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TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990

(PLANNING (LISTED BUILDINGS AND CONSERVATION AREAS) ACT 1990)

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Amber Valley Borough Council under the above Act and Orders and taking into account Government policy and guidance and the saved policies of the Adopted Amber Valley Borough Local Plan 2006, and with reference to your application (**Office Code: AVA/2021/1023**) which was valid on the 16 September 2021 for permission for **Listed building consent for creation of access and driveway including sliding timber gate and electric car charging point at Duffield Bank Cottage Duffield Bank Duffield**

In the manner described in the application and shown on the accompanying plan(s) and drawing(s) - **NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** - that **LISTED BUILDING CONSENT** for the proposed development is **REFUSED for the following reasons:**

Conditions/Reasons

1. The creation of an access to facilitate off-street parking would open up the visual access to the rear gardens of this group of buildings, changing the enclosed private character of Duffield Bank which provides the setting to the listed building and would therefore be out of character with the existing dwelling. The loss of the wall and urbanising impact of the parking space and driveway would be harmful to the simple enclosed garden setting of Duffield Bank, the street scene and the character of the area which is typified by the presence of continuous stone walling. The proposal would result in less than substantial harm to the historic significance of the listed building and would not contribute to the preservation or enhancement of the listed building, its setting.

Date : 9 February 2022

Signed

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The level of harm arising from the proposal would be less than substantial as defined by paragraph 196 of the NPPF, without public benefits outweighing that harm. The proposal is therefore contrary to the section 66 of the Act, the part 16 of the NPPF and saved policy EN24 of the Amber Valley Borough Local Plan 2006.

The proposal does not constitute sustainable development in terms of paragraph 8 of the NPPF and paragraph 11 d(i) of the NPPF which states proposals should be permitted unless the application of policies within the framework that protect areas or assets of particular importance provides a clear reason for refusing the development proposed, there is such a clear reason in this case.

Notes

Attention is drawn to the attached notes:

In detail:

The processing of this planning application has been undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) Core Planning Principles. The Local Planning Authority considered the principle of the development was unacceptable and the issue cannot be resolved. On this basis the requirement to engage in a positive and proactive manner is considered to be best served by the Local Planning Authority issuing a decision on the application at the earliest opportunity and thereby allowing the applicant to exercise their right to appeal.

Date : 9 February 2022

Signed



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NOTES

1. **If the applicant is aggrieved by the decision of the Local Planning Authority to refuse planning permission or approval for the proposed development or to grant permission or approval subject to conditions, he may appeal to the Secretary of State for the Environment in accordance with Section 78/79 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, within six months of the date of this notice. The Secretary of State has power to allow a longer period for the giving of a notice but 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 that permission of the proposed development could not have been granted by the Local Planning Authority or could not have been so granted otherwise that subject to the conditions imposed on them, having regard to the statutory requirements, to the provision of the development order, and to any directions given under the order.**
2. **If permission to develop land is refused or granted subject to conditions, whether by the Local Planning Authority or by the Secretary of State for the Environment, and the owner of the land claims that the land has become incapable of reasonably beneficial use in its existing state and cannot be rendered capable of reasonably beneficial use by the carrying out of any development which has been or would be permitted, he may serve on the Council of the County/District in which the land is situated, a purchase notice requiring that council to purchase his interests in the land in accordance with the provisions of Section 180 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.**
3. **In certain circumstances a claim may be made against the Local Planning Authority for compensation where permission is refused or granted subject to conditions by the Secretary of State on appeal or on a reference of the application to him. The circumstances in which such compensation is payable are set out in Sections 137 and 138 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.**
4. **This permission relates to planning controls only. Any other statutory consent necessary including submission under the building regulations must be obtained from the appropriate Authority.**
5. **If it is intended to give notice of appeal in accordance with Paragraph 1 above, this should be done on the appropriate form obtainable from:-**

   The Planning Inspectorate
   3/23 Hawk Wing, Temple Quay House,
   2 The Square
   Temple Quay
   Bristol
   BS1 6PN
   (Tel. No. 0117 372 8000)
   www.planning-inspectorate.gov.uk

6. **If the condition of consent or reasons for refusal, make reference to a Division of the Department, the appellant may, if he so wishes, require the attendance of a representative from the Department by notification to the Local Planning Authority. Such a representative would not be liable to cross-examination on questions of departmental policy, but only on matters of fact and expert opinion in relation to the appeal site.**
7. **Where a vehicle is habitually drive across a grass verge or kerbed footway to and from premises adjoining a highway, the occupier of the premises may after being given due notice by the appropriate authority, be required to pay the cost of construction of a carriage crossing or the strengthening of a footway, as the authority considers it necessary, or may be required to comply with conditions imposed by the authority.**
8. **In the case of building or premises to which the public are to be admitted whether on payment or otherwise, attention is drawn to Sections 4 and 7 of the Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act 1970 and the associated Code of Practice (BS5810:1979). In the case of premises to which the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963 or the Factories Act 1962 applies, attention is drawn to Sections 7 and 8A of the Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act and to the same code of practice. In the case of Educational Buildings, attention is drawn to Sections 7 and 8 of the Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act 1978 and to the Design Note 18 "Access for the Physically Disabled Educational Buildings".**
9. **If the development site is crossed by an electric line or is within 15 metres (50ft) of the nearest part of a line (measure horizontally along the ground) or if there is reason to believe that it may be crossed by an underground electric cable, the applicant should contact the Electricity Board to ascertain if and what special safety precautions are necessary.**
10. **The grant of planning permission does not entitle developers to obstruct a public right of way. Development on so far as it affects a right of way, should not be started, and the right of way should be kept open for public use, until the necessary order under Section 247 and 257 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 for the diversion of extinguishment of the right of way has been made and confirmed.**