

APPLICATION NO	PA/2020/959
APPLICANT	Mr Chris Bingham
DEVELOPMENT	Planning permission to erect dwelling, including demolition of existing agricultural building
LOCATION	Apple Tree Cottage, Brackenhill Road, East Lound, DN9 2LR
PARISH	Haxey
WARD	Axholme South
CASE OFFICER	Andrew Cotton
SUMMARY RECOMMENDATION	Grant permission subject to conditions
REASONS FOR REFERENCE TO COMMITTEE	Objection by Haxey Parish Council Contrary to development plan

POLICIES

National Planning Policy Framework: Paragraph 7 states, ‘The purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. At a very high level, the objective of sustainable development can be summarised as meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.’

Paragraph 8 states, ‘Achieving sustainable development means that the planning system has three overarching objectives, which are interdependent and need to be pursued in mutually supportive ways (so that opportunities can be taken to secure net gains across each of the different objectives):

- (a) an economic objective – to help build a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring that sufficient land of the right types is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth, innovation and improved productivity; and by identifying and coordinating the provision of infrastructure;
- (b) a social objective – to support strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by ensuring that a sufficient number and range of homes can be provided to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by fostering a well-designed and safe built environment, with accessible services and open spaces that reflect current and future needs and support communities’ health, social and cultural wellbeing; and
- (c) an environmental objective – to contribute to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment; including making effective use of land, helping to improve biodiversity, using natural resources prudently, minimising waste and pollution, and mitigating and adapting to climate change, including moving to a low carbon economy.’

Paragraph 11 sets out the presumption in favour of sustainable development and confirms that, for decision-taking, this means:

- '(c) approving development proposals that accord with an up-to-date development plan without delay; or
- (d) where there are no relevant development plan policies, or the policies which are most important for determining the application are out-of-date, granting planning permission unless:
 - (i) the application of policies in this Framework that protect areas or assets of particular importance provides a clear reason for refusing the development proposed; or
 - (ii) any adverse impacts of doing so would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in the Framework as a whole.'

Paragraph 12 states, 'The presumption in favour of sustainable development does not change the statutory status of the development plan as the starting point for decision making. Where a planning application conflicts with an up-to-date development plan...permission should not usually be granted. Local planning authorities may take decisions that depart from an up-to-date development plan, but only if material considerations in a particular case indicate that the plan should not be followed.'

Paragraph 38 states, 'Local planning authorities should approach decisions on proposed development in a positive and creative way...Decision-makers at every level should seek to approve applications for sustainable development where possible.'

Paragraph 54 states, 'Local planning authorities should consider whether otherwise unacceptable development could be made acceptable through the use of conditions or planning obligations. Planning obligations should only be used where it is not possible to address unacceptable impacts through a planning condition.'

Paragraph 59 states, 'To support the Government's objective of significantly boosting the supply of homes, it is important that a sufficient amount and variety of land can come forward where it is needed, that the needs of groups with specific housing requirements are addressed and that land with permission is developed without unnecessary delay.'

Paragraph 70 states, 'Local planning authorities may make an allowance for windfall sites in the five-year supply if they have compelling evidence that such sites have consistently become available in the local area and will continue to provide a reliable source of supply. Any allowance should be realistic having regard to the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment, historic windfall delivery rates and expected future trends, and should not include residential gardens.'

Paragraph 73 states, 'Strategic policies should include a trajectory illustrating the expected rate of housing delivery over the plan period, and all plans should consider whether it is appropriate to set out the anticipated rate of development for specific sites. Local planning authorities should identify and update annually a supply of specific deliverable sites sufficient to provide a minimum of five years' worth of housing against their housing requirement set out in adopted strategic policies, or against their local housing need where

the strategic policies are more than five years old. The supply of specific deliverable sites should, in addition, include a buffer (moved forward from later in the plan period) of:

- (a) 5% to ensure choice and competition in the market for land; or
- (b) 10% where the local planning authority wishes to demonstrate a five-year supply of deliverable sites through an annual position statement or recently adopted plan, to account for any fluctuations in the market during that year; or
- (c) 20% where there has been significant under delivery of housing over the previous three years, to improve the prospect of achieving the planned supply.'

Paragraph 74 states, 'A five year supply of deliverable housing sites, with the appropriate buffer, can be demonstrated where it has been established in a recently adopted plan, or in a subsequent annual position statement which:

- (a) has been produced through engagement with developers and others who have an impact on delivery, and been considered by the Secretary of State; and
- (b) incorporates the recommendation of the Secretary of State, where the position on specific sites could not be agreed during the engagement process.'

Paragraph 75 states, 'To maintain the supply of housing, local planning authorities should monitor progress in building out sites which have permission. Where the Housing Delivery Test indicates that delivery has fallen below 95% of the local planning authority's housing requirement over the previous three years, the authority should prepare an action plan in line with national planning guidance, to assess the causes of under-delivery and identify actions to increase delivery in future years.'

Paragraph 163 states, 'When determining any planning applications, local planning authorities should ensure that flood risk is not increased elsewhere.'

