

Report of the Head of Planning & Enforcement Services

Address LAND FORMING PART OF OAKHURST NORTHGATE NORTHWOOD

Development: Erection of 1, five-bedroom two-storey with basement level, detached dwelling with associated parking and amenity space, involving installation of new vehicular crossover to front.

LBH Ref Nos: 67012/APP/2010/1107

Drawing Nos: D 02 04 - Site Survey
Tree Protection Plan, Rev. A Dec 2009
Tree Constraints Plan
Design and Access Statement
Arboricultural Survey
Arboricultural Implications Assessment
Ecological Survey Report & Desk Top Study, March 2010 Rev. A
BP.01 Rev. A
P.02
P.03
P.04 Rev. A
P.05
P.01
P.06
P.07

Date Plans Received: 14/05/2010

Date(s) of Amendment(s):

Date Application Valid: 15/06/2010

Reason for Urgency

Although this application has not been before Members of the committee at least 5 working days in advance of the meeting, it is considered to warrant urgent action as an appeal against non-determination has now been lodged and the Local Planning Authority needs to advise the Planning Inspectorate of the determination that would have been made, had the appeal not been lodged, within the appeal time frame.

1. SUMMARY

The proposal is for a five bedroom detached house within the side garden of 'Oakhurst', a locally listed building. Development for two new houses has previously been granted at the rear of Oakhurst, within its extensive curtilage. This scheme is at the front of the site, in a far more prominent position, adjacent to the locally listed building. It is considered that in such a position, having regard to the recent changes to PPS3 and the Mayor's guidance, the proposed house and hardstanding would be unduly detrimental to the open character and appearance of this part of the Copsewood Area of Special Local Character of which it forms a part and the setting of the locally listed building. Furthermore, the subdivision of the plot would be likely to result in pressure to remove or substantially reduce an impressive protected Oak to the rear of Oakhurst that the Local Planning Authority would find difficult to resist. Also, sufficient tree information on the application site has not been submitted and the scheme does not provide sufficient survey information as regards protected species and is inaccurate in terms of describing a badger sett in relation to the proposed works. Furthermore, no information as been submitted as regards energy conservation and a contribution towards renewable energy.

Finally, no S106 contribution towards an education contribution has been secured.

The Planning Inspectorate should be advised that had an appeal for non-determination not been received, the application would have been refused for these reasons, together with any comments received from English Nature and the London Wildlife Trust.

2. RECOMMENDATION

That the Planning Inspectorate be advised of any comments received from English Nature and the London Wildlife Trust and that had an appeal for non-determination not been lodged, the application would have been refused for the following reasons:

1 NON2 Non Standard reason for refusal

The proposed house, together with the provision of an extensive area of hardstanding in the front garden, by reason of its siting, size, bulk and design, would be detrimental to the open and verdant character of the surrounding area, unduly intrude into the setting of 'Oakhurst', the adjoining locally listed building and would appear as an awkward and bulky addition within the street scene. The proposed development therefore fails to harmonise with the character and appearance of this part of the Copsewood Estate Area of Special Local Character, contrary to Policies BE5, BE6, BE10, BE13 and BE19 of the adopted Hillingdon Unitary Development Plan Saved Policies (September 2007), Policies 3A.3, 4B.1 and 4B.8 of the London Plan, guidance within The London Plan Interim Housing Supplementary Planning Guidance, April 2010 and Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing (as amended).

2 NON2 Non Standard reason for refusal

The proposal fails to provide full and accurate information as regards the impact of the development upon European and UK protected species. In particular, further survey work is required regarding bats roosting within the trees affected by the development and the impact of the development upon reptiles has not been fully considered. Furthermore, the proposed house would appear to have a siting much nearer to a badger sett than the 28m suggested in the submitted Ecological Survey Report & Desk Top Study. In the absence of full and accurate information, the Local Planning Authority has been unable to fully assess the impact of the development in terms of the ecological value of the site, contrary to PPS9, Policy 3D.14 of the London Plan (February 2008), Policy EC2 of the adopted Hillingdon Unitary Development Plan, Saved Policies (September 2007) and the Mayor's Interim Housing Supplementary Planning Guidance, April 2010.

3 NON2 Non Standard reason for refusal

The proposal involves the loss of the side garden area which is currently used by the occupiers of 'Oakhurst'. With the subdivision of the plot, the occupiers of Oakhurst would be more reliant on the amenity space to the rear which is dominated and shaded by an Oak tree (T29). The shade effect and dominance of the Oak tree (T29) would have an adverse impact on the living conditions of future occupiers of Oakhurst particularly when the Oak tree is in leaf. As such, and given that there is very little mitigation due to the loss of the lawn at the side of the existing house, future occupiers of Oakhurst in order to allow more light to enter their garden, would be likely to seek the removal, or at least the substantial reduction, of the protected tree, which the Local Planning Authority would find difficult to resist. The proposed development would therefore not afford adequate amenity space for Oakhurst and be likely to result in the indirect loss or substantial reduction of a valuable, protected tree which would be compounded by other tree loss, detrimental to the visual amenity and character of the Copsewood Estate Area of Special Local Character. The proposal is therefore contrary to Policies BE13, BE19, BE23 and

BE38 of the adopted Hillingdon Unitary Development Plan Saved Policies (September 2007).

4 NON2 Non Standard reason for refusal

The proposal fails to provide adequate details of tree protection or detailed information about the services, levels, surfaces, working/storage areas, or a demolition/construction method statement which would show that the scheme for the development of this site is feasible in terms of the long-term retention of trees on and close to the site. In the absence of this information, the proposal is contrary to Policy BE38 of the adopted Hillingdon Unitary Development Plan Saved Policies (September 2007).

5 NON2 Non Standard reason for refusal

The application has failed to demonstrate that the development would integrate sufficient measures to minimise emissions of carbon dioxide, including provision of a 20% reduction in carbon dioxide emissions through on site renewable energy generation, in accordance with the Mayor's Energy Hierarchy. The proposal is therefore contrary to Policies 4A.1, 4A.3, 4A.4, 4A.6 and 4A.7 of the London Plan (February 2008).

6 NON2 Non Standard reason for refusal

The development is estimated to give rise to additional demands being placed on local health care facilities and additional provision would need to be made in the locality to maintain the existing service provision. Given that a legal agreement at this stage has not been offered or secured, the proposal is considered to be contrary to Policy R17 of the adopted Hillingdon Unitary Development Plan Saved Policies (September 2007) and the adopted London Borough of Hillingdon Planning Obligations Supplementary Planning Document (July 2008).

INFORMATIVES

1 I52 Compulsory Informative (1)

The decision to REFUSE planning permission has been taken having regard to all relevant planning legislation, regulations, guidance, circulars and Council policies, including The Human Rights Act (1998) (HRA 1998) which makes it unlawful for the Council to act incompatibly with Convention rights, specifically Article 6 (right to a fair hearing); Article 8 (right to respect for private and family life); Article 1 of the First Protocol (protection of property) and Article 14 (prohibition of discrimination).

