

APPENDIX A



Midlothian

Corporate Resources

Midlothian Council
Fairfield House
8 Lothian Road
Dalkeith EH22 3ZQ

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Extension to dwellinghouse at 92 Burnbrae Road, Bonnyrigg.

File No: 11/00799/DPP

Scale: 1:1,250



CORPORATE RESOURCES	
FILE: 11/00799/DPP	
RECEIVED	16 APR 2012 1A

NOTICE OF REVIEW

Under Section 43A(8) Of the Town and Country Planning (SCOTLAND) ACT 1997 (As amended) In Respect of Decisions on Local Developments

The Town and Country Planning (Schemes Delegation and Local Review Procedure) (SCOTLAND) Regulations 2008

The Town and Country Planning (Appeals) (SCOTLAND) Regulations 2008

IMPORTANT: Please read and follow the guidance notes provided when completing this form. Failure to supply all the relevant information could invalidate your notice of review.

PLEASE NOTE IT IS FASTER AND SIMPLER TO SUBMIT PLANNING APPLICATIONS ELECTRONICALLY VIA <https://eplanning.scotland.gov.uk>

1. Applicant's Details		2. Agent's Details (if any)	
Title	Mr	Ref No.	
Forename		Forename	Stuart
Surname	MacDougal	Surname	Baird
Company Name		Company Name	Houseplans
Building No./Name		Building No./Name	
Address Line 1	92 Burnbrae Road	Address Line 1	3b Redford Gardens
Address Line 2		Address Line 2	
Town/City	Bonnyrigg	Town/City	Edinburgh
Postcode		Postcode	EH13 0AR
Telephone		Telephone	
Mobile		Mobile	07766692034
Fax		Fax	0131 477 9554
Email		Email	
3. Application Details			
Planning authority		Midlothian	
Planning authority's application reference number		11/00799/DPP	
Site address			
92 Burnbrae Road Bonnyrigg			
Description of proposed development			
Extend House			

Date of application

Date of decision (if any)

27-01-2012

Note. This notice must be served on the planning authority within three months of the date of decision notice or from the date of expiry of the period allowed for determining the application.

4. Nature of Application

Application for planning permission (including householder application) ☒

Application for planning permission in principle ☐

Further application (including development that has not yet commenced and where a time limit has been imposed; renewal of planning permission and/or modification, variation or removal of a planning condition) ☐

Application for approval of matters specified in conditions ☐

5. Reasons for seeking review

Refusal of application by appointed officer ☒

Failure by appointed officer to determine the application within the period allowed for determination of the application ☐

Conditions imposed on consent by appointed officer ☐

6. Review procedure

The Local Review Body will decide on the procedure to be used to determine your review and may at any time during the review process require that further information or representations be made to enable them to determine the review. Further information may be required by one or a combination of procedures, such as: written submissions; the holding of one or more hearing sessions and/or inspecting the land which is the subject of the review case.

Please indicate what procedure (or combination of procedures) you think is most appropriate for the handling of your review. You may tick more than one box if you wish the review to be conducted by a combination of procedures.

Further written submissions ☐

One or more hearing sessions ☒

Site inspection ☒

Assessment of review documents only, with no further procedure ☐

If you have marked either of the first 2 options, please explain here which of the matters (as set out in your statement below) you believe ought to be subject of that procedure, and why you consider further submissions or a hearing necessary.

It would be helpful if the review committee visited the site and the applicant could speak to committee members

7. Site inspection

In the event that the Local Review Body decides to inspect the review site, in your opinion:

Can the site be viewed entirely from public land? ☒

Is it possible for the site to be accessed safely, and without barriers to entry? ☒

If there are reasons why you think the Local Review Body would be unable to undertake an unaccompanied site inspection, please explain here:

Rear fence to the rear of the house

8. Statement

You must state, in full, why you are seeking a review on your application. Your statement must set out all matters you consider require to be taken into account in determining your review. Note: you may not have a further opportunity to add to your statement of review at a later date. It is therefore essential that you submit with your notice of review, all necessary information and evidence that you rely on and wish the Local Review Body to consider as part of your review.

If the Local Review Body issues a notice requesting further information from any other person or body, you will have a period of 14 days in which to comment on any additional matter which has been raised by that person or body.

State here the reasons for your notice of review and all matters you wish to raise. If necessary, this can be continued or provided in full in a separate document. You may also submit additional documentation with this form.

1. My client wants to built an extension that is adequate for the purpose and meets their requirements
2. As far as we are aware there has been no objections from owners of adjoining properties
3. The rear garden space when the extension is built still leaves over 57% of rear garden
4. If you take into consideration the rear allocated parking space this totals 55.4 sq.m. and the extension is only 16.9sq.m.this is less than 30% of this total area
5. My client does not think that there will be a significant loss of outdoor space and the extension will not detract materially from the amenity of the dwelling house now or in the future
6. The original Planning permission should of taken into consideration that the owners would want to extend their houses in the future allocated larger plots to allow for this
7. The proposals meet all but one of the requirements for extensions in class 1A of the new T & C.P General Permitted Dev Order 2011 which would make it except from needing Planning permission

Have you raised any matters which were not before the appointed officer at the time your application was determined? Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, please explain below a) why your are raising new material b) why it was not raised with the appointed officer before your application was determined and c) why you believe it should now be considered with your review.

