A window would be installed in the north east (side) elevation of the existing property at ground floor level and glass doors would be installed to the rear elevation. Materials would include brick and render, roof tiles to match existing, fibreglass or single ply membrane flat roof covering in blue/black colour, coloured powder coated aluminium or colour coated UPVC windows and a timber front door.

SITE AND SURROUNDINGS

The applicant's property is a large detached two-storey property, on the south east side of Bridle Road. The site is located within an established ribbon of development within the Green Belt. The property, which has been extended previously, is constructed from red brick with off white render at first floor level, timber and white uPVC windows and doors and grey roof tiles. Vehicular access is gained from Bridle Road, there is an existing driveway with parking for at least one vehicle. There are front and rear gardens. The neighbouring properties are also large detached two storey properties of mixed ages and designs, several of which have also been extended or are recently built. There is open farmland to the rear.

POLICY BACKGROUND

Section 38(6) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 ("PCPA 2004") requires that planning applications be determined in accordance with the development plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise.

The Development Plan includes-

- Policies set out in the Stockport Unitary Development Plan Review adopted 31st May 2006 which have been saved by direction under paragraph 1(3) of Schedule 8 to the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004; &
- Policies set out in the Stockport Local Development Framework Core Strategy Development Plan Document adopted 17th March 2011.

Saved policies of the SUDP Review

LCR1.1 Landscape character areas
GBA1.2: Control of development in Green Belt
GBA1.5: Residential development in Green Belt
CDH 1.8: Residential extension

LDF Core Strategy/Development Management policies

SD-2: Making improvements to existing dwellings
SIE-1: Quality places

Woodford Neighbourhood Plan 2018-2033 (adopted in 2019)

WNP DEV3: Extensions to existing dwellings
WNP DEV4: Design of new development
WNP ENV3: Protecting Woodford's natural features
WNP ENV4: Supporting biodiversity

Supplementary Planning Guidance

Supplementary Planning Guidance does not form part of the Statutory Development Plan; nevertheless, it does provide non-statutory Council approved guidance that is a material consideration when determining planning applications.

'Extensions and Alterations to Dwellings' Supplementary Planning Document (adopted in February 2011) states that the issue of design is a highly important factor when the Council assessed proposals for extensions and alterations to a dwelling. The Council require all development to be designed to a high standard in order that it makes a positive contribution to the provision of an attractive built environment.

National Planning Policy Framework

A Revised National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) issued by the Secretary of State for Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) on 20th July 2021 replaced the previous revisions. The NPPF has not altered the fundamental legal requirement under Section 38(6) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 that decisions must be made in accordance with the Development Plan unless material considerations (such as the NPPF) indicate otherwise.

The NPPF representing the governments up-to-date planning policy which should be taken into account in dealing with applications focuses on achieving a lasting housing reform, facilitating the delivery of a greater number of homes, ensuring that we get planning for the right homes built in the right places of the right quality at the

same time as protecting our environment. If decision takers choose not to follow the NPPF, then clear and convincing reasons for doing so are needed.

N.B. In respect of decision-taking the revised NPPF constitutes a “material consideration”.

Para.1 “The National Planning Policy Framework sets out the Government’s planning policies for England and how these should be applied. It provides a framework within which locally-prepared plans for housing and other development can be produced”

Para.2 “Planning law requires that applications for planning permission be determined in accordance with the development plan, unless material considerations indicate otherwise”.

Para.7 “The purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. At a very high level, the objective of sustainable development can be summarised as meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. At a similarly high level, members of the United Nations – including the United Kingdom – have agreed to pursue the 17 Global Goals for Sustainable Development in the period to 2030. These address social progress, economic well-being and environmental protection”.

Para.8 “Achieving sustainable development means that the planning system has three overarching objectives, which are interdependent and need to be pursued in mutually supportive ways (so that opportunities can be taken to secure net gains across each of the different objectives):

- a) an economic objective*
- b) a social objective*
- c) an environmental objective”*

Para.11 “Plans and decisions should apply a presumption in favour of sustainable development.

For decision-taking this means:

c) approving development proposals that accord with an up-to-date development plan without delay; or

d) where there are no relevant development plan policies, or the policies which are most important for determining the application are out-of-date, granting permission unless:

i. the application of policies in this Framework that protect areas or assets of particular importance provides a clear reason for refusing the development proposed; or

ii. any adverse impacts of doing so would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in this Framework taken as a whole”.

Para.12 “.....Where a planning application conflicts with an up-to-date development plan (including any neighbourhood plans that form part of the development plan),

permission should not usually be granted. Local planning authorities may take decisions that depart from an up-to-date development plan, but only if material considerations in a particular case indicate that the plan should not be followed”.