2 I53 Compulsory Informative (2)

The decision to REFUSE planning permission has been taken having regard to the policies and proposals in the Hillingdon Unitary Development Plan Saved Policies (September 2007) set out below, including Supplementary Planning Guidance, and to all relevant material considerations, including the London Plan (February 2008) and national guidance.

BE5	New development within areas of special local character
BE13	New development must harmonise with the existing street scene.
BE19	New development must improve or complement the character of the area.
BE20	Daylight and sunlight considerations.
BE21	Siting, bulk and proximity of new buildings/extensions.
BE22	Residential extensions/buildings of two or more storeys.
BE23	Requires the provision of adequate amenity space.
BE24	Requires new development to ensure adequate levels of privacy to neighbours.

BE38	Retention of topographical and landscape features and provision of new planting and landscaping in development proposals.
EC2	Nature conservation considerations and ecological assessments
EC5	Retention of ecological features and creation of new habitats
R17	Use of planning obligations to supplement the provision of recreation, leisure and community facilities
AM7	Consideration of traffic generated by proposed developments.
AM14	New development and car parking standards.
PPS3	Housing
SPG	HDAS: Residential Layouts, July 2006 Accessible Hillingdon, January 2010
LPG	The London Plan: Interim Housing Supplementary Planning Guidance, April 2010
SPD	Planning Obligations Supplementary Planning Document, July 2007
BE6	New development within Gate Hill Farm and Copsewood Estates areas of special local character
BE10	Proposals detrimental to the setting of a listed building
LPP 4A.3	London Plan Policy 4A.3 - Sustainable Design and Construction.

3

Historically, Local Planning Authorities relied on the requirement of the Conservation Regulations (1994) to obtain licences from Natural England to discharge the role of the Habitat Directive and therefore comply with Article 16. This allows the LPA to grant permission for a development knowing it may affect a European Protected Species because the Licence would deal with the detailed matters required to meet the Habitat Directive.

The *Wooley v Cheshire* (5 June 2009) judicial review judgement made it clear that Local Authorities must not approve development without fully considering the impacts on European Protected species. The judgement makes clear that planning authorities, in exercising their planning and other functions, must have regard to the requirements of the EC Habitats Directive and not rely on Natural England licensing processes following the granting of an application.

The judicial review case determines that this approach is unlawful. The judgement makes clear that planning authorities, in exercising their planning and other functions, must have regard to the requirements of the EC Habitats Directive and not rely on licensing processes following the granting of an application.

3. CONSIDERATIONS

3.1 Site and Locality

The application site lies on the south side of Northgate and forms a prominent corner plot which currently forms part of the side garden area and cartilage of 'Oakhurst', a timber framed Tudor vernacular style, detached 4-bedroom house which is currently vacant and in a poor state of repair, although building works are currently taking place on site. Oakhurst has a very substantial plot, with more than half of the site, mainly towards the rear covered with mature woodland. The application site extends to 0.16 hectares and has a 25m wide frontage onto Northgate which has been boarded up with 1.8m high hoarding, with an access road to the west which serves the adjoining properties of 'High Trees' and 'Bothkennar'. Northgate and its surroundings form part of the Copsewood

Estate which is characterised by large detached houses on substantial, typically verdant plots. The site is also covered by Tree Protection Order (TPO) 173.

3.2 Proposed Scheme

This application seeks permission to erect a detached house to the side of Oakhurst with a basement and integral garage, together with the formation of a new vehicular access on an L-shaped plot of land which currently comprises the side garden of Oakhurst. The house would be 17.5m wide and have a maximum depth of 14.5m, with an eaves height of 5.5m and ridge height of 8.2m. At its nearest point, the house would be set back from the road by 10.8m, which would be approximately 5.4m forward of the adjoining front elevation of Oakhurst and set back by 3.8m from the new shared side boundary. The house would also be set back 5m from the adjoining access road serving the adjoining properties, High Trees and Bothkennar.

The house would have a crown roof, incorporating gable elements at the front, side and rear. The two gables to the front would cover projecting two storey staggered bays, and at the rear, two gables are also proposed, one of which would cover a projecting part two storey, part single storey wing, with a balcony area above the extended ground floor element. On the western side of the house, a recessed cat-slide element is proposed, with a lower ridge height, incorporating the integral garage on the ground floor and a front dormer window at first floor level.

A number of reports have been submitted in support of this application:

Design and Access Statement:

This describes the site and the planning history. The proposal is described in terms of the use and amount of development, layout, landscaping, scale and appearance. Access is then described and other matters raised by the development considered, with the developers confirming that they have no objections to the making of a commensurate contribution towards education provision in the locality and to the imposition of a condition requiring the development achieves Code Level 3.

Arboricultural Survey

This describes the survey and the wider site.

Arboricultural Implications Assessment

This describes the larger Oakhurst site and the proposed development. It assesses the condition of the trees on the wider site, including the application site and identifies approximately 16% as being of 'B' grade (trees of moderate quality and value, likely to make a useful contribution for 20 years or more), 68% 'C' grade (trees of low quality and value, likely to make a contribution for 10 years or more) and 16% 'R' grade (trees in such a condition that they are unlikely to have any useful life expectancy beyond 10 years and for reasons of sound arboricultural management should be removed). The report goes on to advise that it is not surprising to find a high percentage of category 'C' trees in a woodland setting as views of many of the trees will be severely restricted and the British Standard BS5837 describes these trees as 'trees present in groups or woodlands, but without conferring on them significantly greater landscape value' and that 'Category C trees will usually not be retained where they would impose a significant constraint on development'. It goes on to state that the new house and its driveway will result in the direct loss of trees

Ecological Survey Report & Desk Top Study, March 2010

This has been prepared, primarily to discharge conditions on the previous permission (30779/APP/2009/2036). It describes the larger Oakhurst site as comprising approximately 0.9 hectares of amenity grassland, broadleaf woodland, introduced shrubs and buildings. It describes the desk top study undertaken and the sources of information used. Search parameters are identified with a view of providing an assessment of the likely protected species to be found on site. Taking into account habitat type, the desk top study identified the protected species likely to be encountered, namely badger, bats, birds, dormouse, and reptiles. The study then describes the protected species surveys and the evidence indicating the presence of a species. The results of the desk top study are discussed, and states that 35 records of protected/ BAP (Biodiversity Action Plan) species within 2km of the site.

The field survey identified two badger setts with evidence of recent use in the woodland areas, with one of the setts being within the application site, close to the proposed house. These are likely to be outlying setts which tend not to be extensive underground and are used sporadically. There was also extensive evidence of badgers on the site, such as footprints and badger hair.

