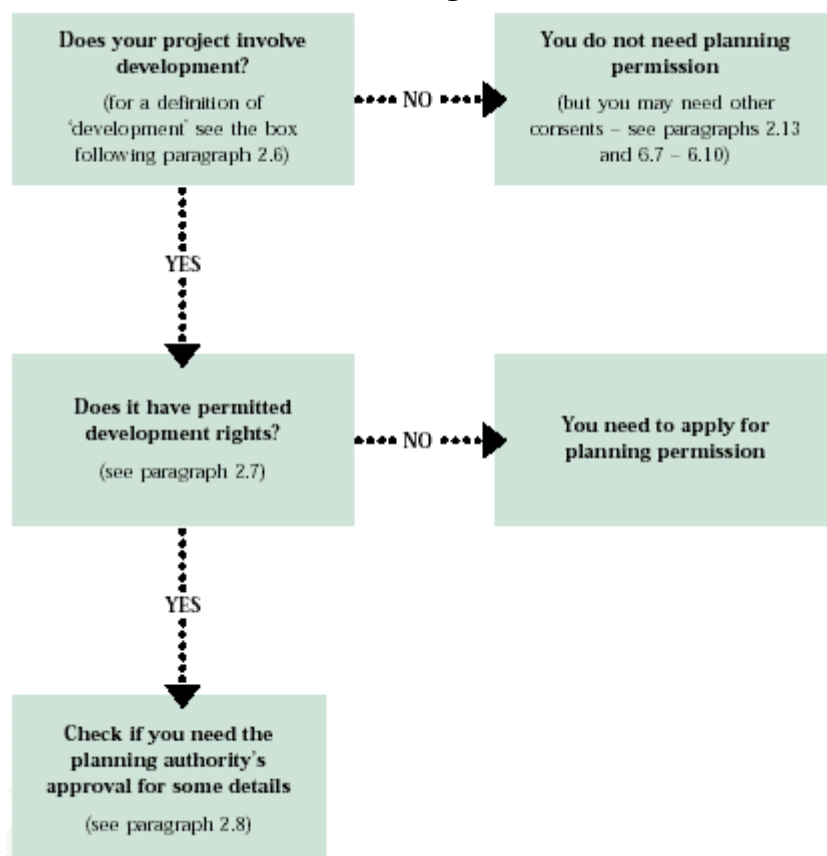


A farmer's guide to the planning system

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Introduction

Agriculture is experiencing considerable change and uncertainty. Economic factors, BSE and the outbreak of foot and mouth disease have severely affected many sectors of the industry. Yet farming remains an important industry. It supplies most of our food and helps shape the countryside. The Government believes that it must emerge stronger from the present difficulties. A sustainable, diverse, adaptable and competitive industry is needed. The industry is restructuring and the trend towards bigger farms has accelerated.

An independent Policy Commission on the Future of Farming and Food was established by the Government and reported in January 2002. The Government intends that the report will make a substantial contribution towards a comprehensive and sustainable new strategy for food and farming in England which is properly integrated with wider goals, including sustainable development and rural policies. The strategy will be launched in early autumn 2002 and the Government will be engaging with stakeholders in its development.

Against this background many more farmers need to start new, or expand existing, agricultural and non-agricultural enterprises. Well planned and managed, these enterprises can benefit farmers, and the communities in which they live. They can generate profitable alternative uses for land and buildings and create and maintain new jobs and services in the countryside. In its Rural White Paper, *Our Countryside: the future*, published in November 2000, the Government explained how it would help farmers to diversify. This included measures to promote a flexible and consistent planning system that is supportive of well-conceived farm diversification proposals, particularly involving the re-use of existing buildings for business purposes.

If you are looking at opportunities to modernise, expand or diversify, it is important that you understand how planning regulations may affect your proposals and, where relevant, how to improve your chances of obtaining planning permission. If you are proposing a change of use of land or buildings from agricultural use, you will need to apply for planning permission. Planning permission, where required, is often also a prerequisite of obtaining grant funding for a project.

This Guide, which is also being made available through the web sites of the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) ([see endnote 1](#)) at www.odpm.gov.uk and the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) at www.defra.gov.uk, explains how the planning system works (as at the date of publication ([see endnote 2](#))). It will help you to decide whether you need to put in a planning application for your project and how to go about it. It gives practical advice about presenting your application, what you need to consider and what you can do to make your case effectively. It updates information contained in the 1996 publication of this guide. However, it is not a definitive manual or an authoritative statement of planning law or policy.

This Guide applies to England. In Wales the Welsh Assembly Government will issue a farmer's guide to the planning system shortly. In Scotland, the Development Department of the [Scottish Executive](#) has published the booklet, *A Guide to Farm Diversification and Planning Permission in Scotland* which can be obtained from: The Scottish Executive, Planning Division, Victoria Quay, Edinburgh EH6 6QQ, or from the Executive web site at: www.scotland.gov.uk/planning.

Endnote

1 In May 2002, the Government announced that it was establishing a new Department to be known as the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister which, amongst other responsibilities, would be responsible for land use planning.