North Lincolnshire Local Plan:

Policy RD2 (Development in the Open Countryside)

Policy H5 (New Housing Development)

Policy LC7 (Landscape Protection)

Policy LC12 (Protection of Trees, Woodland and Hedgerows)

Policy LC14 (Area of Special Historic Landscape Interest)

Policy T2 (Access to Development)

Policy T19 (Car Parking Provision and Standards)

Policy DS1 (General Requirements)

North Lincolnshire Core Strategy:

Policy CS1 (Spatial Strategy for North Lincolnshire)

Policy CS2 (Delivering More Sustainable Development)

Policy CS3 (Development Limits)

Policy CS5 (Design)

Policy CS7 (Overall Housing Provision)

Policy CS17 (Biodiversity)

CONSULTATIONS:

Drainage (Lead Local Flood Authority): No objection subject to conditions.

Environmental Protection: No objection subject to conditions.

Highways: No objection subject to conditions.

Historic Environment Record: Objection.

PARISH COUNCIL

Objection. An illustration within the application is outdated, a clear picture of the site surroundings is shown on the site plans. The parish council objected to the prior approval application and maintains the same objection to this application on the grounds of harm to the LC14 character area. The parish council is additionally concerned about over-development of the site.

PUBLICITY

Advertised by site notice. Two responses have been received: one raising the following concerns and one supporting the proposal:

- traffic issues with comings and goings
- out of building line
- potential for great crested newts.

ASSESSMENT

Relevant planning history

PA/2018/1299: Application for determination of the requirement for planning approval for a proposed change of use from an agricultural building to a dwelling house – approved 20/08/2018.

Site and proposal

The application site comprises a plot of land currently occupied by a large agricultural building adjacent to the settlement boundary of East Lound with access running north from Brackenhill Road. The application does not affect a listed building and is not within a conservation area. The site is within SFRA Flood Zone 2/3 (a) Fluvial.

It also lies within the Area of Special Historic Landscape Interest of the Isle of Axholme. This area is locally designated for its unique historic landscape retaining the pattern of ancient open strip fields and enclosed fields surrounding the villages on the Isle.

Planning permission is sought to demolish the existing agricultural building and erect a dormer bungalow dwelling.

The main issues in the determination of this application are the principle of development, visual amenity, design and heritage, residential amenity and highways.

Principle of development

Policy CS1 of the Core Strategy is concerned with the overall spatial strategy for North Lincolnshire. It states that, in the countryside, support will be given to development that promotes rural economic diversification and small-scale employment opportunities, particularly on previously used land or in existing rural buildings. Tourism development will also be supported, in particular the development of green tourism, making the most of the area's important natural and built environments.

Policy CS3 of the Core Strategy is concerned with development limits and states that development outside these defined boundaries will be restricted to that which is essential to the functioning of the countryside. This will include uses such as those related to agriculture, forestry or other uses which require a countryside location, or which will contribute to the sustainable development of the tourist industry.

Policy RD2 of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan is concerned with development within the countryside. It states that development will be strictly controlled and will only be granted for development which is essential to the efficient operation, employment-related development (appropriate for the countryside), affordable housing, outdoor sport and recreation, re-use of existing buildings, replacements/alterations or extensions and lastly essential for the provision of an appropriate level of roadside services.

Notwithstanding the development plan policies set out above, the NPPF is a material consideration when determining planning applications. Paragraph 11 and Footnote 7 (page 6) of the NPPF states that the presumption in favour of sustainable development applies for applications involving the provision of housing where the local planning authority cannot demonstrate a five year supply of housing sites and that housing applications should be considered in the context of the presumption in favour of sustainable development.

Early this year the council started to review the Five Year Housing Land Position Statement. As part of this review the council identified that the deliverability of a number of the sites has changed due to planning permissions having lapsed or a delay in delivery due to changes in site funding. The initial review has identified that the council housing land supply has reduced from five years to four years. The council has prepared a Housing Delivery Action Plan in accordance with the NPPF and PPG. The Action Plan will assist in securing a five-year land supply; some of the actions include reviewing the windfall allowance calculation and working with developers to bring forward outline planning applications.

The revised Five Year Housing Land Supply Position Statement is yet to be published. Any decisions therefore made by the local planning authority will take account of the presumption in favour of sustainable development as set out in paragraph 11 of the NPPF. The current local policies relating to housing will carry reduced weight during this period.

In such circumstances paragraph 11 d) in relation to decision-taking is engaged, which states, 'where there are no relevant development plan policies, or the policies which are most important for determining the application are out-of-date, granting permission unless:

- (i) the application of policies in this Framework that protect areas or assets of particular importance provides a clear reason for refusing the development proposed; or
- (ii) any adverse impacts of doing so would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in this Framework taken as a whole.'

Footnote 7 to paragraph 11 explains:

'This includes, for applications involving the provision of housing, situations where the local planning authority cannot demonstrate a five year supply of deliverable housing sites (with the appropriate buffer, as set out in paragraph 73); or where the Housing Delivery Test indicates that the delivery of housing was substantially below (less than 75% of) the housing requirement over the previous three years.'