9. List of Documents and Evidence

Please provide a list of all supporting documents, materials and evidence which you wish to submit with your notice of review

Planning Application drawing, 1/1250 ,1/500 and 1/200 layout plans and refusal notice

Note. The planning authority will make a copy of the notice of review, the review documents and any notice of the procedure of the review available for inspection at an office of the planning authority until such time as the review is determined. It may also be available on the planning authority website.

10. Checklist

Please mark the appropriate boxes to confirm that you have provided all supporting documents and evidence relevant to your review:

Full completion of all parts of this form ☒

Statement of your reasons for requesting a review ☒

All documents, materials and evidence which you intend to rely on (e.g. plans and drawings or other documents) which are now the subject of this review. ☒

Note. Where the review relates to a further application e.g. renewal of planning permission or modification, variation or removal of a planning condition or where it relates to an application for approval of matters specified in conditions, it is advisable to provide the application reference number, approved plans and decision notice from that earlier consent.

DECLARATION

I, the applicant/agent hereby serve notice on the planning authority to review the application as set out on this form and in the supporting documents. I hereby confirm that the information given in this form is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge

Signature



Name:

Street BAKO

Date:

13/4/2012

Any personal data that you have been asked to provide on this form will be held and processed in accordance with the requirements of the 1998 Data Protection Act.

MIDLOTHIAN COUNCIL

DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT PLANNING APPLICATION DELEGATED WORKSHEET:

Case Officer: Graeme King **Site Visit Date:** 05/12/2011

Planning Application Reference: 11/00799/DPP

Site Address: 92 Burnbrae Road, Bonnyrigg

Site Description: Modern mid-terrace (of 8) 2 storey dwellinghouse. The walls are predominantly white dry dash render with a re-constituted stone porch to the front and a re-constituted stone basecourse. The window frames are white uPVC and the roof is finished with plain grey concrete roof tiles.

Proposed Development: Extension to dwellinghouse

Proposed Development Details: Extension on rear elevation of the dwellinghouse. The extension is to be 3.5m deep, 4.825m wide, 2.6m high to the eaves and 3.5m high to the ridge of the roof. The roof is to be of a hipped design and finished with tiles to match existing. The walls will be rendered to match existing. No details have been provided of the materials for the door and window frames.

Background (Previous Applications, Supporting Documents, Development Briefs):

The application site forms part of the Cala section of the wider Hopefield development. There are 30 houses in the Cala development that front onto Burnbrae Road in 3 separate terraces, no other planning applications have been received for any of these houses.

Consultations: No consultations were required.

Representations: No representations were received.

Relevant Planning Policies:

RP20 Development within the Built-Up Area – This policy seeks to protect the character and amenity of the built-up area and states that development will not be permitted “where it is likely to detract from the existing character or amenity of the area”.

DP6 House Extensions – This policy provides detailed guidance in relation to house extensions. The policy states that it is important that extensions “do not detract from the appearance of the property” and that they must “maintain or enhance the appearance of the house and the locality”. The policy recommends that roof pitches should match those of the existing roof and that matching or complementary roof materials should be used.

DP2 Development Guidelines – While this policy does not apply directly to house extensions it does provide guidance on the amount of private outdoor space that

should be provided for new housing. Terraced houses with 3 or more apartments should be provided with "a minimum usable garden area of 100sqm"; usable garden area is defined as that part of the rear garden not occupied by a garage, or garage space, driveway or parking space.

Planning Issues: Policy RP20 of the Midlothian Local Plan seeks to protect the character and amenity of the built-up area and states that development will not be permitted "where it is likely to detract materially from the existing character or amenity of the area". In addition Policy DP6 provides detailed development guidelines for house extensions and states that "an adequate garden area must remain after the house has been extended".

The rear garden of the application site is 5.5m wide and 7.3m deep giving a total area of 40.15sqm. The proposed extension will have a footprint of 16.9 sqm and will occupy 42% of the rear garden leaving 23.25sqm of usable garden space. The remaining usable garden space will be less than a quarter of the recommended minimum usable garden area for a property of this type. The property does have an allocated parking space outwith the rear garden however this does not constitute usable garden space.

While it is acknowledged that the application subjects were approved by the Planning Authority with levels of private outdoor space below the recommended minimum standards this does not remove the Authority's duty to consider the amenity of the occupants of the dwellinghouse. The current occupants may consider the proposed level of private outdoor space to be adequate for their needs, however the Planning Authority must also consider the amenity of future occupants and as such it is clear that the proposal will result in a significant loss of amenity. The proposal is therefore contrary to Policies RP20 and DP6 of the Midlothian Local Plan.

The design and choice of materials of the extension are acceptable, however although the extension is of a relatively small scale given the extremely small rear garden the extension would represent an over-development of the plot that would affect the character of both the terrace, of which the building forms part, and the surrounding area. Were the extension to set a precedent for further such extensions in the other 29 terraced houses the character of what is still essentially a new development would be significantly affected. There would be no loss of daylight to any neighbouring properties that would be significant enough to warrant refusal and due to the orientation of the terrace there would be no significant loss of sunlight to any neighbouring properties.