2 On 12 December 2001 the Government published a Green Paper, setting out its proposals for reforming the planning system. This is likely to lead to substantive changes to the system in due course, which will be reflected in any future revision to this guide.

Summary

Do consider your ideas and options carefully, take time to prepare and plan your development proposals properly, and allow sufficient time for the process as a whole.

Do consider what effect your proposals might have on local amenity, the landscape and the environment, and on local services such as roads.

Do talk to your local planning authority - usually your local council - about your proposals; check whether you need planning permission and, if so, what local planning policies might be relevant to your proposals.

Do consult any neighbours or others who may be affected by your proposals, and your elected local councillor(s).

Do consider whether you might need professional advice and assistance (eg., from planning consultants, land agents, surveyors) to prepare your planning application, particularly if your proposals involve large-scale or complex building development.

Do find out whether you are eligible for free planning consultancy advice under the Rural Enterprise Scheme administered by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA).

Do take account of all the advice and comments you receive, be prepared to amend your original ideas if necessary, and try to frame your proposals to bring out the positive impact they will have (eg., improving the appearance of a run-down building, providing new employment opportunities, or facilities for the local community).

Do ensure that you present a clear and accurate planning application with supporting plans, covering all the points likely to be of concern to the planning authority.

Do respond positively and helpfully to any requests from the planning authority for further information; be prepared to be flexible in adapting your proposals to meet any concerns of the authority.

If your planning application is refused, **do** try to discuss the proposals with the planning officer to see if the planning authority's concerns can be overcome, before you consider whether to appeal.

Do read this guide and any guidance provided by your local planning authority.

Don't rush ahead with ill-considered and poorly prepared proposals.

Don't place too much weight on advice (eg., from family or friends) about how to obtain planning permission unless it is confirmed by the planning authority or professional sources.

Don't rely on hearsay or assumptions (eg., 'a neighbour has planning permission for a similar development, therefore I should get permission for my proposal').

Don't expect your local planning authority to tell you what sort of development (eg., diversification) would be best for you - that is not their role - although you can ask the authority what type of developments are more likely to be acceptable in planning terms.

Don't assume that any indication of your chances of obtaining planning permission that a planning officer might be prepared to give you prior to the submission of an application, will automatically be reflected in the final decision by the planning authority.

Don't expect an instant decision - you should allow at least eight weeks from the submission of your planning application, unless the planning authority has indicated otherwise.

Don't proceed with any development works without first checking with your local authority about the need for planning permission (or for any other forms of consent), and until any necessary permission and other consents have been given.

Section 1: The Planning System

1.1 The planning system regulates the use of land and buildings in the public interest by ensuring that the right kind of development occurs in the right place. It has an important role to play in promoting sustainable development.

1.2 Applications for planning permission must be decided by the local planning authority - usually the local council or National Park planning authority - in accordance with their local development plan, unless material considerations indicate otherwise. In reaching its decision the planning authority will also take account of:

- national policy guidance prepared by central government;
- other material considerations, such as size, layout, siting, design, external appearance of buildings; the proposed means of access; landscaping; impact on the neighbourhood; effects on roads, water and other services.

National Planning Policies

1.3 The Government's planning policies are mainly set out in Planning Policy Guidance notes - known as PPGs. These guidance notes are principally aimed at local planning authorities and influence how they regard planning applications. PPG7 provides policy guidance on the countryside, including agricultural development and farm diversification, but other PPGs may also be relevant - see Appendix A.

Regional Planning Guidance

1.4 Regional Planning Guidance (RPG) provides a regional strategy within which local authority development plans (and local transport plans) can be prepared. RPG sets out a broad development strategy for each region over a fifteen to twenty year period and identifies the scale and distribution of provision for new housing and priorities for such matters as the environment, transport, economic development, minerals and waste disposal, as well as agriculture.

Development Plans

1.5 Local authority development plans set out the land use policies and land allocations for the authority's area. The plan provides the basis for rational and consistent planning decisions by explaining what types of development are likely to be permitted and which will not, across or in different parts of the plan area. **If you are thinking of seeking planning permission, you should check the development plan for your area** to see which policies may be relevant to your proposals. Your local planning authority will be able to advise you about this. Development plans may be inspected at a local authority's planning department and at main libraries.

1.6 In formulating their planning policies, local planning authorities must have regard to any regional planning guidance and to current national policies. But the plan-making process provides full opportunities for public consultation. Planning authorities must consult widely on development plan proposals and must take the views of interested parties into account. The public and businesses are encouraged to become involved in preparing the plans so that they can have a say in how their area is developed. Further information can be found in *'Local Plans and Unitary Development*

Plans: A guide to procedures' published by the former Department for Environment, Transport and the Regions - see Appendix E for advice on how to obtain this and other relevant publications.

Supplementary Planning Guidance

1.7 Many authorities prepare planning guidance which supplements the policies and proposals of the development plan (for example, design guides for specified areas). Although it does not form part of the plan itself, supplementary planning guidance may be taken into account as a material consideration in decisions on planning applications.