Para.38 “Local planning authorities should approach decisions on proposed development in a positive and creative way..... Decision-makers at every level should seek to approve applications for sustainable development where possible”.

Para.47 “Planning law requires that applications for planning permission be determined in accordance with the development plan, unless material considerations indicate otherwise. Decisions on applications should be made as quickly as possible, and within statutory timescales unless a longer period has been agreed by the applicant in writing”.

Para.126 “The creation of high quality, beautiful and sustainable buildings and places is fundamental to what the planning and development process should achieve. Good design is a key aspect of sustainable development, creates better places in which to live and work and helps make development acceptable to communities. Being clear about design expectations, and how these will be tested, is essential for achieving this. So too is effective engagement between applicants, communities, local planning authorities and other interests throughout the process.”

Para.134 “. Development that is not well designed should be refused, especially where it fails to reflect local design policies and government guidance on design, taking into account any local design guidance and supplementary planning documents such as design guides and codes. Conversely, significant weight should be given to:

a) development which reflects local design policies and government guidance on design, taking into account any local design guidance and supplementary planning documents such as design guides and codes; and/or

b) outstanding or innovative designs which promote high levels of sustainability, or help raise the standard of design more generally in an area, so long as they fit in with the overall form and layout of their surroundings.”

Para.137 “The Government attaches great importance to Green Belts. The fundamental aim of Green Belt policy is to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open; the essential characteristics of Green Belts are their openness and their permanence”.

Para.147 “Inappropriate development is, by definition, harmful to the Green Belt and should not be approved except in very special circumstances”.

Para.148 “When considering any planning application, local planning authorities should ensure that substantial weight is given to any harm to the Green Belt. “Very special circumstances” will not exist unless the potential harm to the Green Belt by reason of inappropriateness, and any other harm, is clearly outweighed by other considerations”.

Para.149 “A local planning authority should regard the construction of new buildings as inappropriate in the Green Belt. Exceptions to this are:

c) the extension or alteration of a building provided that it does not result in disproportionate additions over and above the size of the original building.”

Para.157 states *“In determining planning applications, local planning authorities should expect new development to:*

a) comply with any development plan policies on local requirements for decentralised energy supply unless it can be demonstrated by the applicant, having regard to the type of development involved and its design, that this is not feasible or viable; and

b) take account of landform, layout, building orientation, massing and landscaping to minimise energy consumption

Para.219 *“Existing policies should not be considered out-of-date simply because they were adopted or made prior to the publication of this Framework. Due weight should be given to them, according to their degree of consistency with this Framework (the closer the policies in the plan to the policies in the Framework, the greater the weight that may be given).*

Planning Practice Guidance

The Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) is a web-based resource which brings together planning guidance on various topics into one place (launched in March 2014) and coincided with the cancelling of the majority of Government Circulars which had previously given guidance on many aspects of planning.

PLANNING HISTORY

DC/080345 - Proposal: Discharge of Condition 11 (Electric Vehicle Charging Point) of planning permission DC/073788. Type FUL, Decision: Discharge of Condition. Decision Date: 07-MAY-21.

DC/055645 - Proposal: Retrospective application for two storey side, single storey rear extensions and increase in eaves height. Type: Householder. Decision: Granted, Decision Date: 04-SEP-14.

DC/047253 - Proposal: Non-material amendment to planning permissions DC042253 and DC045912 to allow the insertion of two ground floor windows to the south west elevation, Type: Non-material amendment, Decision: Granted, Decision Date: 25-JUL-11.

DC/045912 - Proposal: Single story rear extension. Type: FUL, Decision: Granted Decision Date: 05-JAN-11.

DC/042253 - Proposal: Two storey side and single storey rear extensions Type: FUL Decision: Granted, Decision Date: 19-APR-10.

DC/040637 - Proposal: Two storey side extension plus re-roof with rear dormer (resubmission of DC/040158). Type: FUL. Decision: Withdrawn, Decision Date: 14-JAN-09.

NEIGHBOURS VIEWS

The owners/occupiers of 6 surrounding properties were notified in writing of the application. The neighbour notification period expired on 17th April 2023.

The application was also advertised by a site notice (expiry 18th April 2023) and a press notice.

No letters of representation have been received regarding the application

CONSULTEE RESPONSES

Woodford Neighbourhood Forum

No comments

ANALYSIS

Design

CDH 1.8: Residential Extensions of the UDP Review states that extensions to residential properties are only permissible where they complement the existing dwelling in terms of design, scale and materials and do not adversely affect the character of the street scene.

Policy SIE-1 of the Core Strategy recognises that specific regard should be had to the sites' context in relation to surrounding buildings and spaces.