The Scottish Government is introducing new householder permitted development regulations on 6th February 2012. Under these regulations an extension of similar design with a footprint of 14.4 sqm will be permitted development and will not require an application for planning permission; the applicants and their agent have been made aware of this. While the 2.5 sqm difference between the permitted development footprint and the proposed development footprint may seem inconsequential were permission to be granted it would create a precedent for further such applications in similar properties; further such "inconsequential" differences would be increasingly difficult to resist and the character and amenity of the

surrounding area would be significantly and detrimentally altered. In addition granting approval for such a severely reduced garden area would significantly undermine the successful implementation of Policy DP2 of the Midlothian Local Plan with a potentially significant impact on the quality of new development in Midlothian.

Recommendation: Refuse Planning Permission

Reasons for Refusal:

1. The extension will result in a significant loss of private outdoor space which will detract materially from the amenity of the present and future occupants of the dwellinghouse. The proposal is therefore contrary to Policies RP20 and DP6 of the Midlothian Local Plan.
2. Approval of the proposal is likely to create a precedent for over-development and loss of garden space in similarly sized gardens within both the surrounding Hopefield area and elsewhere in Midlothian.

APPENDIX D

Midlothian Local Plan



Midlothian



Midlothian Local Plan

ADOPTED BY RESOLUTION OF
MIDLOTHIAN COUNCIL
ON 23 DECEMBER 2008

This Plan has been produced by the
Planning Unit Strategic Services

Midlothian Council
Fairfield House
8 Lothian Road
Dalkeith
Midlothian
EH22 3ZN

2.2 The Built Heritage

Policy Title

RP20 DEVELOPMENT WITHIN THE BUILT-UP AREA

2.2.1 National Planning Policy National policy as set out in SPP 1 *The Planning System* states that one of the three general objectives of development plans and development control is “to maintain and enhance the quality of the natural heritage and built environment”. In addition, the importance of good design is highlighted as a priority for the planning system, given that “mistakes cannot be easily or cheaply rectified”.

2.2.2 SPP 3 *Planning for Housing* (now replaced by SPP 3 *Planning for Homes* – see para. 3.2.6) encourages the full and effective use of land within existing built areas, giving priority to reusing derelict and vacant land. However, it also requires that “infill development respects the scale, form and density of its surroundings and enhances rather than detracts from the character and amenity of existing residential areas”. It indicates that this should be an important consideration for planning authorities when preparing development plans and in determining applications, and for developers when preparing proposals.

2.2.3 Structure Plan Policy The ELSP 2015 recognises the importance of protecting and

enhancing the amenity of all urban areas to safeguard and improve the quality of life of residents of the Lothians. Policy ENV1G requires local plans, in encouraging the development of infill sites, the redevelopment of brownfield land and the conversion of existing buildings, to promote a high quality of design in all new development.

2.2.4 Local Plan Policy Midlothian is not characterised by large areas of brownfield land ripe for redevelopment. It follows therefore that the main areas of new development will be on greenfield sites on the edge of the built-up areas. There will, however, be opportunities for new development within the existing urban areas, including conversion, intensification, infill or redevelopment.

2.2.5 Policy RP20 applies to the existing built-up area of all towns and villages, and the areas of new housing allocations. The Local Plan Proposals Map defines the urban boundaries of the main settlements and also identifies village envelopes. The purpose of the policy is to ensure that new development does not damage or blight land uses which are already established in the neighbourhood, particularly where residential amenity will be affected. Sections 3.7 and 4 contain guidance with regards to wind turbines (policies NRG1 and NRG2), energy for buildings (policy NRG3), the form and layout of development on greenfield sites (policy DP2), extensions to existing housing (policy DP6) and control over advertising (policy DP8), which may be relevant to proposals for development within the built-up area.

RP20 DEVELOPMENT WITHIN THE BUILT-UP AREA

Development will not be permitted within existing and future built-up areas, and in particular within residential areas, where it is likely to detract materially from the existing character or amenity of the area.

4.6 House Extensions

DP6 HOUSE EXTENSIONS

1 Background

While increasing the accommodation of a house, extensions can also add to their architectural interest. It is important that they do not detract from the appearance of the property or that of neighbouring houses. Extensions that reflect the style of the original are most likely to be successful. Novel architectural solutions can also be acceptable.

In providing additional space for the existing building, there should be no material loss of amenity for adjoining houses.

2 Detailed Requirements

Extensions to existing houses must be well designed and must maintain or enhance the appearance of the house and the locality. The design of extensions should take account of the guidelines summarised below:

- a) the size of the extension should be clearly subservient to the original property;
- b) matching or complementary external wall and roof materials should be used;
- c) use of facing brick for an extension to a stone building and use of concrete tiles where the existing roof is slate or clay tiles should be avoided;
- d) the roof pitches should match those of the existing roof;
- e) architectural detailing, scale and proportion should be similar to the existing;
- f) when extending in the same plane, especially if changes in external materials are to be used or if it is likely to be difficult to obtain a close match, a break or step from the main building should be pointed;
- g) extensions must not block, to a material extent, sunlight from reaching adjoining gardens;
- h) extensions must not result in loss of privacy for neighbouring property;
- i) an adequate garden area must remain after the house has been extended; and
- j) extensions which are two or more storeys high must incorporate a pitched roof unless the existing roof is flat.