In relation to the dimensions of sustainable development under paragraph 8 of the Framework, there are three dimensions to sustainable development: economic, social and environmental. The proposal would accord with the economic role, through its construction and the expenditure of the future occupiers. With regard to the social role, this too would make a positive contribution to addressing the deficit in the housing land supply, albeit a very limited contribution. From an environmental perspective, the site is located within close proximity of the settlement boundary and therefore is in an accessible location for local services.

The development would therefore be acceptable in terms of a sustainability perspective. It should also be noted that sustainable development is the key emphasis of the NPPF, which sets out a presumption in favour of sustainable development.

Based on the supporting information, the proposed development is contrary to policies CS3 of the Core Strategy and RD2 of the local plan as it is for market housing not essential to the functioning of the countryside, or any rural business. However, restricting development to land within development limits, if strictly applied, would severely affect the ability of the authority to address the need for housing. It is acknowledged that the proposed site falls directly adjacent to the settlement boundary. On balance, therefore, it is considered that the proposal does represent sustainable development in the context of the NPPF and Housing and Employment Land Allocations DPD policy PS1 and would benefit from this presumption in favour.

It should also be noted the applicant has established the principle of residential use at the site through prior notification PA/2018/1299, which represents a realistic fallback position.

Visual amenity, design and heritage

Paragraphs 124 and 130 of the NPPF express the importance of good design, high quality buildings and improving the character and quality of an area.

Core Strategy policy CS5 (Delivering Quality Design in North Lincolnshire) states '...all new development in North Lincolnshire should be well designed and appropriate for their context. It should contribute to creating a sense of place. The council will encourage contemporary design, provided that it is appropriate for its location and is informed by its

surrounding context. Design which is inappropriate to the local area or fails to maximise opportunities for improving the character and quality of the area will not be acceptable.'

Policy LC7 of the local plan states, 'where development is permitted within rural settlements or within the open countryside, special attention will be given to the protection of the scenic quality and distinctive local character of the landscape. Development which does not respect the character of the local landscape will not be permitted.'

Policy H5 of the local plan relates to new housing development and seeks to ensure that it is within the settlement boundary and that, inter alia, the size and scale is commensurate with the settlement.

The plot is situated just outside the settlement boundary to the rear of the existing residential properties on Brackenhill Road. The surrounding area is extremely varied in terms of architectural style, plot size, scale of properties and having a non-uniform building line. The site is currently occupied by a large former agricultural building and enclosed by residential properties to the south, residential gardens to the west, Fields Road to the north and an existing agricultural building to the east. The site is therefore considered to be relatively enclosed.

Having regard to the neighbouring plots of land, it is considered that the plot size would respect the local character of the area and prevailing plot size, and would not result in a cramped form of development.

An objection has been received from the Historic Environment Record officer on grounds of impact on the character and setting of the Area of Historic Landscape Interest. Whilst it is accepted that there will be an impact on the setting of this historic landscape, the proposed dwelling has a smaller footprint than the existing building it replaces, is sited in a similar location to the existing building, and is viewed against the backdrop of the existing built form. Additionally, as stated above, the site is relatively enclosed and comprises large agricultural buildings and hardstanding; the proposed dwelling would result in a visual betterment to the surrounding environment which would have no greater impact upon the open countryside and LC14 policy area than existing.

Therefore, while the concerns of the HER officer are noted, a planning balance must be made regarding impact on the landscape and the provision of sustainable residential development. It is considered that, given the appropriate design, with landscaping and boundary treatment to best preserve and enhance the surrounding area, impact on the landscape can be mitigated. The provision of housing, given the council's current lack of a five year housing land supply and the limited impact the proposal would have, are considered to outweigh the impact on the historic landscape.

The HER officer has noted that should the authority not refuse permission then conditions relating to materials and removal of permitted development rights should be included on any grant of permission. It is proposed to remove permitted development rights for any approved dwelling to prevent any uncontrolled structures and to allow control over any further impact on the historic landscape. A condition would also be attached to any grant of permission requiring the submission of materials for approval by the local planning authority.

Residential amenity

It is not considered that the proposal would result in loss of privacy to neighbouring properties given the orientation of the proposed property which would result in no habitable room windows directly facing existing habitable room windows in neighbouring properties or overlooking of private amenity spaces. The proposed property would be sited a sufficient distance from the existing neighbouring properties, and as such it is not considered the proposal would result in a significant loss of light, overshadowing or be overbearing.

Highways

The proposed development would utilise the existing site access off Brackenhill Road. This access has historically been used to serve the site when in agricultural operation and as such it is not considered the proposed residential property would result in a significant increase in comings and goings from the site. The council's highways department have reviewed the proposal and raise no concerns subject to a condition to ensure the access up to the proposed dwelling, parking and turning areas are constructed prior to the first occupation.

Pre-commencement conditions

The recommendation includes some pre-commencement conditions. The agent and applicant have been consulted on these and agree to the authority imposing such conditions.

RECOMMENDATION Grant permission subject to the following conditions:

1.

The development must be begun before the expiration of three years from the date of this permission.

Reason

To comply with section 91 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.

2.