The Council require all development to be designed to a high standard in order that it makes a positive contribution to the provision of an attractive built environment. This does not mean that a new development has to exactly replicate the style and character of the existing building or its locality, but it should be harmonious with what is already there. The character of an area is reflected in the layout, massing, scale, height, style and materials of buildings and the spaces around them.

Any extension or alteration to a property should:-

- Respect the form, shape, symmetry and proportions of the existing dwelling and compliment the character of the surrounding area (DESIGN)
- Generally appear subordinate in relation to the existing dwelling in terms of massing, scale and overall appearance (SCALE)
- Respect the architectural integrity of the existing dwelling. External materials and finishes should be durable and of good quality. They should be visually appropriate for their surroundings and sympathetic in terms of colour, texture and detail in relation to the existing dwelling (MATERIALS).

Special attention should be given to matters such as siting, scale, height, massing, detailed design and appropriate use of materials. The Council wishes to protect the boroughs buildings and residential areas from unsympathetic changes by ensuring that new extensions are designed in context with their surroundings.

Policy DEV3 'Extensions to Existing Dwellings' of the Woodford Neighbourhood Plan states "Residential extensions should be in keeping with the host property and its surroundings."

Policy DEV4: 'Design of New Development' of the Woodford Neighbourhood Plan states 'All new development in Woodford Neighbourhood Area should achieve a high standard of design. New residential development proposals should demonstrate how

they respect and respond to the Neighbourhood Area's rural character, to its ecology and to its landscape. Where appropriate and viable, the development of sustainable drainage systems, the retention and enhancement of landscape, wildlife and ecological networks and the achievement of high environmental and energy standards will be supported.'

The proposed scheme would modernise the appearance of this property. The applicant's property is located within a mixed area with differing housing designs and architectural features. There are various differing roof forms/heights and finishes to the dwellings in the locality and other neighbouring properties have also been extended or recently built. It is also not a Conservation Area.

The design of the proposed extensions is considered acceptable; the two storey front extension would have a respectful roof form, retain the feeling of openness around the dwelling and respect the design of the existing house. The change from a pitch / flat roof over the existing rear extension to a flat roof is noted, however, it would be sited to the rear elevation and not readily visible from public vantage points. The external amendments including the erection of a front canopy and alterations to windows and doors are acceptable in terms of design.

In view of the above, it is considered that the development would not result in harm to the character of the street scene, the visual amenity of the area in accordance with UDP policy CDH1.8, Core Strategy policy SIE-1 and policies DEV3 and DEV4 of the WNP.

Residential Amenity

CDH 1.8: Residential Extensions of the saved UDP states that extensions to residential properties are only permissible where they do not adversely cause damage to the amenity of neighbours by reason of overlooking, overshadowing, visual intrusion or loss of privacy. Extensions which cause an unacceptable loss of privacy or outlook to neighbouring properties, or look out of keeping with the character of the street, will be refused.

New extensions should not impose an unacceptable loss of privacy on the occupants of neighbouring dwellings. An unreasonable loss of privacy will often occur when windows of habitable room windows look into or overlook a principal window belonging to a habitable room of a neighbouring dwelling. A loss of privacy can also occur when windows look into or overlook private gardens belonging to a neighbouring dwelling.



*Photograph 1 – Aerial photograph of the site
(Source: Google Earth)*

As shown in photograph 1, the property has gardens to the front and rear and brick walls with railings, timber fencing, hedging and planting on the property boundaries. There are no facing properties to the rear.

The facing side elevation of No. 63 Bridle Road, Spurway, does not feature any principal habitable room windows. No windows are proposed in the north east (side) elevation of the two storey front extension facing this neighbouring property. An additional window is proposed in the north east (side) elevation of the existing property, however, as this window would be in the existing property it is not possible to require it to be obscure glazed by condition. Furthermore, as there is over 1m to the property boundary and there are existing boundary treatments including timber fencing on the property boundary, the window would not result in a significant loss of privacy to this neighbouring property. The two storey front extension would retain a distance of approximately 2.35m from the property boundary with No. 63 Bridle Road and would not cause any undue loss of light or outlook. Other aspects of the proposal including the change to the roof of the rear extension and external alterations would not have any adverse effects on the amenity of this neighbouring property.

The facing side elevation of No. 67 Bridle Road (recently built) does not feature any principal habitable room windows. No windows are proposed in the south west (side) elevation of the two storey front extension facing this neighbouring property. The two storey front extension would retain a distance of approximately 7.45m from the property boundary with No. 67 Bridle Road and would not cause any undue loss of light or outlook. Other aspects of the proposal including the change to the roof of the rear extension and external alterations would not have any adverse effects on the amenity of this neighbouring property.