3 Front Porches

Front porches to detached or semi-detached houses are usually acceptable where their design follows the principles described above, provided they project less than two metres out from the front of the house.

4 Dormer Extensions

Dormer extensions should incorporate dormer "windows" rather than a "box" dormer. The dormers should not extend other than to a limited extent beyond the glazed area. Windows should line up with any existing ones below. Dormers should not rise off the wall head, nor rise above the existing ridge level, nor occupy a predominant proportion of the existing roof area.

Large dormers to the front of a house can be an incongruous feature, especially in a street with no other roof level extensions. In such cases, use of velux roof lights may be an acceptable alternative.

Note: Supplementary planning guidance is available on Dormer Extensions and on Rear Extensions to Single Storey Semi-Detached and Terraced Houses.

4.2 Development Guidelines

DP2 DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES

Note: Reference should also be made to Appendix 2C for the design principles and Appendix 2D for landscaping and open space requirements which apply specifically to the Shawfair new community, and expansion of Danderhall. The Shawfair Masterplan and Design Guide provide detailed supplementary planning guidance.

These policies apply to all proposals for development within this Local Plan area. They will form the basis for any briefs to be prepared for sites to be released for development through the Local Plan.

Developers will normally be expected to submit a statement with applications for major sites explaining their approach to the site with regards to the issue of design, sustainability, landscape and open space. The statement shall explain the way in which the Council's design criteria have been observed. If the criteria have been departed from this should be noted, together with an explanation of the circumstances requiring this.

Irrespective of support for the principle of development in this Local Plan, all proposed developments which fall within the remit of the Environmental Impact Assessment (Scotland) Regulations 1999 (Schedules 1 and 2), will require the submission of an Environmental Statement in conjunction with the planning application.

A case for modification of the private open space standards may be accepted by the Council within the Local Plan area where the sites proposed to be developed are brownfield, infill, involve less than three houses, lie within Conservation Areas, or windfall. In such cases, a determining factor will be the existing character of the area surrounding the site. This may not necessarily dictate lower space standards. For example, in some Conservation Areas, the density of housing is very low. Such existing character may dictate very generous gardens in new housing development.

1 Design

The release of extensive areas of land, through the development sites in this Local Plan, offers an opportunity to create new, interesting and attractive environments.

The Council recognises that good design can:

- a) promote sustainable development;
- b) improve the quality of the environment;
- c) attract business and investment;
- d) reinforce civic pride and a sense of place; and
- e) secure public acceptance of the need for new development.

For these reasons:

The Council will require good design in both the overall layout of sites and their constituent parts and a high quality of architecture in both the overall layout of sites and their constituent parts.

2 Sustainability

The Council will expect development proposals to have regard to the following principles of sustainability:

- a) building in harmony with the site including optimising on orientation and relationships to contours, provision of shelter, and utilising natural features;
- b) fostering and maintaining biodiversity;
- c) treating and conserving water on site in line with best practice and guidance on sustainable drainage;
- d) reducing consumption of energy;
- e) recycling of construction materials and minimising the use of non-renewable resources (refer also to policy WAST4 – waste minimisation);
- f) facilitating accessibility and adaptability; and
- g) providing for waste recycling in accordance with standards which will be set out in supplementary planning guidance on waste separation, collection and recycling requirements for new developments.

3 Landscaping

All development proposals must be accompanied by a comprehensive scheme of landscaping. This will be designed to provide shelter, help create spaces, add colour and add to the interest and appearance of the development.

New tree planting will be used to define the edge of development areas within sites. The Forest Habitat Network (Forestry Commission Scotland) provides guidance in planning greenspace within new developments.

Where development sites abut the countryside, tree belts of an average of 30 metres wide will be required except where a development brief indicates a lesser figure will be acceptable. This width is required to ensure the effect of the planting is maintained as the trees mature.

Where distributor and access roads are to be tree lined as a landscape feature of the development site, space sufficient to provide for the span of the trees as they mature must be provided to each side of the road to be planted. The space to be provided will be influenced by the selection of tree species and design concept being followed.

A high standard of landscaping is required throughout sites. Tree and shrub species should be selected primarily for their good appearance, hardiness, low maintenance and suitability to the character of the site and layout design.

Indigenous species should form the basis for landscape schemes.

Finishing materials, surface textures and street furniture, together with the design of walls and fencing should combine with the landscaping to establish a theme for the development as a whole.

When submitted to the Council, detailed applications for planning permission must be accompanied by proposals indicating the character and scale of the landscaping to accompany the new development.

Landscaped areas adjoining roads will be adopted by the Council on the same basis as other landscaped and open space areas provided as a result of development.

Where possible, topsoil should be left *in situ* on development sites. Where it would be sterilised by development, topsoil should be stored in a manner which preserves its intrinsic environmental value and reused in connection with the landscaping of the development site or, if not possible, elsewhere in site restoration, landscape enhancement and/or the creation of public open space.

