S Gladwin
Chief Executive
Development Management

Town Hall
Ripley
Derbyshire DE5 3BT
Tel: 01773 570222
Email: enquiry@ambervalley.gov.uk
Web: www.ambervalley.gov.uk

Mr Jack Nethercott
Prime Oak
The Millworks
Heath Mill Road
Wombourne
South Staffordshire
WV5 8AP

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 policies of the Amber Valley Borough Local Plan 2022-2040, and with reference to your application (**Office Code: AVA/2026/0346**) which was valid on the 29 May 2026 for permission for **Listed Building Consent for erection of oak framed orangery at The Coach House Leashaw Holloway**

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

In accordance with Section 66(1) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, the Council is required to have special regard to the desirability of preserving a listed building, its setting and any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses.

The proposed development, by reason of its scale, siting and design, would result in harm to the significance of the listed building. The proposal would obscure and dominate the courtyard elevation, diminishing the ability to appreciate and understand the historic relationship between the former coach house, stables and courtyard. In doing so, the development would conceal a substantial portion of the historic elevation, including features that contribute to the building's historic function, architectural interest and evidential value.

The courtyard elevation represents the principal aspect through which the significance of the heritage asset is understood and experienced. The proposed extension would visually

Date: 27 August 2026

Signed S Gladwin

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compete with and overwhelm this elevation, eroding its prominence and failing to preserve the special architectural and historic interest of the listed building. Furthermore, the introduction of a substantial oak-framed structure would appear incongruous and unsympathetic to the character and significance of the heritage asset.

The proposal would therefore fail to preserve the listed building and would cause harm to its significance. The Council has carefully considered whether this harm is outweighed by any public benefits arising from the development and concludes that no such public benefits have been demonstrated. The proposed reversibility of the extension and the submission of a programme of building recording do not mitigate or outweigh the identified harm, as neither measure would preserve the significance of the heritage asset.

Accordingly, the proposal fails to comply with Policy EN4 of the Adopted Amber Valley Local Plan (2022-2040), the heritage objectives of Part 20 of the National Planning Policy Framework, and Section 66(1) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. Planning permission is therefore refused.

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). Dialogue between the applicant and Local Planning Authority has been undertaken to try and address the issues associated with the proposal. This includes the request for amended plans/additional information and allowing a delay in the determination of the application to give the applicant the opportunity to address the concerns, however, the issues have failed to be resolved.

Date: 27 August 2026

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.**