Separation distances to the front of the two storey front extension would exceed the Council's standards.

There are no neighbouring properties to the rear.

The impact upon residential amenity is acceptable.

In view of the above, it is considered that the proposal would not unduly impact on the residential amenity of the surrounding properties in accordance with UDP policy CDH1.8 and Core Strategy policy SIE-1.

Green Belt / Landscape Character Area

The NPPF confirms that inappropriate development is harmful to the Green Belt and should not be approved other than in 'very special circumstances' (para 147). A local planning authority should regard the construction of new buildings as 'inappropriate' in the Green Belt; exceptions to this include amongst others, the extension or alteration of a building provided that it does not result in disproportionate additions over and above the size of the original building (para 149c).

Saved UDP Policy GBA1.2 states that there is a presumption against the construction of new buildings within the Green Belt unless it is for certain purposes, including limited extension and alterations to existing dwellings.

Saved UDP policy GBA1.5 states that proposals relating to existing residential uses may be permitted in certain cases, including alterations and extensions where the scale, character and appearance of the property would not be significantly changed.

The interpretation of significant change will vary according to the character of the property but as a general guideline, extensions which increase the volume of the original dwelling by more than about one third are unlikely to be acceptable.

The material test to the acceptability of proposals within the Green Belt is the impact of the siting, size and scale of the proposal on the character and appearance of the dwelling and on the overall openness of the Green Belt.

Original dwelling = 459m³

Existing volume of any extensions (since 1948) plus volume of the original dwelling = 760m³

Volume of the proposed works = 5m³

Proposed dwelling = 765m³

Increase in volume over the original house is approximately 66%.

In this respect, the volume of the proposed extensions would clearly exceed the one-third increase in volume referenced in policy GBA1.5. The proposal would represent inappropriate development within the Green Belt by virtue of a disproportionate addition.

Where development is considered inappropriate, it should only be granted where 'Very Special Circumstances' exist. The material test to the acceptability of proposals within the Green Belt is the impact of the siting, size and scale of the proposal on the character and appearance of the dwelling and on the overall openness of the Green Belt.

It is considered there are 'Very Special Circumstances' to justify the scheme, the conclusions of which are provided below;

- The property is located in ribbon development, it is not an isolated dwelling, and other neighbouring houses have been extended.
- The proposal seeks to improve the appearance of the property.
- The proposed height would be no higher than the existing property or the adjoining dwellings.
- The two storey front extension would not project beyond the street line which has now been set by No. 67 Bridle Road (recently built).
- The proposed works do not significantly harm the openness of the Green Belt due to the above factors.

The proposal is considered to demonstrate acceptable design, the works would not be an incongruous addition to the street scene, nor would they unduly impact the openness of the Green Belt.

By definition the proposal constitutes inappropriate development, however it is considered that the case for very special circumstances is sufficient to outweigh harm by reason of inappropriateness.

Notwithstanding the above, as the proposal represents a departure to the Development Plan in relation to saved UDP Review policies GBA1.2 and GBA1.5, in the event that Members agree the recommendation to grant planning permission, the application must be referred to the Planning & Highways Committee for a decision.

It is noted that permitted development rights have been previously withdrawn for the property (Planning Ref: DC/055645, condition 2 which withdraws permitted development rights as permitted by Classes A, B, D and E of Part 1 of the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995) and as such it would not be necessary to withdraw permitted development rights if this permission was granted.

Policy LCR1.1 of the UDP review confirms that development in the countryside will be strictly controlled and will not be permitted unless it protects and enhances the quality and character of the rural area. Development should be sensitively sited, design and constructed of materials appropriate to the locality.

For the reasons stated above it is considered that the proposal is in compliance with policy LCR1.1 and will not cause harm to the Landscape Character Area.

Summary

The general design of the proposed development is considered acceptable in terms of its relationship to the existing dwelling, the character of the street scene and the visual amenity of the area in accordance with UDP policy CDH1.8, Core Strategy policy SIE-1 and policies DEV 3 and DEV4 of the WNP.

The proposal would not unduly impact on the residential amenity and privacy of the surrounding properties and would comply with UDP policy CDH1.8 and Core Strategy policy SIE-1.

Other material considerations such as the Extensions and Alterations to Dwellings SPD and the NPPF have also been considered and it is judged the proposal also does comply with the content of these documents.

By definition the proposal constitutes inappropriate development, however it is considered that the case for very special circumstances is sufficient to outweigh harm by reason of inappropriateness. On balance the proposal amounts to Sustainable Development, consequently it is recommended that permission be granted subject to appropriate planning conditions.

RECOMMENDATION

Grant