Evidence was also found of bats within Oakhurst. The survey recommends that a further survey will be necessary to confirm the species present. A formal tree assessment was also made of those trees identified from an initial site visit as having the potential to support roosting bats due to presence of roosting opportunities such as woodpecker holes, split limbs and cracks and classifies the trees with potential as being low, low-medium and medium.

The survey also advises that the site contains habitat that would be likely to support a range of breeding birds and common reptile species. Although the hazel-dominated woodland is connected to the wider landscape so that it does provide habitat suitable for the dormouse, the lack of any species records suggests that their presence is very unlikely.

The report then goes on to assess the legal and planning policy constraints. It goes on to make recommendations for further survey and mitigation. This advises of the need for a formal bat survey of Oakhurst to identify the type of species present and the type of roost. Mitigation works include the soft felling of 6 trees with low roosting potential for bats from February to March or in October when bats are least vulnerable. Soft-felling involves cutting trees in sections and these are lowered to the ground and left in situ for 24 hours prior to their removal to allow any bats should they be present to disperse. On those trees with a medium potential, soft-felling is recommended under the supervision of a suitably qualified ecologist. The works were scheduled for the week commencing 12 March 2010 and an appendix to the report states that no bats were noted during the supervised soft-felling.

The loss of some nesting bird habitat is involved, so it is recommended that clearance should be undertaken during August to February inclusive. Should it be necessary to remove any breeding bird habitat during the breeding season, these works will be carried out under the supervision of an ecologist and the area checked in advance for the presence/absence of any remaining birds nests. If any active nests are found, then all vegetation clearance/building works must cease and an appropriate buffer zone established. The buffer zone must be left intact until the young have fledged and the nest is no longer in use.

External lighting should be minimised.

The report then goes on to state that given the statutory protection given to badgers and their setts, all heavy machinery within 30m, light machinery within 20m and light work such as digging conducted within 10m of a badger sett is licensable. The report states that as the badger setts are located within 28m and 30m of the proposed works, providing appropriate mitigation works are adhered to, disturbance to the badgers will be kept to a minimum and a licence from Natural England will not be required. However, as badgers are known to be active in the area of the development, measures are recommended such as the area being fenced off at least 20m from the setts to form exclusion zone for tyred vehicles, works only undertaken during daylight hours, ramps installed in open trenches overnight to ensure badgers are not trapped, holes being provided at base of the fence to allow continued access by badgers etc.

Habitat manipulation would ensure that the work areas would not be suitable for reptiles. Within the grassed areas, this involves a cutting regime over two weeks to ensure that these areas are no longer suitable for reptile basking and foraging. In addition, all potential refugia should be removed by hand by a suitable ecologist. Once the area has been strimmed to ground level and potential refuges have been removed, reptiles would then be extremely unlikely to be present in the area. Within the woodland areas with reptile potential, the areas affected by the proposal would be raked clear of leaves and debris under the supervision of a suitably experienced ecologist.

The report concludes that subject to further surveys and appropriate mitigation measures, relevant nature conservation legislation will not be contravened, ecological impacts will be reduced to a minimum and are not anticipated to preclude the site's development. The future development of the site also offers an opportunity to enhance the site's ecological value.

3.3 Relevant Planning History

Comment on Relevant Planning History

The first application for the redevelopment of the larger Oakhurst site (ref. 30779/APP/2007/3799) proposed the demolition of Oakhurst and erection of 4 new detached houses. This was followed by an application (ref. 30779/APP/2007/1295) which involved retaining an extended Oakhurst and erecting three new detached houses. Both these applications included a house in a similar position to that now proposed but the applications were either withdrawn or no further actioned.

Two applications (refs. 30779/APP/2007/3799 and 30779/APP/2009/2036) for the refurbishment and extension of Oakhurst and the erection of two new detached houses to the rear of the site, omitting the house to the side of Oakhurst were approved on 3/6/08 and 8/2/2010 respectively. Condition 25 attached to the latter, requiring that the approved works to Oakhurst be substantially complete before the occupation of the two new houses, has been appealed and a decision is awaited.

Oakhurst was locally listed in April 2010.

An application to demolish 'Oakhurst' and erect a similar house (ref. 30779/APP/2010/1108) has also been submitted and is being reported on this committee meeting.

4. Planning Policies and Standards

UDP / LDF Designation and London Plan

The following UDP Policies are considered relevant to the application:-

Part 1 Policies:

- PT1.10 To seek to ensure that development does not adversely affect the amenity and the character of the area.
- PT1.16 To seek to ensure enough of new residential units are designed to wheelchair and mobility standards.
- PT1.39 To seek where appropriate planning obligations to achieve benefits to the community related to the scale and type of development proposed.

Part 2 Policies:

- BE5 New development within areas of special local character
- BE13 New development must harmonise with the existing street scene.
- BE19 New development must improve or complement the character of the area.
- BE20 Daylight and sunlight considerations.
- BE21 Siting, bulk and proximity of new buildings/extensions.
- BE22 Residential extensions/buildings of two or more storeys.
- BE23 Requires the provision of adequate amenity space.
- BE24 Requires new development to ensure adequate levels of privacy to neighbours.
- BE38 Retention of topographical and landscape features and provision of new planting and landscaping in development proposals.
- EC2 Nature conservation considerations and ecological assessments
- EC5 Retention of ecological features and creation of new habitats
- R17 Use of planning obligations to supplement the provision of recreation, leisure and community facilities
- AM7 Consideration of traffic generated by proposed developments.
- AM14 New development and car parking standards.
- PPS3 Housing
- SPG HDAS: Residential Layouts, July 2006
Accessible Hillingdon, January 2010
- LPG The London Plan: Interim Housing Supplementary Planning Guidance, April 2010
- SPD Planning Obligations Supplementary Planning Document, July 2007
- BE6 New development within Gate Hill Farm and Copsewood Estates areas of special local character
- BE10 Proposals detrimental to the setting of a listed building
- LPP 4A.3 London Plan Policy 4A.3 - Sustainable Design and Construction.

5. Advertisement and Site Notice

5.1 Advertisement Expiry Date:- **23rd July 2010**

5.2 Site Notice Expiry Date:- Not applicable

6. Consultations

External Consultees

35 neighbouring properties have been consulted and a site notice has been displayed on site. A petition with 45 signatories has been received from the residents of Northgate and adjacent roads, stating the following:

'We the undersigned wish to be represented at the North Planning Committee meeting, re. 67012/APP/2010/1107 Oakhurst, Northwood - Erection of dwelling in garden of Oakhurst. This proposal is contrary to PPS3, protection of gardens.'

