

RIBBLE VALLEY BOROUGH COUNCIL

Department of Development

Council Offices, Church Walk, Clitheroe, Lancashire, BB7 2RA

Telephone: 01200 425111 www.ribblevalley.gov.uk planning@ribblevalley.gov.uk

Town and Country Planning Act 1990

PLANNING PERMISSION

APPLICATION NO: 3/2025/0642

DECISION DATE: 24 October 2025

DATE RECEIVED: 14/08/2025

APPLICANT:

Michael Cornthwaite
M D Cornthwaite
Closes Hall Farm
Stump Cross Lane
Bolton by Bowland
Clitheroe
BB7 4LX

AGENT:

John Metcalfe
Rural Futures
1 Low Park Wood Cottages
Sedgwick
Kendal
LA8 0JZ

DEVELOPMENT Construction of a steel framed agricultural building for dairy cows.

PROPOSED:

AT: Closes Hall Farm Stump Cross Lane Bolton by Bowland BB7 4LX

Ribble Valley Borough Council hereby give notice that **permission has been granted** for the carrying out of the above development in accordance with the application plans and documents submitted subject to the following condition(s):

1. The development must be begun not later than the expiration of three years beginning with the date of this permission.

Reason: Required to be imposed by Section 51 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.

2. Unless explicitly required by condition within this consent, the development hereby permitted shall be carried out in complete accordance with the proposals as detailed on drawings:

Site Location Plan
Biodiversity Net Gain Report
Proposed Elevations
Proposed Floor Plan
Proposed Site Plan

Reason: For the avoidance of doubt and to clarify which plans are relevant to the consent hereby approved.

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3. The materials to be used on the external surfaces of the development as indicated on the Application Form 3/2025/0642 hereby approved and as contained within the submitted information shall be implemented in accordance with the approved details.

Reason: In order that the Local Planning Authority may ensure that the materials to be used are appropriate to the locality and respond positively to the inherent character of the area.

4. The building hereby permitted shall be used for agricultural purposes only (as defined in Section 336(1) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990).

Reason: To ensure that the building is used solely for agricultural purposes connected with the working of the holding.

5. Prior to the commencement of development, a Biodiversity Gain Plan shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority (see further details below at #5 of the Notes Section) and implemented in accordance with the approved details. The Biodiversity Gain Plan shall be prepared in accordance with the submitted Biodiversity Net Gain Report.

Reason: To ensure the development delivers a net gain on site which satisfies paragraph 14 (2) of Schedule 7A of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 and which is in accordance with the biodiversity information submitted with the planning application.

6. Notwithstanding the submitted details, no development, including any site preparation, demolition, scrub/hedgerow clearance or tree works/removal shall commence or be undertaken on site until a landscape/habitat management and monitoring plan, including long term design objectives, management responsibilities and maintenance schedules for all landscape areas has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The landscape shall thereafter be managed and maintained in accordance with the approved plan.

Reason: To ensure the proper long-term management and maintenance of the landscaped areas in the interests of visual amenity and biodiversity enhancement in accordance with Policy DMG1, DME1 and DME3 of the Ribble Valley Core Strategy

7. No development shall commence until a detailed, final surface water sustainable drainage strategy for the site has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

The detailed surface water sustainable drainage strategy shall be based upon the sustainable drainage and principles and requirements set out in the National Planning Policy Framework, Planning Practice Guidance and Defra Technical Standards for Sustainable Drainage Systems.

No surface water shall be allowed to discharge to the public foul sewer(s), directly or indirectly. The details of the drainage strategy to be submitted for approval should include, as a minimum:

- Details of whether the site is greenfield or previously developed in terms of drainage
- Assessment of the hierarchy of drainage options
- Details of the contributing area
- Restricted discharge rate
- On-site surface water storage
- Allowances for climate change and urban creep
- Above ground, multifunctional SuDS components
- Arrangements for management and maintenance

The sustainable drainage strategy shall be implemented in accordance with the approved details.

Reason: To ensure satisfactory sustainable drainage facilities are provided to serve the site in accordance with the Paragraphs 181 and 182 of the National Planning Policy Framework, Planning Practice Guidance and Defra Technical Standards for Sustainable Drainage Systems.