The development hereby permitted shall be carried out in accordance with the following approved plans: Existing and Proposed Site Plan ref: 418-2020-02 and Proposed Plans and Elevations ref: 418-2020-01.

Reason

For the avoidance of doubt and in the interests of proper planning.

3.

The dwelling shall not be occupied until the vehicular access to it and the vehicle parking and turning space(s) serving it have been completed and, once provided, the vehicle parking and turning space(s) shall be retained.

Reason

In the interests of highway safety and to comply with policies T2 and T19 of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan.

4.

No development shall take place until a detailed flood risk statement and drainage strategy have been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. This should outline all sources of flood risk (including surface water, ground water and ordinary watercourse) and proposals to mitigate this, and include preliminary drainage layout plans and ground investigation details to support the feasibility of infiltration for the site. Infiltration tests should comprise full-scale tests to demonstrate long-term effectiveness and suitability. SuDS should be considered. Reference should be made to North Lincolnshire Council's SuDS and Flood Risk Guidance Document. The adjacent development to the west of this site lies within an area identified as at high risk of localised flooding.

Reason

To prevent the increased risk of flooding to themselves and others, in accordance with policy DS16 of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan, and policies CS18 and CS19 of the North Lincolnshire Core Strategy.

5.

The drainage scheme shall be implemented in accordance with the approved submitted details required by condition 4 above, shall be completed prior to the occupation of the dwelling, and thereafter retained and maintained in accordance with the scheme for the life of the development unless otherwise agreed in writing with the local planning authority.

Reason

To prevent the increased risk of flooding to themselves and others, in accordance with policy DS16 of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan, and policies CS18 and CS19 of the North Lincolnshire Core Strategy.

6.

Prior to their first use on the site, details of the make, type and colour of the external facing materials to be used shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority and only the approved materials shall be used.

Reason

To ensure that the building is in keeping with its surroundings in the interests of visual amenity, in accordance with policy DS1 of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan.

7.

Unless otherwise agreed by the local planning authority, development other than that required to be carried out as part of an approved scheme of remediation must not commence until parts 1 to 4 below have been complied with. If unexpected contamination is found after development has begun, development must be halted on that part of the site affected by the unexpected contamination to the extent specified by the local planning authority in writing until part 4 has been complied with in relation to that contamination.

Part 1: Site characteristics

A Phase 1 desk study shall be carried out to identify and evaluate all potential sources of contamination and the impacts on land and/or controlled waters, relevant to the site. The desk study shall establish a 'conceptual model' of the site and identify all plausible pollutant linkages. Furthermore, the assessment shall set objectives for intrusive site investigation works/Quantitative Risk Assessment (or state if none required). Two full copies of the desk

study and a non-technical summary shall be submitted to the local planning authority for approval prior to proceeding to further site investigation.

An investigation and risk assessment, in addition to any assessment provided with the planning application, must be completed in accordance with a scheme to assess the nature and extent of any contamination on the site, whether or not it originates on the site. The contents of the scheme are subject to the approval in writing of the local planning authority. The investigation and risk assessment must be undertaken by competent persons and a written report of the findings must be produced. The written report is subject to the approval in writing of the local planning authority. The report of the findings must include:

- (i) a survey of the extent, scale and nature of contamination;
- (ii) an assessment of the potential risks to:
 - human health;
 - property (existing or proposed), including buildings, crops, livestock, pets, woodland, and service lines and pipes;
 - adjoining land;
 - groundwaters and surface waters;
 - ecological systems;
 - archaeological sites and ancient monuments;
- (iii) an appraisal of remedial options, and a proposal of the preferred option(s).

This must be conducted in accordance with DEFRA and the Environment Agency's 'Model Procedures for the management of Land Contamination, CLR 11'.

Part 2: Submission of remediation scheme

A detailed remediation scheme to bring the site to a condition suitable for the intended use by removing unacceptable risks to human health, buildings and other property and the natural and historical environment must be prepared and is subject to the approval in writing of the local planning authority. The scheme must include all works to be undertaken, proposed remediation objectives and remediation criteria, timetable of works and site management procedures. The scheme must ensure that the site will not qualify as contaminated land under Part 2A of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 in relation to the intended use of the land after remediation.

Part 3: Implementation of approved remediation scheme

The approved remediation scheme must be carried out in accordance with its terms prior to the commencement of development other than that required to carry out remediation, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the local planning authority. The local planning authority must be given two weeks' written notification of commencement of the remediation scheme works. Following completion of measures identified in the approved remediation scheme, a verification report (referred to in PPS23 as a validation report) that demonstrates

the effectiveness of the remediation carried out must be produced, and is subject to the approval in writing of the local planning authority.

Part 4: Reporting of unexpected contamination

In the event that contamination is found at any time when carrying out the approved development that was not previously identified it must be reported in writing immediately to the local planning authority. An investigation and risk assessment must be undertaken in accordance with the requirements of Part 1, and where remediation is necessary a remediation scheme must be prepared in accordance with the requirements of Part 2, which is subject to the approval in writing of the local planning authority. Following completion of measures identified in the approved remediation scheme a verification report must be prepared, which is subject to the approval in writing of the local planning authority in accordance with Part 3.