2 individual responses have also been received, raising the following points:

- (i) Site forms part of Copsewood Area of Special Local Character;
- (ii) Proposal will remove greenery, disturbing flora and fauna of the area;
- (iii) Proposal will intrude upon privacy of No. 73 Ducks Hill Road;
- (iv) This and application 30779/APP/2010/1108 appear to have been submitted to circumvent condition No.25 (occupation of plots 1 and 2) of the previous application No. 30779/APP/2009/2036);
- (v) Large area of greenery has already been removed, despite application form stating that no building work has started and have informed Council and been told that the Council's Enforcement Department are looking into this but have not heard anything since. Application should be refused and applicant should restore greenery and Council ensure that no protected trees have been removed;
- (vi) Proposal should be rejected, particularly in view of latest 'garden grab' changes.

Northwood Residents' Association: This appears to repeat application, 3077/APP/2010/1108, to replace Oakhurst with another building. Oakhurst is listed as a building of architectural or historical interest, serial number 166, LBH Local List of buildings.

Natural England: No response to date.

London Wildlife Trust: No response to date.

Internal Consultees

Conservation Officer:

PROPOSAL: 1 five bedroom house with basement, with associated parking and amenity space

BACKGROUND: This is a scheme for a new detached dwelling on the former tennis court in the side garden of Oakhurst, a locally listed building. A similar scheme, though for a smaller house, was submitted in 2006, but was later withdrawn in the light of an impending refusal.

Without prejudice as to whether the principle of building in this location is found acceptable in terms of trees, it is considered that the proposed house would be out of character with this part of the Area of Special Local Character, by virtue of its size, bulk, design, impact on the setting of the Locally Listed building (Oakhurst) and the extent to which its footprint and hard standing would impact on the open character of this frontage.

The design is particularly unsuccessful, being unattractive, unimaginative and very bulky, with a symmetrical elevation stretched over an asymmetrical footprint. Moreover, the garage wing is badly proportioned and bulky. The size of the proposed footprint would be quite out of proportion with Oakhurst, adjacent and neighbouring properties including the locally listed Tudor House on its other

side. Also, the house, the new access road and hardstandings, would have a detrimental impact on the setting of Oakhurst, contrary to policies set out in PPS5 (HE10.1) for the protection of the significance and settings of Heritage Assets.

RECOMMENDATIONS: Unacceptable

Tree Officer:

The site forms part of the larger 'Oakhurst' site (3 houses), which comprises the existing house ('Oakhurst') and two plots (1 and 2) to the rear of it. This site forms part of the gardens (lawn) to 'Oakhurst' (plot 3).

The middle-aged and mature trees on and close to the larger site (including plots 1 and 2 of the 'Oakhurst' development) and the area of woodland beyond comprise large-scale and prominent features in the local landscape of the Copsewood Estate Area of Special Local Character. The trees and woodland are contiguous with the woodland on properties adjoining the larger site. Some of the trees have high/very high amenity values and make a highly significant contribution to the wooded and semi-natural character of the Area of Special Local Character. Tree Preservation Order number 173 (TPO 173) protects most of the trees and the area of woodland, and a linear group (G1) of trees on the bank close to the road frontage and close to the western boundary of the site. In terms of Saved Policy BE38 of the Hillingdon UDP (HUDP), the valuable Oak trees and mixed woodland are features of merit that should be retained for the future and constrain the development of this site.

Two of the three mature Oak trees (T29 and T31 on TPO 173) behind the existing house ('Oakhurst') are very large and impressive and are categorised by the applicants as B1/2. The third Oak (T28), which stands between T29 and T31, has declined and died back in the last couple of years and is categorised by the applicants as R (removal). The existing house has dual aspect living rooms, a garden to the south and a lawn to the side/west. The rear/south garden of the existing house ('Oakhurst') is dominated and shaded by Oak tree T29 and to a lesser degree by T28, which has a sparse crown with some dead branches, and with the Oak (T31) to the south, but this impact is mitigated by the fact that there is also a side garden (lawn) to the west of the house, such that the approved scheme secures the long-term retention of the three Oak trees in accordance with Saved Policy BE38 of the adopted HUDP.

The Block Plan shows the layout of the proposed house and the trees on the site. Whilst the plan does not include a key to tree retention/removal, the plan (and the tree protection plan, Rev A, Dec 2009) seems to suggest that most of the existing trees on this site will be retained and that the Oak (T28) will be removed due to its declining/poor condition, together with eight of the trees in the group/belt at the front of the site (to facilitate the proposed access/drive) to the house. The scheme seemingly retains the mature Oak (T31) in the garden at the rear of the house, which has south-facing windows.

Given the proposed layout of this site, the existing house ('Oakhurst') would not have a garden/lawn to the west and the (rear) garden of that house would be dominated and shaded by Oak tree (T29). The shade effect and dominance of T29 would have an adverse impact on the living conditions of future occupiers of Oakhurst particularly when the Oak tree is in leaf. For this reason and given that there is very little mitigation due to the loss of the lawn at the side (of the existing house), future occupiers of Oakhurst would likely seek the removal, or at least the substantial reduction, of this fine protected tree and in this case it would not be reasonable for the Local Planning Authority to resist such pressure. The proposed development would consequently lead to the indirect loss or substantial reduction of this valuable, protected tree (T29 - off-site), in addition to the loss of T28, and would be detrimental to the visual amenity and character of the Area and conflict with Saved Policy BE38 of the adopted HUDP.

The mature Oak (T31) and other protected Cypresses close to it will have a shade effect on the garden. However, given the size/shape of the canopy of the tree, its location away from the house, the removal of T28, and the size of the garden (large), it will not dominate or shade the garden to such an extent that it would cause unreasonable inconvenience to the future occupiers. Therefore, in this case, whilst future occupiers of the house may well seek the removal, or at least the substantial reduction, of this fine protected tree, it would be reasonable for the Local Planning Authority to resist such pressure.

The trees at the front of the site stand on the top of the bank about 0.5-0.75m above the level of the pavement along Northgate. The Block Plan shows the proposed, 4.8m wide access/driveway, but does not show the proposed levels (or levels changes) in proximity to the trees at the front of the site. Given that there will have to be a cut through the bank (and the root zone of retained trees) to construct the access/drive, it will not be possible to use 'no-dig' techniques to ensure that the trees retained in proximity to the new access will not be damaged.

The tree protection plan (Rev A, Dec 2009), which relates to the larger 'Oakhurst' site, does not show the proposed house (with a basement) nor include details of tree protection for this site. Furthermore, whilst the application includes an arboricultural implications assessment (dated 10 May 2010) for the larger site, including this scheme, it does not include more detailed information about the services, levels, surfaces, working/storage areas, or a demolition/construction method statement which shows that the scheme for the development of this site is feasible in terms of the long-term retention of trees.

Overall, the proposed development makes inadequate provision for the protection and long-term retention of a valuable Oak tree (T29) and (Hawthorn, Pine, Yew, Cypress) trees in group G1 protected by Tree Preservation Order number 173, the loss or substantial reduction (T29) of which would be detrimental to the visual amenity and wooded character of the Copewood Estate Area of Special Local Character, contrary to Saved Policy BE38.