4 Open Space

Open space is an essential part of the built environment. It provides amenity to those whose property adjoins or is close to it. It can provide pedestrian or cycle routes. Open space allows opportunities for play and exercise whether of a formal or informal character. It gives the opportunity within settlements for the creation of natural habitats and shelter for flora and fauna. It can create the setting to important private and civic buildings and be an integral part of the character of settlements. Policies RP29 and 30 provide for the protection of open spaces. The proposed growth of Midlothian's settlements as a result of this Local Plan must be accompanied by open space provision on a scale and in a manner commensurate with its importance to the lives of future communities in these areas.

The following standards do not take account of the need for informal amenity open space, infrastructure tree planting and passive recreation areas such as parks, open spaces and footpath networks. In determining the need for such additional open space the Council will take account of the area surrounding the site. Major development sites will be subject to a brief that will identify such needs.

Open spaces designed for children's play should be large enough to absorb such activity with minimum disturbance to local residents or undue damage to grass and planted areas. Similarly, the location of pitches for older sections of the population within open spaces should take account of the potentially adverse effect on amenity if situated too close to housing.

4a Open Space required for Sport

Unless otherwise determined within development briefs for housing sites proposed in this Plan, provision for outdoor sport will be made in accordance with the National Playing Field Association's (NPFA) minimum standards and the Council's open space strategy, once approved.

4b Children's Play Space

The design and location of play spaces should be convenient to their users. They should be subject to passive supervision and open sunlight during the majority of the day. They should be fenced in order to avoid children running out of the play area and to discourage dogs making their way in.

In general terms, their design and location should accord with the advice provided in SPP 11 *Open Space and Physical Activity* and PAN 46 *Designing Out Crime*.

Provision for children's play space will normally be provided within new housing areas in accordance with the NPFA's recommendations.

This standard is currently set at 0.6 - 0.8 hectares per 1000 population. In assessing the area requirement, the potential population of a housing development will be used for the basis of calculation.

The NPFA recommends that a hierarchy of open spaces be available for children's play, the largest spaces providing for the most extensive range of equipment and facilities and combined with land used for other formal recreational use. Smaller open spaces, recommended by the NPFA at the bottom of the hierarchy perform an important visual amenity function. These spaces will normally be no less than 0.04 hectares in extent. Whether such small spaces will require any equipment placed within them is dependent on the character of housing surrounding the space and the distance to the nearest play area. In small, medium to low density developments, no equipment is likely to be required. Site and distance criteria for such spaces should be as recommended by the NPFA's *The Six Acre Standard*. Larger equipped play areas serving neighbourhoods should be provided as recommended by the NPFA. It may not always be appropriate to provide spaces to the minimum

recommended size. However, an area of open space accommodating play equipment within a housing area should not be less than 0.1 hectares.

4c Maintenance of Play Equipment and Open Spaces

Arrangements for the long-term maintenance of open spaces shall be agreed with the Council prior to consent being issued. Maintenance arrangements can be through adoption by the Council or through alternative measures, either being subject to agreement with the Council.

Acceptable provision, including long-term funding for the maintenance of open spaces, landscaping and play equipment will be a prerequisite of planning permission for new residential and other developments.

For the purposes of this section, "long-term" will typically be a period of at least 15 years.

4d Retention of Open Spaces

Public open spaces provided in association with new development will be subject to conditions and, where appropriate, agreements requiring that they continue in use as communal open space.

4e Provision of Play Facilities for Children

Equipment for communal play will be required in association with all new residential development, with the exception of housing specifically designed for the elderly.

Acceptable levels of provision are currently found to be established where the developer provides equipment to a value based on the sum of £250 per child bed space (as at 2006 price, subject to price index adjustment). The cost per child bed space figure may be subject to negotiation for larger developments where the economies of scale can be brought into effect.

Child bed spaces are the number of bedrooms in a house less the principal bedroom. In the case of houses having secondary bedrooms of exceptionally large size, it may be considered necessary to take the

view that these could be occupied by more than one child.

Where the number of houses or the application site is too small to satisfactorily accommodate children's play, an amount of equipment based on the above standard must still be provided, for installation in an existing park accessible to the new housing.

5 Housing: General Considerations

The detailed planning, layout and appearance of new housing developments must reflect national planning advice and guidance. In accordance with the encouragement therein of imaginative and innovative design, proposals showing exceptional ingenuity may be exempted from the usual space requirements, provided that the quality of public and residential amenity is demonstrably not compromised.

Many large companies use standard house types in the interests of efficiency and economy for their particular organisation. Such an approach may not always provide an acceptable design. Developers will be expected to be flexible in their use of house types and if necessary modify their range to meet the Council's requirements for specific sites.

The main aims are to achieve comfortable, safe, well-designed living environments with a distinct sense of place, and a high quality of design and finish.



5a Housing: Detailed Considerations

Care is required in grouping of buildings. The houses forming a group must relate well in terms of scale, angle and alignment of roof pitch, choice of finishing materials and detailing.

A good level of security for the residents of a scheme must be provided and in this respect attention should be paid to linking buildings together by means of walls or garages. Open spaces should be designed as features to be looked onto from the front and sides of houses as should pedestrian routes and roads. Houses should not, as a general rule, be designed to back onto such features.