Note(s)

1. For rights of appeal in respect of any condition(s)/or reason(s) attached to the permission see the attached notes.
2. The applicant is advised that should there be any deviation from the approved plan the Local Planning Authority must be informed. It is therefore vital that any future Building Regulation application must comply with the approved planning application.
3. The Local Planning Authority has endeavoured to work proactively and positively to resolve issues and considered the imposition of appropriate conditions and amendments to the application to deliver a sustainable form of development.
4. This Decision Notice should be read in conjunction with the officer's report which is available to view on the website.
5. Statutory Biodiversity Condition
The effect of paragraph 13 of Schedule 7A to the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 is that planning permission granted for the development of land in England is deemed to have been granted subject to the condition "(the biodiversity gain condition)" that development may not begin unless:
(a) a Biodiversity Gain Plan has been submitted to the local planning authority, and

(b) the planning authority has approved the plan.

Based on the information available this permission is considered to be one which will require the approval of a biodiversity gain plan before development is begun because none of the statutory exemptions or transitional arrangements listed in the legislation are considered to apply.

The biodiversity gain plan must include:

- (a) information about the steps taken or to be taken to minimise the adverse effect of the development on the biodiversity of the onsite habitat and any other habitat;
- (b) the pre-development biodiversity value of the onsite habitat;
- (c) the post-development biodiversity value of the onsite habitat;
- (d) any registered offsite biodiversity gain allocated to the development and the biodiversity and the biodiversity value of that gain in relation to the development;
- (e) any biodiversity credits purchased for the development; and
- (f) such other matters as the Secretary of State may by regulations specify.

When calculating the post-development biodiversity value of a habitat, the planning authority can only take into account an increase in biodiversity value post-development where it is satisfied that the habitat creation or enhancements delivering the increase will be maintained for at least 30 years after the development is completed.

Nicola Hopkins

NICOLA HOPKINS
DIRECTOR OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

Notes

Right of Appeal

If you are aggrieved by the decision of your local planning authority to refuse permission for the proposed development or to grant it subject to conditions, then you can appeal to the Secretary of State under section 78 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.

- If you want to appeal against your local planning authority's decision then you must do so within 6 months of the date of this notice.
- If this is a decision to refuse planning permission, or approve with conditions, a householder application, if you want to appeal against your local planning authority's decision then you must do so within 12 weeks of the date of this notice.
- If this is a decision to refuse planning permission, or approve with conditions, a minor commercial application, if you want to appeal against your local planning authority's decision then you must do so within 12 weeks of the date of this notice.

Appeals can be made online at: <https://www.gov.uk/appeal-planning-decision> . If it is a householder appeal it can be made online at: <https://www.gov.uk/appeal-householder-planning-decision> . If you are unable to access the online appeal form, please contact the Planning Inspectorate to obtain a paper copy of the appeal form on tel: 0303 444 5000. The Secretary of State can allow a longer period for giving notice of an appeal but will not normally be

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prepared to use this power unless there are special circumstances which excuse the delay in giving notice of appeal. The Secretary of State need not consider an appeal if it seems to the Secretary of State that the local planning authority could not have granted planning permission for the proposed development or could not have granted it without the conditions they imposed, having regard to the statutory requirements, to the provisions of any development order and to any directions given under a development order. If an enforcement notice is served relating to the same or substantially the same land and development as in your application and if you want to appeal against your local planning authority's decision on your application, then you must do so within: 28 days of the date of service of the enforcement notice, or within 6 months [12 weeks in the case of a householder appeal] of the date of this notice, whichever period expires earlier. In certain circumstances, a claim may be made against the local planning authority for compensation, where permission is refused or granted subject to conditions by the Secretary of State on appeal or on a reference of the application to him. The circumstances in which such compensation is payable are set out in section 114 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.

Purchase Notices

If permission to develop land is refused or granted subject to conditions, whether by the local planning authority or by the Secretary of State for the Environment and the owner of the land claims that the land has become incapable of reasonably beneficial use in its existing state and cannot be rendered capable of reasonably beneficial use by the carrying out of any development which has been or would be permitted, they may serve on the Council of the county borough or county district in which the land is situated a purchase notice requiring that Council to purchase their interest in the land in accordance with the provisions of Part VI of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.