Sustainability Officer:

Ecology Observations

I object to the proposed development as insufficient information has been provided regarding European and UK protected species. The application needs to be determined in full knowledge of the implications of these species and therefore surveys, and mitigation cannot be left to be considered through condition after the principle of development has been established.

European Protected Species

Initial bat surveys have found evidence of bats within the Oakhurst building as well as trees with medium roosting potential.

The ecological report for this application is the same as for the Oakhurst application. Whilst this development will not have impacts on the bats in Oakhurst, the report still contains information on the removal of trees which have the potential to support bat roosts. It is not clear from the submission which trees will be removed to make way for the development. Furthermore, the bat survey only assessed bat roosting potential in February, and not an activity survey which is most appropriate between April and October. It is possible that parts of this site are used by bats for foraging and resting. Resting places are also protected under the habitats directive.

The Council cannot approve this application without fully considering the impacts on bats. Conditioning further surveys and mitigation has been found to be an unlawful approach. The

applicant must properly determine the presence of bats and then assess the implications of this development on them. The applicant clearly needs to set out which trees are likely to be removed to accommodate the development. If these trees are found to support bats, either as a resting place or roosting site then applicant must provide sufficient evidence based answers to the following questions as taken from the habitats directive:

* that there should be no satisfactory alternative to the plan or project as a whole or in the way it is implemented

* that the plan or project must be 'in the interests of preserving public health or public safety, or for other imperative reasons of overriding public interest, including those of a social or economic nature and beneficial consequences of importance for the environment'.

* and that the favourable conservation status of the species affected must be maintained

The applicant will first need to update the ecological report with a full bat survey including activity, not just roosting. This will allow a proper assessment of the quantity and species of bats likely to be impacted on because of the development and the most appropriate mitigation required.

Policy Support

* The application does not comply with article 16 of the Habitat Directive and is therefore in breach of Regulation 3(4) of the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994.

* The development does not comply with Policy 3D.14 of the London Plan

* The development does not comply with Policy EC2 of the Unitary Development Plan

* The development conflicts with the principals of Planning Policy Statement 9.

In addition Circular 06/2005: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation states:

It is essential that the presence or otherwise of protected species and the extent that they may be affected by the proposed development is established before the planning permission is granted, otherwise all relevant material considerations may not have been addressed in making the decision. The need to ensure ecological surveys are carried out should therefore only be left to coverage under planning conditions in exceptional circumstances, with the result that the surveys are carried out after planning permission has been granted.

For information for the applicant

Historically, Local Planning Authorities relied on the requirement of the Conservation Regulations (1994) to obtain licences from Natural England to discharge the role of the Habitat Directive and therefore comply with Article 16. This allows the LPA to grant permission for a development knowing it may affect a European Protected Species because the Licence would deal with the detailed matters required to meet the Habitat Directive.

The *Wooley v Cheshire* (5 June 2009) judicial review judgement made it clear that Local Authorities must not approve development without fully considering the impacts on European Protected species. The judgement makes clear that planning authorities, in exercising their planning and other functions, must have regard to the requirements of the EC Habitats Directive and not rely on Natural England licensing processes following the granting of an application.

The judicial review case determines that this approach is unlawful. The judgement makes clear that planning authorities, in exercising their planning and other functions, must have regard to the requirements of the EC Habitats Directive and not rely on licensing processes following the granting of an application.

Further information can be provided if required.

UK Protected Species

Similar to the issue regarding Bats, the ecology report also suggests that the site could be harmful to reptiles. Some reptiles are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. The ecology report does not properly describe the impacts to reptiles and therefore cannot demonstrate that there will not be an adverse impact.

The ecology report needs to be updated with a full reptile survey which includes the implications for their continued protection. This needs to be submitted prior to approval to allow the application to be determined in knowledge of the full impacts on reptiles.

Policy Support

- * The development does not comply with Policy 3D.14 of the London Plan
- * The development does not comply with Policy EC2 of the Unitary Development Plan
- * The development conflicts with the principals of Planning Policy Statement 9.

Badgers

The ecological report is identical to the report provided with the proposals for the demolition of the Oakhurst building. This development is situated to the west of Oakhurst much nearer to an identified badger sett (sett 2).

The development is therefore not within 28 metres as suggested within the ecology report. It is more likely to be a few metres although it is difficult to tell because the supporting information is not clear.

This means the development will have a significant impact on a protected species and is likely to result in the loss of badger sett 2.

Badgers and their setts are protected under the Protection of Badgers Act 1992. The act states that:

An offence will not be committed if a license is obtained from the appropriate authority in order to carry out any activities prohibited by the Act, so long as the conditions contained in the license are adhered to.

The information presented to the Council suggests that the proposals will effectively place a new dwelling within a few metres of a badger sett. This site is therefore inappropriate for redevelopment unless it can be determined that it will not have any impact on badgers or the sett. Given the proximity of the sett this is unlikely to be the case.

This needs to be resolved prior to any approval be given. But in lieu of information to demonstrate that badgers or their sett will not be harmed, the application should be refused.

- * The Protection of Badger Act 1992
- * The development does not comply with Policy 3D.14 of the London Plan
- * The development does not comply with Policy EC2 of the Unitary Development Plan
- * The development conflicts with the principals of Planning Policy Statement 9.

Energy Observations

I object to the proposed development as no energy statement has been provided to demonstrate compliance with Policy 4A.7 of the London Plan. This requires that an applicant demonstrates a 20% reduction in CO2 emissions to come from renewable energy sources. The development does not comply with Policy 4A.7 of the London Plan.

Education Services:

A contribution of £13,236 is required (comprising £5,584 Primary, £5,487 Secondary and £2,165 Post-16).

7. MAIN PLANNING ISSUES

7.01 The principle of the development

The site is located within the Copsewood Estate, Northwood Area of Special Local Character, a traditional residential area where there would be no objection in principle to new residential development, subject to other policy considerations.

Additional guidance on the development of gardens and the interpretation of related policies has recently been published and is an important material consideration in assessing the principle of developments such as this.

Key changes in the policy context, since the adoption of the UDP Saved Policies, includes the adoption of The London Plan (consolidated with alterations since 2004), the Letter to Chief Planning Officers: Development on Garden Land dated 19/01/2010, The London Plan Interim Housing Supplementary Planning Guidance April 2010, and new Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 3: Housing adopted June 2010.

In relation to National Policy, the Letter to Chief Planning Officers clarifies that "there is no presumption that previously developed land is necessarily suitable for housing, nor that all of the curtilage should be developed" and commits to move this clarification to a more prominent position within the PPS. It further clarifies that "the main focus of the Government's position therefore is that local authorities are best placed to develop policies and take decisions on the most suitable locations for housing and they can, if appropriate, resist development on existing gardens".

The London Plan Interim Housing Supplementary Planning Guidance (April 2010) was published following the national advice above and represents the Mayor of London's guidance on how applications for development on garden land should be treated within the London Region. The thrust of the guidance is that back gardens contribute to the objectives of a significant number of London Plan policies and these matters should be taken into account when considering the principle of such developments.