Housing layouts should be designed to be convenient for pedestrians, with special attention being paid to the provision of direct footpath / cycleway links between houses, schools, shops and community facilities.

The housing layout and house types should be designed to provide for a high standard of passive energy gain; in this respect buildings should be arranged as to avoid unduly overshadowing one another.

5b Housing: Private Outdoor Space

Detached, semi-detached and terraced dwellings should each be provided with a private outdoor space that is free from direct overlooking from public areas and neighbouring property as far as possible. Permanent overshadowing of these areas should be avoided and, wherever possible, such spaces should enjoy good access to sunlight. Where flats are proposed, such spaces should enjoy good access to sunlight and additional provision of amenity open space should be made, including sunlit areas convenient for residents to enjoy.

Private open space attached to the dwelling is required for all non-flatted properties. While recognising that individual preferences may vary, houses suitable for families should be provided with adequate usable private gardens. Such spaces serve a multitude of different household purposes and should be of sufficient size to perform such functions satisfactorily. It is also important to allow for the reasonable extension of a new house without reducing the availability of private open space to an unacceptable level. The usable garden area is defined as that part of the rear garden not occupied by a garage, or garage space, driveway or parking space.

For detached and semi-detached houses, private open space should be provided, as a minimum standard, on the following basis:

- houses of 3 apartments should have usable garden areas no less than 110m²;
- houses of 4 apartments or more should have usable garden areas no less than 130m²;

Terraced houses of 3 or more apartments should be provided with a minimum usable garden area of 100m².

Where, particularly in the case of terraced houses because of the floor plan design, these criteria result in garden lengths in excess of the Council's requirements, smaller garden areas will be acceptable. In such cases the amount of communal open space will normally require to be increased to compensate for the reduction in private open space. In exceptional cases, this principle may also apply to other types of houses.

Garden areas referred to above should be so designed and located so that a usable part of the garden area will enjoy at least three hours of any available sunlight on 1 March.

5c Space between Houses

Spaces between houses may vary depending on the types of houses and the nature of the sites. Certain minimum standards must be observed. These are as follows:

- back to back distance, whether between single storey or two storey houses, of 25 metres;
- between gable and rear of such property 16 metres; and
- between the front elevations 22 metres.

Where housing is built across steeply sloping ground, the distance between buildings will require to be extended to avoid the higher properties being over

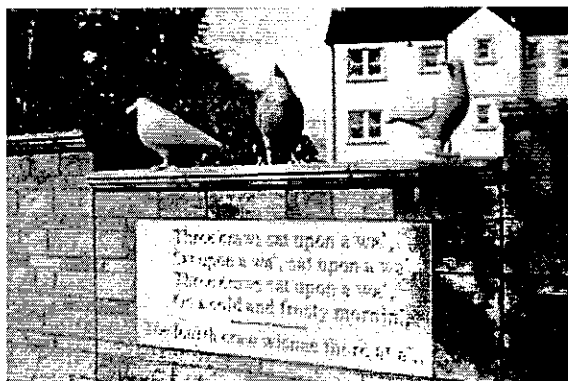
dominant. In such situations, split-level housing should be considered as a means of reducing the distance houses are set apart.

Reduction in the distance between front elevations will be possible where there are positive reasons relating to the design of the layout and where the house design ensures no material loss of privacy as a result of overlooking from windows.

The length of individual rear gardens will vary but will normally be anticipated to be at least half the minimum back-to-back distance. Exceptions to this may be acceptable where distance standards are met, minimum garden size is achieved or where the houses back onto an open aspect.

Flatted properties should be provided with a communal private open space conveniently located for the residents. The area of land supplied for this purpose should be provided to half the standard used for terraced housing.

If essential to secure an appropriate attractive and well designed development, the above space standards may be relaxed. Such relaxation is expected to be confined to sites that have some unusual characteristic.



5d House Design

The Council wishes to encourage a high standard of design. Novel architectural solutions including those which meet the need for energy conservation and sustainability will be encouraged.

Conventionally designed housing should observe the following criteria:

- a) roofs should be conventionally pitched and be symmetrical;
- b) roof pitches should be not less than 35° and not greater than 45°;
- c) there should be a dominant roof and ridge line where the floor plan is not a single rectangle as in 'L' or 'T' or other more irregularly shaped floor plans;
- d) the dominant ridge line should normally run parallel to the road;
- e) the colours of wall finishes and roof materials should be sympathetic to one another;
- f) windows should have a vertical emphasis;
- g) a variety of wall finishes on single buildings should be avoided;
- h) variety of finishes on groups of buildings should generally be avoided, interest should be achieved by the use of different architectural detailing; and
- i) underbuilding should be kept to a minimum and base courses should not be obvious if built from a different material from that of the rest of the wall.

5e Areas of Improved Quality

Within HOUS1, HOUS2 and HOUS3 sites of 15 units or more, it is desirable to seek, within limited parts of each site, an added emphasis on quality in design. This is to apply to individual buildings or groups of buildings, and in the use of materials both in finishes to dwellings (for example, slate and wet dash render, stone detailing, rosemary and clay pantiles) and also in walls and ground surfaces.