Reason

To ensure that risks from land contamination to the future users of the land and neighbouring land are minimised, together with those to controlled waters, property and ecological systems, and to ensure that the development can be carried out safely without unacceptable risks to workers, neighbours and other off-site receptors in accordance with policy DS7 of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan.

8.

No development, other than the demolition of the existing building, shall take place until full details of both hard and soft landscape works have been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority and these works shall be carried out as approved. These details shall include proposed finished levels or contours; means of enclosure; car parking layouts; other vehicle and pedestrian access and circulation areas; hard surfacing materials; minor artefacts and structures (for example, furniture, play equipment, refuse or other storage units, signs, lighting etc); proposed and existing functional services above and below ground (for example, drainage, power, communications cables, pipelines etc, indicating lines, manholes, supports etc); retained historic landscape features and proposals for restoration, where relevant.

Reason

To enhance the appearance of the development in the interests of amenity.

9.

All works indicated by the approved scheme of landscaping shall be carried out within the first planting season (1 October to 31 March) and seeding season (the month of September or April) following the granting of the permission or within such extended time period as may be agreed in writing by the local planning authority. Any trees or plants which, within a period of five years from the completion of the landscaping, die, are removed, or become seriously damaged or diseased, shall be replaced in the next planting season with others of a similar size and species to those originally required to be planted, unless the local planning authority has given written consent to any variation.

Reason

To secure the timely completion and successful establishment of the approved scheme of landscaping for the site.

10.

Prior to the first occupation of the dwelling hereby approved, details of the positions, design, materials and type of boundary treatment to be built/planted shall be submitted to and agreed in writing by the local planning authority. The agreed boundary treatment shall be built/planted before the dwelling is occupied, and once built/planted it shall be retained thereafter.

Reason

To provide an appropriate level of screening in accordance with policies H8 and DS1 of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan.

11.

Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 3 of the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (England) Order 2015 (as amended) (or any Order revoking, re-enacting or modifying that Order), no development of the types described in the following Classes of Schedule 2 shall be undertaken without the express grant of planning permission, other than that expressly authorised by this permission:

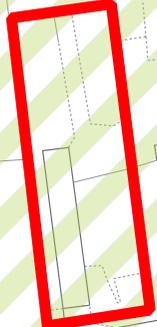
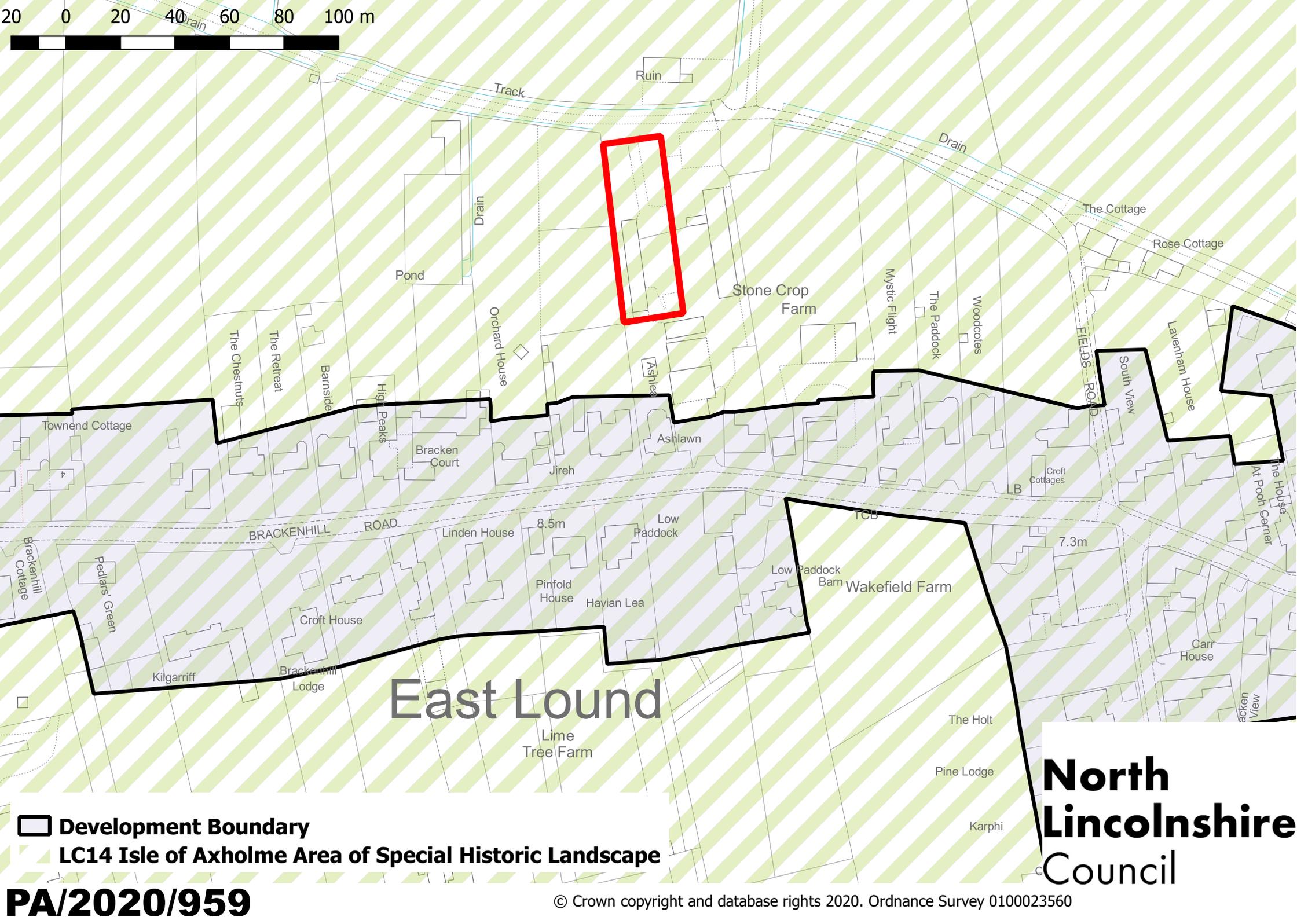
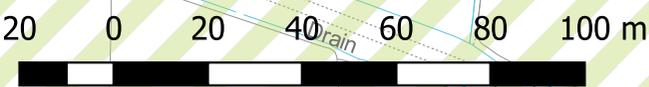
- (i) Part 1, Class A (enlargements, improvements or other alterations)
- (ii) Part 1, Class B (additions etc to the roof of a dwellinghouse)
- (iii) Part 1, Class C (other roof alterations), and
- (iv) Part 1, Class E (incidental buildings, enclosures, swimming or other pools).