The guidance requires that "In implementing London Plan housing policies and especially Policy 3A.3, the Mayor will, and Boroughs and other partners are advised when considering development proposals which entail the loss of garden land, to take full account of the contribution of gardens to achievement of London Plan policies on:

- * local context and character including the historic and built environment;
 - * safe, secure and sustainable environments;
 - * bio-diversity;
 - * trees;
 - * green corridors and networks;
 - * flood risk;
 - * climate change including the heat island effect, and
 - * enhancing the distinct character of suburban London,
- and carefully balance these policy objectives against the generally limited contribution

such developments can make toward achieving housing targets."

(The various issues are discussed in more detail within the relevant sections of the report.)

Following on from this, Policy 4B.8 emphasises the importance of local distinctiveness, and ensuring proposed developments preserve or enhance local social, physical, cultural, historical, environmental and economic characteristics.

Notably, revised Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing, was published in April 2010 and, as advised in the Letter to Chief Planning Officers, discussed above, clearly clarifies that not all developed land is necessarily suitable for housing, nor that all of the curtilage should be developed. It also makes it clear that well thought out design and layout which integrates with and complements existing buildings and the surrounding local context is a key consideration which needs to be taken into account when assessing proposals for residential development.

Therefore, revised Planning Policy Statement 3 and the London Plan Interim Housing supplementary Planning Guidance do not introduce additional policy considerations but rather provide greater clarity on the interpretation of existing policy guidance. Whilst there is in general no objection to the principle of an intensification/greater use being made of existing residential sites it is considered that the shifting policy emphasis requires all new proposals for development to be carefully scrutinised.

It is also noted that the Council's Development Plan Annual Monitoring Report 2008/2009 shows that the Council is achieving its housing targets from sites elsewhere in the borough.

7.02 Density of the proposed development

Policy 3A.3 of the London Plan (February 2008) advises that Boroughs should ensure that development proposals achieve the maximum intensity of use compatible with the local context, design principles and public transport accessibility. At Table 3A.2, the London Plan establishes a density matrix to establish a strategic framework for appropriate densities at different locations.

The site is located within a suburban context and has a Public Transport Accessibility Level (PTAL) of 1a/1b. Taking these parameters into account, the matrix recommends a density of 35-55 u/ha and 150-200 hr/ha. This proposal equates to a density of 6 u/ha and 131 hr/ha (counting habitable rooms over 20sqm and capable of subdivision as 2 rooms). Although the density is well below that recommended by the London Plan, given the open and spacious character of the Copsewood Area of Special Local character and the setting of the locally listed Oakhurst, no objections are raised to the density.

7.03 Impact on archaeology/CAs/LBs or Areas of Special Character

The application site, being sited on the outside of a bend in the road, does form a prominent corner plot within Northgate, particularly when viewed along Northgate from the west. The existing side garden contributes to the open character of this part of the Copsewood Estate Area of Special Local Character and helps to define its sylvan character from which it takes its name.

The proposal would result in the development of this undeveloped wooded site with a two storey house with a 17.5m wide frontage, together with the provision of an extensive area of hardstanding within the front garden. It is considered that the development of this prominent corner plot would detract from the open and verdant character and appearance

of this part of the Area of Special Local Character. Furthermore, the new house in close proximity to Oakhurst would be detrimental to the setting of this locally listed building. The Council's Conservation Officer objects to the proposal on this basis. Given the new impetus being given to the need to carefully consider the impact of development within residential curtilages and the consequent loss of garden space, given the prominence of the site, it is considered that the detrimental impacts of the proposal are unacceptable, particularly as figures show that the Council is achieving its housing targets.

Furthermore, the proposed house is also not considered appropriate in terms of its design. The Council's Conservation Officer advises that the design of the scheme is particularly unsuccessful, with a symmetrical main front elevation, including similarly proportioned front gables being imposed on an asymmetrical footprint with a staggered frontage. The garage wing is also badly proportioned and unduly bulky. Overall the size of the footprint is out of proportion with the adjoining Oakhurst and neighbouring properties.

The proposed house is considered to be contrary to Policies BE5, BE6, BE10, BE13 and BE19 of the adopted Hillingdon Unitary Development Plan Saved Policies (September 2007), Policies 3A.3, 4B.1 and 4B.8 of the London Plan, guidance within The London Plan Interim Housing Supplementary Planning Guidance, April 2010 and Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing (as amended).

7.04 Airport safeguarding

There are no airport safeguarding issues raised by this application.

7.05 Impact on the green belt

The application does not have any implications for the green belt.

7.06 Environmental Impact

Policies EC2 and EC5 of the saved UDP require development proposals to safeguard the ecological value of sites. As part of this application, an Ecological Survey Report & Desk Top Study has been submitted. This assesses the larger Oakhurst site and records evidence of bats being present within the roof space of Oakhurst and badger activity on site. This includes two setts being present on the larger site, including one within the boundary of this application site, although these are likely to be outlying setts which do not tend to have extensive underground workings and are only sporadically used by badgers. The study also identifies some of the trees as having the potential to support bat roosts and the larger site as containing suitable habitat for other species such as breeding birds and reptiles. The site was also identified as providing habitat suitable for dormice, but in the absence of any reported species records, their presence is extremely unlikely. The study states that further bat surveys are needed and recommends various mitigation.

The study was primarily prepared in order to discharge condition 12 of planning application 30779/APP/2009/2036. As such, it does not specifically consider this proposal for a new house at the side of Oakhurst and as a consequence the document does not contain full and accurate information as regards this proposal. In particular, the report states that only one of the badger setts would be within 28m of the development, but it is more likely to be within a few metres of the new house. The Sustainability Officer objects to the proposal on this ground and also raises objection to the fact that further bat surveys are required, and highlights recent case law which suggests that this information should be before the Local Planning Authority/Planning Inspectorate prior to any decision being made on the application. The information regarding reptiles is also not adequate.

The proposal therefore fails to provide full and accurate information to enable the Local Planning Authority to fully assess the impact of the development in terms of biodiversity and the ecological value of the site and fails to comply with PPS9, Policy 3D.14 of the

London Plan (February 2008), Policy EC2 of the adopted Hillingdon Unitary Development Plan, Saved Policies (September 2007) and the Mayor's Interim Housing Supplementary Planning Guidance, April 2010.

7.07 Impact on the character & appearance of the area

This has been dealt with at Section 7.03 above.

7.08 Impact on neighbours

The nearest property to the proposed house would be Oakhurst to the east. This contains ground floor living room and dining room windows and first floor bedroom windows in the side elevation of the property that faces the application site. However, these rooms are all dual aspect, with large windows also serving these rooms in either the front or rear elevations of the building. It is therefore considered that these rooms would continue to have an adequate outlook and natural lighting (but see tree comments). Furthermore, despite the new house being sited forward of Oakhurst, it would not encroach upon a 45° line of sight taken from these windows. The only other implication for altering the main aspect of these rooms would be the impact upon the trees which is discussed below.