In this way development is likely to have the elements necessary to produce a 'future' conservation area. The Council expects such treatment will be applied to a minimum of 20% of the dwellings on the site and should be focused on prominent landmark groups or key individual homes.

6 Accessibility and Parking Provision

Proposals for new development will be required to:

- a) incorporate measures to enable / encourage the use of alternative transport modes to the private car;
- b) make provision for roads, lighting and parking to satisfy the Council's standards (refer to *Standards for Development Roads: A Guide to the Design and Construction of Roads for Adoption*).

Detailed layout designs for developments, or phases thereof, will be accompanied by statements of the design measures taken, and on-site and off-site infrastructure to be provided, in the interests of enabling and encouraging residents and visitors to use alternatives to the private car.

7 Notifiable Installations

Proposed developments should take the presence of notifiable installations into account, and planning applications for development within the consultation distances of these installations will be referred to the Health and Safety Executive (HSE), and account taken of their response, in accordance with SOEnvD Circular 5/93. Similarly, proposals to site new notifiable installations in the vicinity of existing urban development will require consultation with the HSE.

8 Edinburgh Airport Safeguarding Zone

Planning applications for certain types of development within the consultation zone* for Edinburgh Airport will be referred to the British Airports Authority (BAA) for their interest, and account taken of their response, in accordance with The Town and Country Planning (Safeguarding Aerodromes, Technical Sites and Military Explosives Storage Areas)(Scotland) Direction 2003 (see Circular 2/2003).

*For details of types of development and extent of area, refer to Edinburgh Airport Aerodrome Safeguarding Map, available for inspection in the Council's offices.



Refusal of Planning Permission

Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997

Reg. No. 11/00799/DPP

Houseplans
3B Redford Gardens
Edinburgh
EH13 0AR

Midlothian Council, as Planning Authority, having considered the application by Mr MacDaugal, 92 Burnbrae Road, Bonnyrigg, Midlothian, EH19 3FS, which was registered on 28 November 2011 in pursuance of their powers under the above Acts, hereby **refuse** permission to carry out the following proposed development:

**Extension to dwellinghouse
at 92 Burnbrae Road, Bonnyrigg, Midlothian, EH19 3FS**

in accordance with the application and the following plans:

<u>Drawing Description.</u>	<u>Drawing No/Scale</u>	<u>Dated</u>
Location Plan	1:1250	28.11.2011
Site Plan	1:500	28.11.2011
Site Plan	1:200	28.11.2011
Elevations, floor plan and cross section	1688/11 1:100, 1:50	28.11.2011

The reason(s) for the Council's decision are set out below:

1. The extension will result in a significant loss of private outdoor space which will detract materially from the amenity of the present and future occupants of the dwellinghouse. The proposal is therefore contrary to Policies RP20 and DP6 of the Midlothian Local Plan.
2. Approval of the proposal is likely to create a precedent for over-development and loss of garden space in similarly sized gardens within both the surrounding Hopefield area and elsewhere in Midlothian.

Dated 27 / 1 / 2012

.....
Duncan Robertson
Senior Planning Officer; Local Developments
Fairfield House, 8 Lothian Road, Dalkeith, EH22 3ZN

PLEASE NOTE

If the applicant is aggrieved by the decision of the planning authority to refuse permission for or approval required by a condition in respect of the proposed development, or to grant permission or approval subject to conditions, the applicant may require the planning authority to review the case under section 43A of the Town & Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997 within 3 months from the date of this notice. The notice of review should be addressed to The Development Manager, Development Management Section, Midlothian Council, Fairfield House, 8 Lothian Road, Dalkeith EH22 3ZN. A notice of review form is available from the same address and will also be made available online at www.midlothian.gov.uk

If permission to develop land is refused or granted subject to conditions and the owner of the land claims that the land has become incapable of reasonable 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, the owner of the land may serve on the planning authority a purchase notice requiring the purchase of the owner of the land's interest in the land in accordance with Part V of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997.

Prior to Commencement (Notice of Initiation of Development)

Prior to the development commencing the planning authority shall be notified in writing of the expected commencement of work date and once development on site has been completed the planning authority shall be notified of the completion of works date in writing. Failure to do so would be a breach of planning control under section 123(1) of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997 (as amended by the Planning etc (Scotland) Act 2006). A copy of the Notice of Initiation of Development is available on the Council's web site www.midlothian.gov.uk

