S Gladwin
Chief Executive
Development Management

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TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING 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 policies of the Amber Valley Borough Local Plan 2022-2040, and with reference to your application (**Office Code: AVA/2026/0139**) which was valid on the 6 March 2026 for permission for **Proposed front porch extension and internal alterations at 12 Willow Close Langley Mill Derbyshire**

In the manner described in the application and shown on the accompanying plan(s) and drawing(s) **NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that permission for the proposed development is **GRANTED subject to the following conditions:**

Conditions/Reasons

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 requirements of Section 91(1) of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1990, as amended by Section 51 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.

2. The development hereby permitted shall be carried out only in accordance with the details and specifications shown on the following drawings:-
   Proposed Layout & Elevations SI26/1015 - 01.1.2

   Reason: To ensure that the development takes the form envisaged by the Planning Authority when determining the application in accordance with policy EN15 of the Adopted Amber Valley Borough Local Plan 2022-2040.

Date : 8 April 2026

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Notes
Attention is drawn to the attached notes:

1 The applicant is advised to consider whether there have been any potentially contaminative activities, processes or materials brought to the development site which might have resulted in ground contamination. Agricultural, commercial and industrial land can be associated with fuels, oils, lubricants, solvents, other chemicals; sheep dips, pesticides, manure heaps / slurry pits; poor waste handling practices, including disposal of materials by burning and burial; asbestos fragments/fibres; 'made-ground' - importation and use of non-native soils. Exposure to these materials can, in certain circumstances, be harmful to human health and the wider environment.

In accordance with S197 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), responsibly for contaminated land rests with the developer. The developer is responsible for any harms that may subsequently occur as a consequence of their actions or inactions. As such, it is in the developer's interest to disclose any contaminated land constraints of a material concern at the planning stage. The developer should be aware that actions or omissions on their part could lead to liability being incurred, e.g. where development fails to address an existing unacceptable risk or creates such a risk by introducing a new receptor or pathway.

The applicant should seek professional advice (as appropriate) should contamination be suspected at any stage of the development and inform the Council's Scientific Officer at the earliest opportunity.

More information regarding land contamination can be found on the Councils Land Pollution web page (Land contamination).

The developer should seek professional advice if they suspect Asbestos Containing Material (ACM) is present on any building to be demolished or altered. More information regarding ACM can be found on the Health and Safety Executives web page (www.hse.gov.uk/asbestos).

2 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.

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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: 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

Reasons for Permission

In granting permission for this development, the Borough Council has taken into account all material planning considerations arising from the views of statutory and other consultees and public representations about the application, Government guidance as detailed in the

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National Planning Policy Framework and relevant Neighbourhood Plans, and policies of the Amber Valley Borough Local Plan 2022-2040;

SS3 - Settlement Hierarchy
H1 - Housing Development Within Urban Areas &
EN15 - Quality and Design of Development

In detail:

The development complies with the provisions of the development plan for the locality and raises no unresolved issues in relation to privacy, amenity, sunlight/daylight, character and design, landscape or heritage features and highway safety.

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) is a material consideration in planning decisions. In accordance with Paragraph 39 of the NPPF the local planning authority has approached the decision-making process in a positive way to foster the delivery of sustainable development and has worked proactively with the applicant/agent to secure a development to improve the economic, social and environmental conditions of the area.

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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 twelve weeks 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.