

Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council

Town and Country Planning Act 1990

Refusal of Planning Permission

Name and Address of Applicant

Mr A Smith
HLCS Hillside
Sibson Road
Ratcliffe Culey
Atherstone
Leicestershire
CV9 3PH

Name and Address of Agent (if any)

Mrs R Ali
Prideaux Planners
67 Shawley Crescent
Epsom
Surrey
KT18 5PQ

Part I - Particulars of Application

Date of Application

17 November 2025

Application No.

25/01104/FUL

Particulars and location of development:

Change of use of a caravan and associated land from agricultural use to residential use (retrospective)

HLCS Hillside Sibson Road Ratcliffe Culey Atherstone Leicestershire

Part II - Particulars of decision

In dealing with the application, through ongoing dialogue and the proper consideration of the proposal in accordance with Section 38(6) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, the local planning authority have attempted to work with the applicant in a positive and proactive manner by offering a pre-application advice service and by seeking solutions to problems arising in relation to dealing with the planning application as required by the National Planning Policy Framework (paragraph 38) and in accordance with the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2015 (as amended). However, in this instance, it has not been possible to overcome the concerns raised and the proposal remains in conflict with the provisions of the Development Plan and therefore the application has been refused.

In pursuance of its powers under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, the Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council refuses to permit the carrying out of the development referred to in Part I hereof for the following reason(s):-

1. The development lies outside of any identified settlement boundary and in an isolated location within the countryside. By virtue of its design and use of materials, the development results in a detrimental and irreversible, urbanising and domesticating effect on the intrinsic value, beauty, open character, and landscape character of the countryside, and the surrounding area, as well as views from Public Footpath T21. This harm is compounded by the extensive hard surfacing and associated boundary fencing. Ultimately, the benefits of the development of one dwelling do not significantly and demonstrably outweigh this harm. Therefore, the proposal is contrary to, and in conflict with, Policies DM1, DM4, and DM10 of the adopted Site Allocations and Development Management Policies Development Plan Document (2016), alongside Paragraphs 135 and Chapters 12 and 15 of the National Planning Policy Framework (2024).
2. The development represents unjustified residential development in an unsustainable location that fails to promote sustainable transport, the best use of public transport, nor provide any safe walking and

IMPORTANT - PLEASE READ THE NOTES AT THE END OF THIS DOCUMENT

cycling access to services and facilities. The future occupants of the scheme are therefore highly likely to be dependent on private motorised transport to meet their day-to-day needs, and this results in significant environmental harm. As a result, the proposal is contrary to, and in conflict with, Policies DM4 and DM17 of the adopted Site Allocations Development Management Policies Development Plan Document (2016), as well as Key Policy Paragraph 115, and Paragraphs 83 and 161, and Chapter 9 of the National Planning Policy Framework (2024), HDM Policy 1 of the LHDG, and the National Design Guide.

3. The development through the shortfall in meeting the criteria of the Technical Housing Standards - Nationally Designated Space Standards (NDSS) 2015 would not achieve a high or acceptable standard of residential amenity for the future occupiers of the site, and as such the development is not in accordance with Policy DM10 of the SADMP and Paragraph 135 (f) of the National Planning Policy Framework (2025).



Christopher Brown MRTPI
Head of Planning

Date : 15 January 2026

NOTES

1. It will be most helpful if the application number shown overleaf is quoted on all correspondence.
2. If you consider that this decision has been made invalidly through the Council failing to follow a procedure correctly, not having the legal power to make the decision in the way it did or through its decision being so unreasonable as no reasonable local authority would make the same decision based on the same facts, then you may enter a claim for judicial review to quash the decision. In order to proceed with a claim for judicial review an initial application for permission will need to be made to the Administrative Court, this application is required to be made “promptly and in any event within three months of the decision”. The initial permission application will decide if you have an arguable case, whether you are sufficiently materially affected by the decision to bring the claim. If you are granted permission to bring the claim it will proceed to a full hearing at the Administrative Court. Although there is no requirement for you to do so it is highly recommended that you seek independent legal advice before bringing forward a claim for Judicial Review
3. If you are aggrieved by the decision of the Local Planning Authority to refuse permission you may appeal to the Planning Inspectorate in accordance with Section 78 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 within six months of the date of this notice. If your appeal is against a Minor Commercial Development, we would advise you to view the guidance on the Planning Portal website under Procedure Guidance, to confirm the time frame for appealing. (Appeals must be made on a form which is obtainable from the Planning Inspectorate, Temple Quay House, 2 The Square, Temple Quay, Bristol, BS1 6PN, tel. 0303 444 5000 or online at <https://www.gov.uk/appeal-planning-decision>). You must use a Planning Appeal Form when making your appeal. If requesting forms from the Planning Inspectorate, please state the appeal form you require. The Secretary of State has power to allow a longer period for the giving of a notice of appeal but he will not normally be prepared to exercise this power unless there are special circumstances which excuse the delay in giving notice of appeal. The Secretary of State is not required to entertain an appeal if it appears to him that permission for the proposed development could not have been granted by the Local Planning Authority, (or could not have been so granted otherwise than subject to the conditions imposed by them,) having regard to the statutory requirements as set out in Section 78 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, to the provisions of the development order, and to any directions given under the order. He does not in practice refuse to entertain appeals solely because the decision of the Local Planning Authority was based on a direction given by him. Appeals- new time rules. Appeals relating to applications made to the Local Planning Authority on, or after, 14 October 2004 must be made within six months of the date of this notice. If you intend to submit an appeal that you would like examined by inquiry then you must notify your Local Planning Authority (planning@hinckley-bosworth.gov.uk) and the Planning Inspectorate (inquiryappeals@planninginspectorate.gov.uk) at least 10 days before submitting the appeal. Further details can be found on GOV.UK.
4. 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 in accordance with the guidance found using the following link <https://www.gov.uk/appeal-enforcement-notice/>.
5. If permission to develop land is refused 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, he may serve on the Council a purchase notice requiring that Council to purchase his interest in the land in accordance with the provisions of Part VI of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.
6. In certain circumstances, a claim may be made against the Local Planning Authority for compensation, where permission is refused. The circumstances in which such compensation is payable are set out in Section 114 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.