Reason

To enable the local planning authority to exercise control over development in order to avoid further intrusion of the built environment into the protected historic landscape area, and to comply with policies LC14 of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan and CS16 of the Core Strategy.

Informative

In determining this application, the council, as local planning authority, has taken account of the guidance in paragraph 38 of the National Planning Policy Framework in order to seek to secure sustainable development that improves the economic, social and environmental conditions of the area.



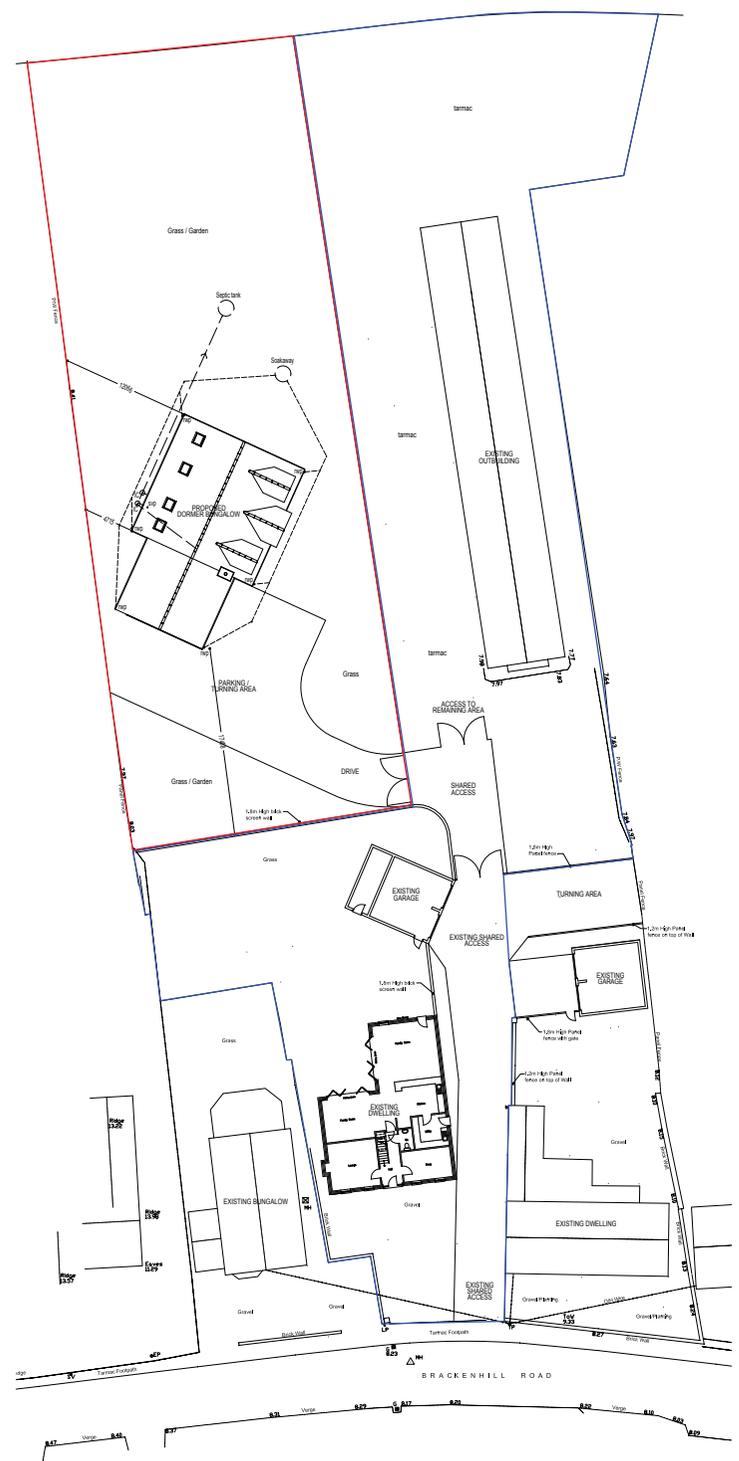
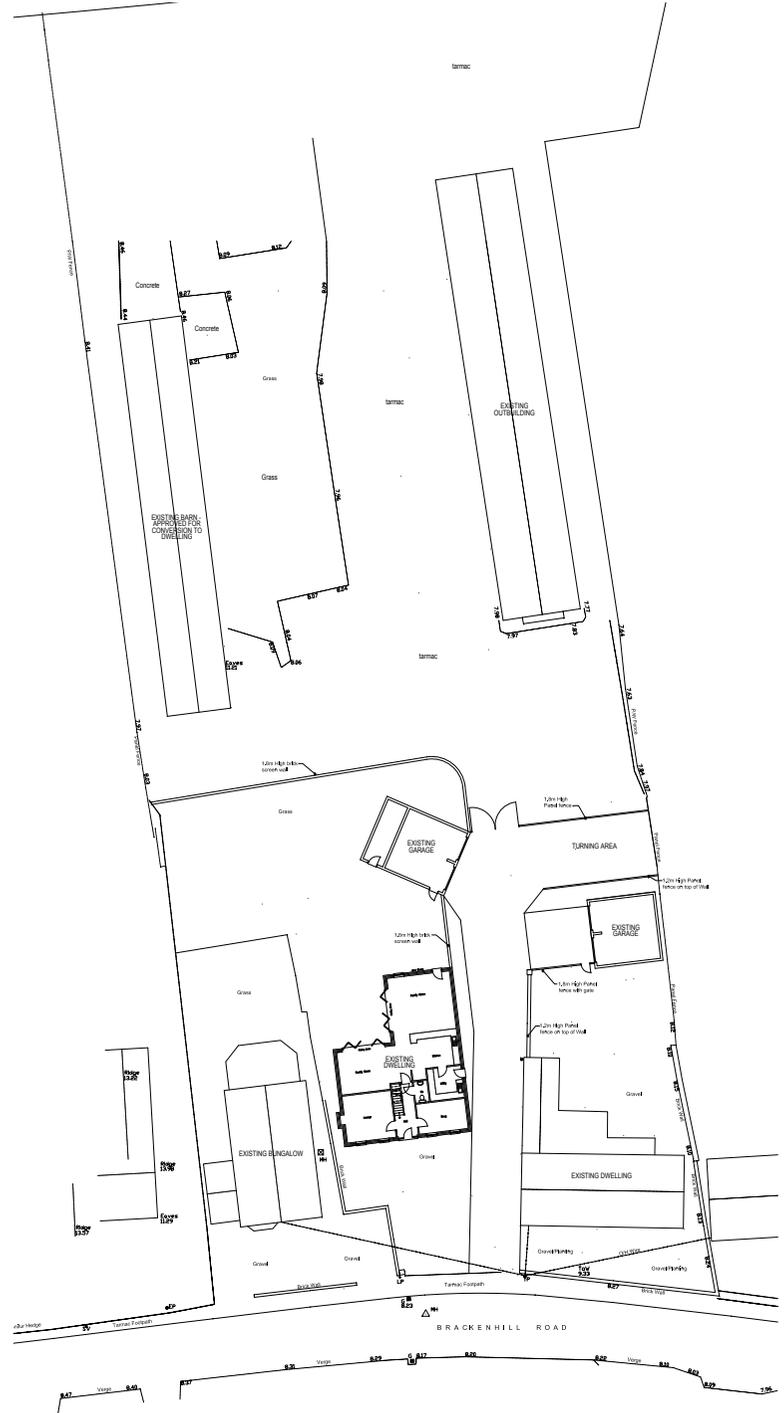
East Lound

-  Development Boundary
-  LC14 Isle of Axholme Area of Special Historic Landscape

**North
Lincolnshire
Council**

PA/2020/959

PA/2020/959 Proposed layout (not to scale)

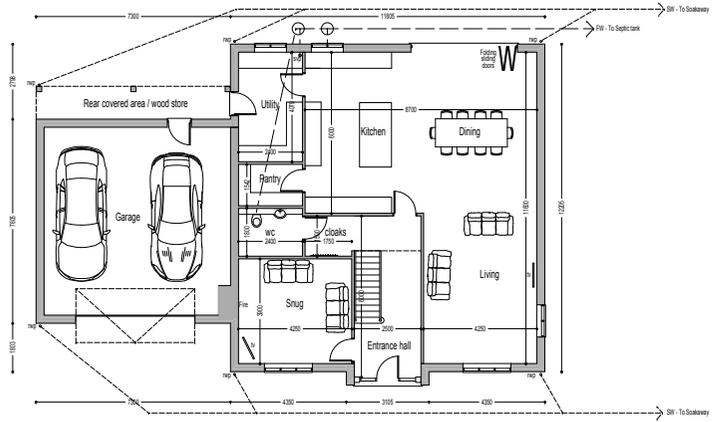



Cadwors Ltd
 Architectural design and 3d Visualisations
 Linden House, Bracken Hill Road
 East Lound, Nr Doncaster DN9 2LR
 tel 01427 753232
 danny@cadwors.com

