

Decision Notice

MC/19/1566



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Applicant Name:
AC Goatham and Sons

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Physical & Cultural Regeneration
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Town and Country Planning Act 1990

Location: Land Off Pump Lane, Rainham, Kent, ME8 7TJ,

Proposal: Outline planning application with some matters reserved (appearance, landscaping, layout and scale) for redevelopment of land off Pump Lane to include residential development comprising of approximately 1,250 residential units, a local centre, a village green, a two form entry primary school, a 60 bed extra care facility, an 80 bed care home and associated access (vehicular, pedestrian, cycle).

Notification of Refusal of Outline Planning Permission to Develop Land

Take Notice that the Medway Council in pursuance of its powers under the above Act HAS REFUSED OUTLINE PERMISSION for the development of land as described above in accordance with your application for planning permission received complete on 28 June 2019.

for the following reason(s):-

- 1 Insufficient information has been provided in relation to mitigation measures, and no agreement has been reached to secure such measures, which are necessary to ensure that there will be no adverse impact on the integrity of the Medway Estuary & Marshes SSSI, SPA and Ramsar site as a result of the additional recreational pressures caused by the proposal.

In the absence of imperative reasons of overriding public interest, Regulations 63 and 70 of the Habitats Regulations require permission to be refused.

In addition, the lack of information and mechanism to secure the mitigation also results in non-compliance with policies S6 and BNE35 of the Local Plan and NPPF paragraphs 175 & 176.

- 2 The proposed development would have a harmful impact on the local historic landscape, as well as the setting and significance of an number of designated heritage assets, including: listed buildings (York Farmhouse (Grade II); Pump Farmhouse (Grade II); Chapel House (Grade II); 497-501 Lower Rainham Road (Grade II); The Old House (Grade II); Bloors Place (Grade II*); a range of outbuildings including cart lodge and granary west of Bloors Place (Grade II); and, the garden walls to south and east of Bloors Place (Grade II)); and, two Conservation Areas (Lower Twydall; and, Lower Rainham).

Applying the great weight which has to be given to the conservation of the designated heritage assets (by virtue of NPPF paragraph 193 and Section 66(1) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990), the proposal is contrary to Local Plan policies BNE 12 and BNE18. In addition, as the public benefits of the scheme would not outweigh the harm to the designated heritage assets, the proposed development is also contrary to the NPPF paragraph 196.

- 3 The proposed development would lead to significant long-term adverse landscape and visual effects to the local valued Gillingham Riverside Area of Local Landscape Importance (ALLI), which would not be outweighed by the economic and social benefits of the scheme, in conflict with Local Plan policy BNE34 and NPPF paragraph 170.
- 4 The applicant has failed to satisfy Highways England that the development will not materially affect the safety, reliability and / or operation of the Strategic Road Network (SRN). This is contrary the tests set out in department for Transport Circular 2/13 paragraphs 9 & 10 and the NPPF at paragraph 109.
- 5 The cumulative impact from the increased additional traffic cannot be accommodated on the highway in terms of overall network capacity without a severe impact. This is contrary to Local Plan policy T1 and the NPPF at paragraph 109.
- 6 The cumulative impact from the increased additional traffic from the development is unlikely to be able to create a safe highway environment. This is contrary to Local Plan policy T1 and the NPPF at paragraph 109.

- 7 No assessment nor technical details have been provided regarding the two new access points along Pump Lane to serve the proposed development, therefore it has not been possible to appropriately assess the adequacy of these access points. This is contrary to Policy T1 of the Medway Local Plan 2003 and paragraph 109 of the NPPF.
- 8 The proposed development would result in the irreversible loss of 'best and most versatile' (BMV) agricultural land, contrary to Local Plan policy BNE48 and the NPPF at paragraph 170 and footnote 53.
- 9 In the absence of a completed S106 legal agreement, the proposal fails to secure infrastructure necessary to meet the needs of the development. This is contrary to Local Plan policy S6 and the NPPF at paragraph 54.

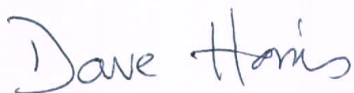
Your attention is drawn to the following informative(s) :-

- 1 In accordance with paragraph 38 of the NPPF Medway Council takes a positive, proactive and creative approach to development proposals focused on solutions. Medway Council works with applicants/agents in a positive, proactive and creative and manner by:

Offering a pre-application advice service;
Updating applicants/agents of any issues that may arise in the processing of their application;
Where possible suggesting solutions; and
Informing applicants/agents of any likely recommendation of refusal prior to a decision.

In this instance;

The applicant/agent was updated of any issues after the initial site visit.
The applicant/agent was provided with pre-application advice.
The applicant/agent was advised the application was unlikely to be acceptable and asked how he/she wished to proceed.



David Harris
Head of Planning
Date of Notice 12 June 2020

TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING (APPEALS) (WRITTEN REPRESENTATIONS) (ENGLAND) (AMENDMENT) (REGULATIONS 2013)

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990

Appeals to the Secretary of State

- If you are aggrieved by the decision of your Local Planning Authority to refuse permission for the proposed development or to grant it subject to conditions, then you can appeal to the Secretary of State under section 78 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.
- If you want to appeal against your Local Planning Authority's decision then you must do so within **12 weeks** from the date of this notice for appeals being decided under the Commercial Appeals Service and **6 months** from the date of this notice for all other **minor and major applications**.
 - However, if an enforcement notice has been served for the same or very similar development within the previous 2 years, the time limit is:
 - **28 days** from the date of the LPA decision if the enforcement notice was served before the decision was made yet not longer than 2 years before the application was made.
 - **28 days** from the date the enforcement notice was served if served on or after the date the decision was made (unless this extends the appeal period beyond 6 months).
 - Appeals must be made using a form which you can obtain from the Planning Inspectorate by contacting Customer Support Team on 0303 444 50 00 or to submit electronically via the Planning Portal at

https://www.planningportal.co.uk/info/200207/appeals/110/making_an_appeal

Commercial Appeals Service

- This type of appeal proceeds by way of written representations, known as the "Commercial Appeals Service". Third parties will not have the opportunity to make further representations to the Planning Inspectorate on these.

All other Minor and Major Applications

- The Secretary of State can allow a longer period for giving notice of an appeal, but he will not normally be prepared to use this power unless there are special circumstances which excuse the delay in giving notice of appeal.
- The Secretary of State need not consider an appeal if it seems to him that the Local Planning Authority could not have granted planning permission for the

proposed development or could not have granted it without the conditions they imposed, having regard to the statutory requirements, to the provisions of any development order and to any directions given under a development order.

- In practice, the Secretary of State does not refuse to consider appeals solely because the Local Planning Authority based on their decision on a direction given by him.

Purchase Notes

- If either the Local Planning Authority or the Secretary of State refuses permission to development land or grants it subject to conditions, the owner may claim that he can neither put the land to a reasonably beneficial use in its existing state nor render the land capable of a reasonably beneficial use by the carrying out of any development which has been or would be permitted.
- In these circumstances, the owner may serve a purchase notice on the Council (District Council, London Borough Council or Common Council of the City of London) in whose area the land is situated. This notice will require the Council to purchase his interest in the land in accordance with the provisions of Part VI of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.