IMPORTANT NOTE REGARDING PUBLIC ACCESS TO INFORMATION

Making an application

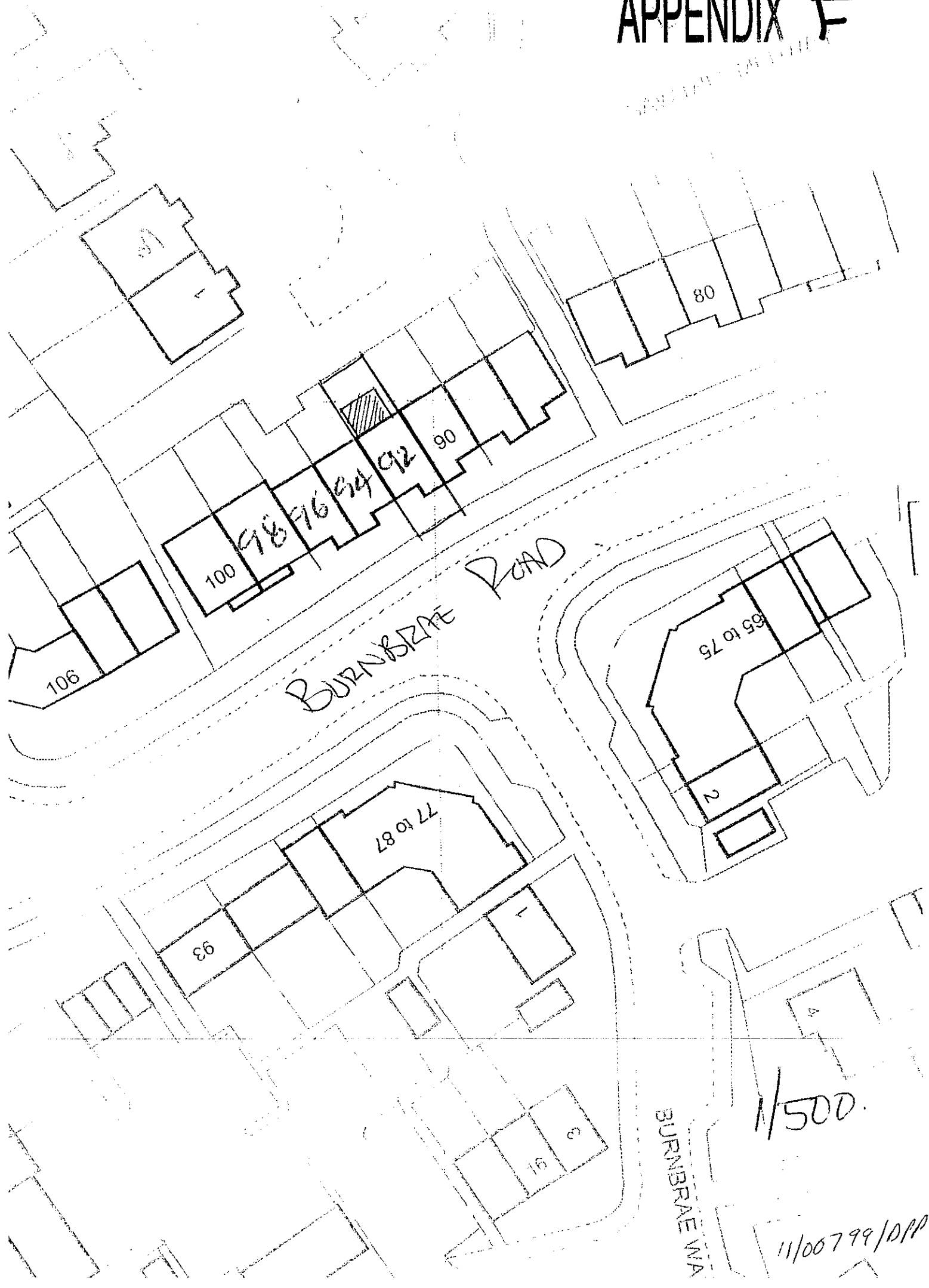
Please note that when you submit a planning application, the information will appear on the Planning Register and the completed forms and any associated documentation will also be published on the Council's website.

Making comment on an application

Please note that any information, consultation response, objection or supporting letters submitted in relation to a planning application, will be published on the Council's website.

The planning authority will redact personal information in accordance with its redaction policy and use its discretion to redact any comments or information it considers to be derogatory or offensive. However, it is important to note that the publishing of comments and views expressed in letters and reports submitted by applicants, consultees and representors on the Council's website, does not mean that the planning authority agrees or endorses these views, or confirms any statements of fact to be correct.

APPENDIX F



All new work to be well tied to existing.
 All new drainage to be carried out to the
 requirements of the local authority.
 All work to be provided to all rising walls and be
 at least 40mm above ground level. All glass to be
 self-cleaning glass and comply with BS6262.
 The factory designed for a minimum wind speed
 of 23 m/s to BS6399 Pt 1.
 The work to be gen 35 grade to BS 5328.
 All masonry built 1:4 mortar Brick type fl.
 All walls 450mm vertically and 450mm horizontally
 Brick E-B2. Wall ties shot fired to steel post and
 built into brick work 450mm vertically.
 All blockwork to be shot fired to be shot fired to
 Swedish standard 21/2 and given 75 microns of
 organic zinc primer and final coating of chlorinated
 rubber

All electrical work to comply with IEE
 Regs 7671 2008
 All vegetable matter to be removed from site
 All work to comply with the Building
 Standards Regs
 Adequate temporary needling and propping
 to be provided to slapping
 All drainage to be installed as per the
 manufactures instructions
 All pipe work to any radiators to be fully
 insulated
 No flues affected by proposals / No extract
 fans affected by proposals

Mr Macdougall

92 BURNBRAE ROAD
BONNYRIGG

EXTEND HOUSE

1000

$$\frac{1}{50} \quad \frac{1}{100}$$

1688 11

CORPORATE RESOURCES

371-

RECEIVED 28 NOV 2011