As regards adjoining properties to the west, the nearest property, Bothkennar would be sited over 30m from the nearest corner of the new property and the side boundary on this side of the application site is also well screened by trees and vegetation. The proposed rear balcony would also only be sited within 21m of the access road serving this and the other adjoining property, High Trees. The proposed house also does not contain any side windows above the ground floor so that there would be no overlooking of the adjoining properties to the side of the new house. To the rear of the site, the rear elevation of the new house would be in excess of 100m away from the nearest properties on Copsewood Way and also approximately 50m from the new houses granted permission under applications 30779/APP/2007/3799 and 2009/2036.

The proposed house would therefore not have any adverse impact upon the amenities of surrounding residential occupiers, in compliance with Policies BE19, BE20, BE21 and BE24 of the adopted Hillingdon Unitary Development Plan Saved Policies (September 2007).

7.09 Living conditions for future occupiers

The Council's HDAS: 'Residential Layouts' advises at paragraphs 4.6 to 4.8 and in Table 2 that in order to provide suitable living accommodation, a 5 bedroom, two storey house should have a minimum floor area of 101m². The proposed house, including the basement provides a floor area over 420m². Furthermore, it is considered that all the habitable room windows, including a basement staff bedroom window, which would be served by a side lightwell would have adequate outlook and natural lighting.

The proposed house would also have a rear garden area in excess of 1,000m² which greatly exceeds the minimum 100m² advocated by paragraph 4.15 of the above guidance. Although this space would be overshadowed by protected trees on and close to the site, it is considered that given the overall size of the garden and the more open grassed areas particularly to the rear of the house, the space is capable of providing attractive and usable amenity space. The Tree Officer has suggested that the use of this area would not be likely to threaten these trees.

7.10 Traffic impact, car/cycle parking, pedestrian safety

The proposal would provide adequate parking within the hardstanding area, served by the existing access into the site. As such it would accord with Policy AM14 of the saved UDP.

7.11 Urban design, access and security

This has been dealt with at Sections 7.03 and 7.09 above.

7.12 Disabled access

The layout of the house is such that it would be capable of satisfying Lifetime Homes standards, with little modification and/or clarification. A condition could be attached to ensure compliance with these standards if the application had not been recommended for refusal.

7.13 Provision of affordable & special needs housing

This is not relevant to this application.

7.14 Trees, Landscaping and Ecology

The Council's Tree Officer advises that the larger Oakhurst site contains many middle aged and mature trees and an area of woodland at the rear of the larger 'Oakhurst' site that form prominent features in the local landscape. These trees help to define the character of the Copsewood Area of Special Local Character. Tree Preservation Order 173 protects most of the trees and the area of woodland at the rear of the larger site and a linear group of trees (G1) at the front of the site and close to the western boundary. In particular, the large Oak trees and mixed woodland are features of merit that should be retained. Two of the three mature Oak trees behind Oakhurst (T29 and T31) are impressive, although a third (T28) has declined and died back in the last couple of years and is shown to be removed. No specific objections are raised by the Tree Officer to the tree's loss.

In terms of the proposed garden area to serve the new house, the Tree Officer advises that although one of these trees, T31 and other protected Cypresses close to it will have a shade effect on the garden, given the removal of T28 and the overall size of the garden, this will not result in unreasonable inconvenient to future occupiers so that the Local Planning Authority would be able to resist further tree loss.

This would not be the case with the area of retained garden at Oakhurst. Currently, the occupiers of Oakhurst have the benefit of the lawn area to the side of their property. This would be lost to the new house, so that the rooms in Oakhurst would have more of a single aspect and the occupiers of Oakhurst would be reliant of the area to the rear of the property to provide usable private amenity space. This area is dominated and shaded by T29 and to a lesser degree by T28. The Tree Officer advises that given the extent of shading, it would be difficult to resist pressure for either the felling or substantial reduction of T29, the impact of which would be compounded by the loss of T28. As a result, the proposal would be detrimental to the visual amenity and character of the area.

The scheme also fails to show adequate details of tree protection and does not include more detailed information about the services, levels, surfaces, working/storage areas, or a demolition/construction method statement which shows that the scheme for the development of this site for a new house is feasible in terms of the long-term retention of trees.

Overall, the proposed development makes inadequate provision for the protection and long-term retention of a valuable Oak tree (T29) and (Hawthorn, Pine, Yew, Cypress) trees in group G1 protected by Tree Preservation Order number 173, which would be detrimental to the visual amenity and wooded character of the Copsewood Estate Area of Special Local Character, contrary to Saved Policy BE38.

7.15 Sustainable waste management

This application is for a new house within its own curtilage. As such, there is no requirement for specific provision for the storage of waste and recycling to be shown on

the plans.

7.16 Renewable energy / Sustainability

The application has not included any information as regards energy efficiency and the requirement to satisfy 20% of its energy demand from renewable sources, and if not, whether there are any mitigating circumstances. As such, the proposal is contrary to Policies 4A.1, 4A.3, 4A.4, 4A.6 and 4A.7 of the London Plan (February 2008).

7.17 Flooding or Drainage Issues

This is not an area that is prone to flooding. A condition could be attached to ensure that the development complies with the principles of sustainable urban drainage if the application had been recommended differently.

7.18 Noise or Air Quality Issues

The proposal for a new house within a traditional residential area does not present any particular noise or air quality issues.

7.19 Comments on Public Consultations

The comments raised by the petitioners and the individual local resident have been dealt with in the main report.

7.20 Planning Obligations

As the proposal is for a replacement house of a similar size, there is no requirement for a S106 contribution.

7.21 Expediency of enforcement action

Not applicable to this application

7.22 Other Issues

There are no other planning issues raised by this application.

8. Observations of the Borough Solicitor

When making their decision, Members must have regard to all relevant planning legislation, regulations, guidance, circulars and Council policies. This will enable them to make an informed decision in respect of an application.

In addition Members should note that the Human Rights Act 1998 (HRA 1998) makes it unlawful for the Council to act incompatibly with Convention rights. Decisions by the Committee must take account of the HRA 1998. Therefore, Members need to be aware of the fact that the HRA 1998 makes the European Convention on Human Rights (the Convention) directly applicable to the actions of public bodies in England and Wales. The specific parts of the Convention relevant to planning matters are Article 6 (right to a fair hearing); Article 8 (right to respect for private and family life); Article 1 of the First Protocol (protection of property) and Article 14 (prohibition of discrimination).

Article 6 deals with procedural fairness. If normal committee procedures are followed, it is unlikely that this article will be breached.