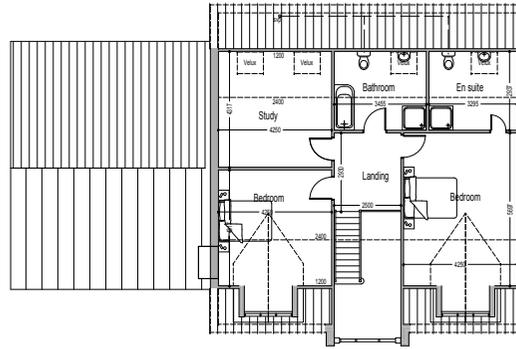
- Project
- PROPOSED REPLACEMENT DWELLING
- TO THE REAR OF ASH LAWN
- BRACKENHILL ROAD
- EAST LOUND
-
-
- Title:
- EXISTING AND PROPOSED SITE PLANS
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Scale	Date	Drawn
1:250 @ A2	04-2020	DS
Drawing No. 418-2020-02		
A B C D E F G H I		

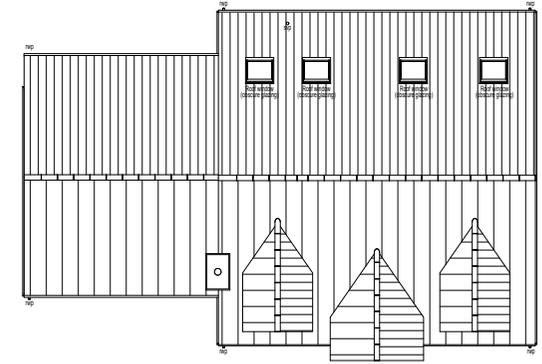
PA/2020/959 Proposed plans and elevations (not to scale)



PROPOSED GROUND FLOOR PLAN
1:100



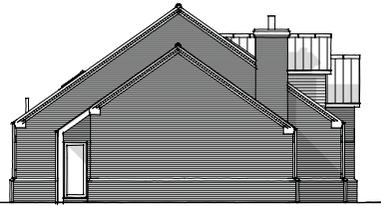
PROPOSED FIRST FLOOR PLAN



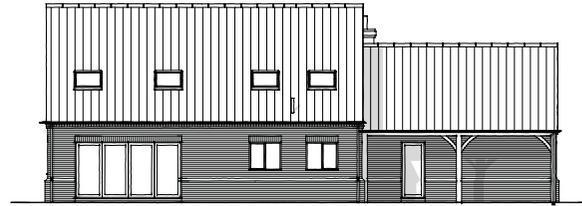
PROPOSED ROOF PLAN



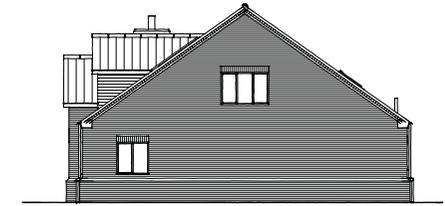
PROPOSED FRONT - SOUTH EAST - ELEVATION
1:100



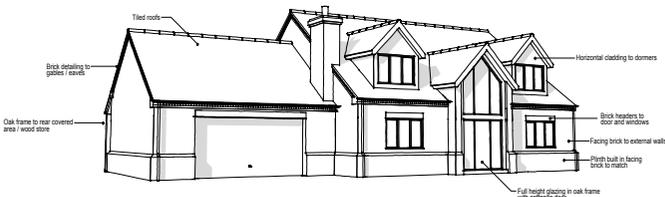
PROPOSED SIDE - SOUTH WEST - ELEVATION



PROPOSED REAR - NORTH WEST - ELEVATION



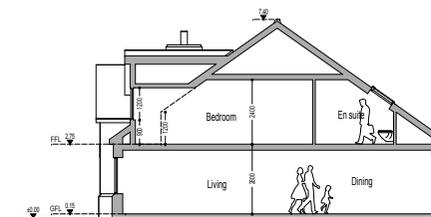
PROPOSED SIDE - NORTH EAST - ELEVATION



PROPOSED FRONT ISOMETRIC VIEWS
nbs



PROPOSED REAR ISOMETRIC VIEWS
nbs



TYPICAL SECTION
1:100



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- Project
- PROPOSED REPLACEMENT DWELLING
- TO THE REAR OF ASH LAWN
- BRACKENHILL ROAD
- EAST LOUND

- Title:
- PROPOSED PLANS AND ELEVATIONS
-
-

Scale	Date	Drawn
1:100 @ A2	04-2020	DS

Drawing No. 418-2020-01

A B C D E F G H I J K L