Article 1 of the First Protocol and Article 8 are not absolute rights and infringements of these rights protected under these are allowed in certain defined circumstances, for example where required by law. However any infringement must be proportionate, which means it must achieve a fair balance between the public interest and the private interest infringed and must not go beyond what is needed to achieve its objective.

Article 14 states that the rights under the Convention shall be secured without discrimination on grounds of 'sex, race, colour, language, religion, political or other

opinion, national or social origin, association with a national minority, property, birth or other status'.

9. Observations of the Director of Finance

Not applicable to this application

10. CONCLUSION

The proposed house, in a prominent position on the open side garden of the locally listed Oakhurst is considered to harm the character and appearance of the Copsewood Area of Special Local Character and the setting of Oakhurst. Having regard to the recent changes to PPS3 and the Mayor's recent Interim Housing Supplementary Guidance, the proposed loss of this garden land would be detrimental to the surrounding area. Furthermore, the subdivision of the plot would be likely to result in pressure to remove or substantially reduce an impressive protected Oak to the rear of Oakhurst that the Local Planning Authority would find difficult to resist. Also, sufficient tree information on the application site has not been submitted and the scheme does not provide sufficient survey information as regards protected species and the survey information that has been submitted appears to be inaccurate in terms of describing a badger sett in relation to the proposed works. No information as been submitted as regards energy conservation and the potential of the site to contribute towards renewable energy. Finally, no S106 contribution towards an education contribution has been secured.

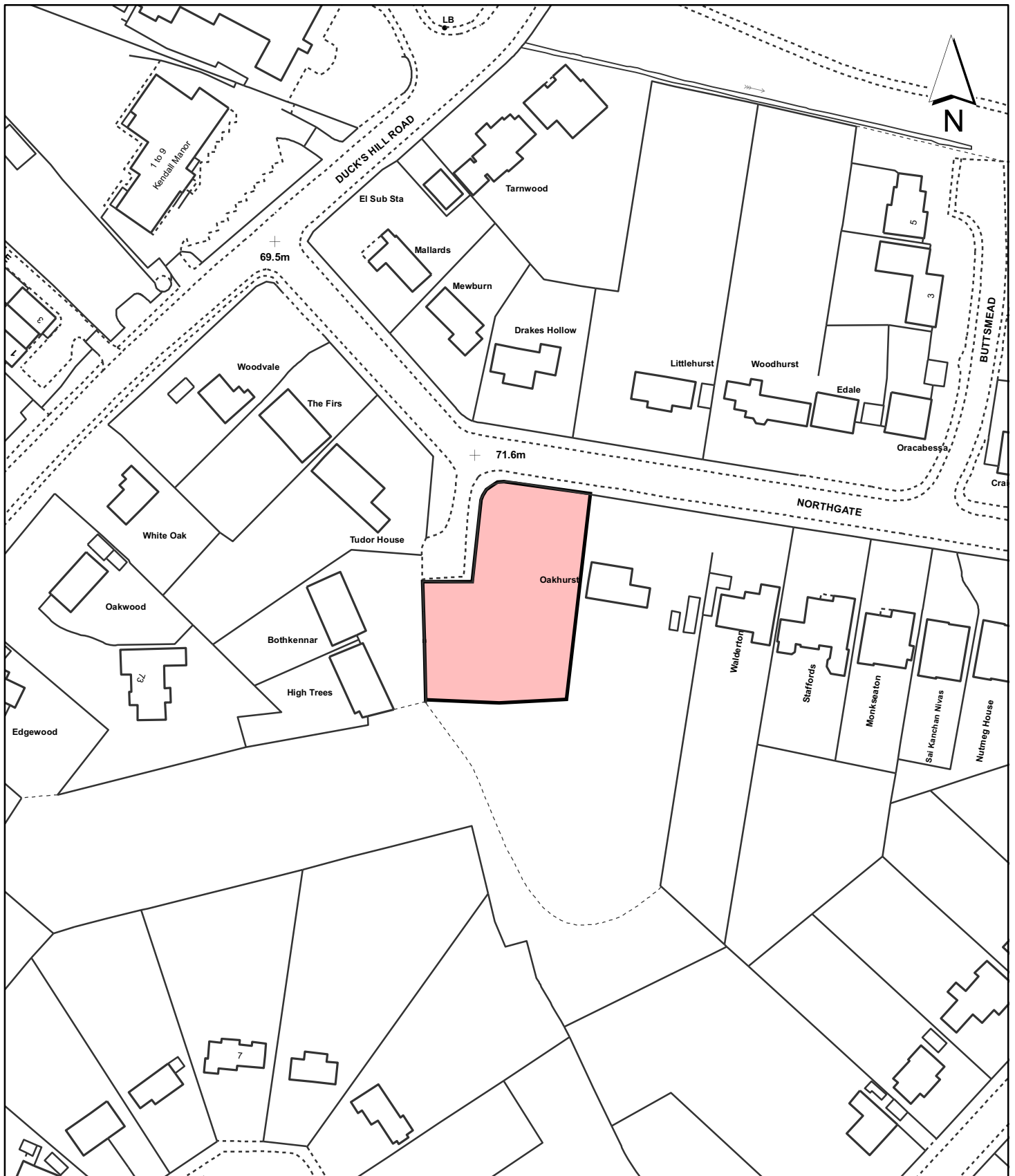
The Planning Inspectorate should be advised that had an appeal for non-determination not been received, the application would have been refused on these grounds, together with any comments received from English Nature and the London Wildlife Trust.



11. Reference Documents

PPS3: Housing (June 2010)
PPS5: Planning for the Historic Environment (March 2010)
PPS9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (August 2005)
London Plan (February 2008)
Mayor's Interim Housing Supplementary Planning Guidance, April 2010
Adopted Hillingdon Unitary Development Plan Saved Policies (September 2007)
Council's Planning Obligations Supplementary Planning Document, July 2008
HDAS: Residential Layouts, July 2006 and Accessible Hillingdon, January 2010
Consultation Responses

Contact Officer: Richard Phillips

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<p>Notes</p> <p> Site boundary</p> <p>For identification purposes only.</p> <p>This copy has been made by or with the authority of the Head of Committee Services pursuant to section 47 of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 (the Act). Unless the Act provides a relevant exception to copyright.</p> <p>© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. London Borough of Hillingdon 100019283 2009</p>	<p>Site Address</p> <p align="center">Land forming part of Oakhurst Northgate, Northwood</p>		<p>LONDON BOROUGH OF HILLINGDON</p> <p>Planning, Environment & Community Services</p> <p>Civic Centre, Uxbridge, Middx. UB8 1UW Telephone No.: Uxbridge 250111</p>
	<p>Planning Application Ref:</p> <p align="center">67012/APP/2010/1107</p>	<p>Scale</p> <p align="center">1:1,250</p>	 <p align="center">HILLINGDON LONDON</p>
	<p>Planning Committee</p> <p align="center">North</p>	<p>Date</p> <p align="center">September 2010</p>	