Special Planning Policies

1.8 In some statutorily designated areas special planning policies apply. These are:

- National Parks, The Broads and the New Forest
- Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest
- Green Belts

National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty

1.9 Within National Parks, the Norfolk and Suffolk Broads, the New Forest Heritage Area and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, planning authorities pay particular attention to design, appearance and location to ensure that developments are in harmony with their surroundings.

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

1.10 Where an application is for development in, or close to, and likely to affect an SSSI, the planning authority will consult English Nature (see paragraph 6.10). You may find it helpful to talk to this body first and discuss any concerns it may have about your proposals. English Nature has local teams stationed around the country (check your local phone directory), and may also be contacted at its national office on tel: 01733 455000 - see also Appendix E.

Green Belts

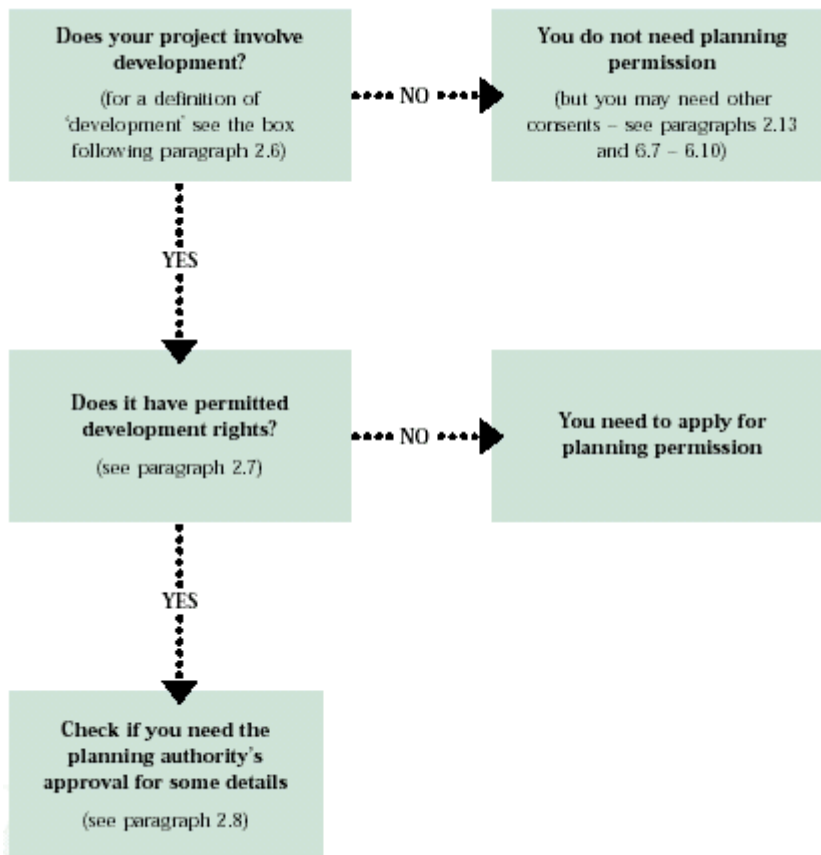
1.11 Green Belts have been established around major built-up areas in England to contain urban sprawl. The boundaries are defined in development plans. The essential characteristic of a Green Belt is its permanence. Development is normally restricted to agriculture, forestry, outdoor sport and outdoor recreation and other uses of land which preserve the openness of Green Belt land. The use of an existing building for alternative purposes may be possible, as the building is already there and will not affect the openness of the area. Further guidance can be found in Planning Policy Guidance Note 2 (PPG2) - see Appendix A.

1.12 Locally, too, there may be special planning policies to protect areas which are of particular landscape or wildlife value. To find out if your project would be in an area with special planning policies, ask your local planning authority, or look at the relevant development plan. Some farm buildings have great heritage value, which the local planning authority would take into account when considering a planning application. Listed building consent or conservation area consent may also be necessary.

Decisions on Planning Applications

1.13 Decisions on planning applications are the responsibility of local planning authorities. If, exceptionally, a case raises issues of more than local importance, the First Secretary of State at the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister may intervene and 'call-in' the case for his own decision. If your application is refused by the local planning authority, you have the right of appeal to the Secretary of State - see Section 7 of this Guide.

Section 2: Do You Need Planning Permission?



2.1 You do not always need planning permission. It is *not* required for agricultural operations, or the use of existing buildings on agricultural land for agricultural purposes (see box below). It is also not required, generally speaking, for changes to the inside of buildings, or for small alterations to the outside (eg., the installation of an alarm box). Permitted development rights exist for erecting (on holdings of 5 hectares or more), extending or altering a building, and for excavations and engineering operations, which are reasonably necessary for the purposes of agriculture within the unit - though you may still require the local planning authority's approval for certain details of the development ([see paragraphs 2.7-2.8](#)). For most other types of development and change of use you will generally need to apply for planning permission.

Where to Obtain Advice

2.2 Your local planning authority can tell you whether you need planning permission and, if you do, what is required. It is always sensible to check first, even if you think that your proposed development does not need planning permission. If you went ahead without the necessary planning permission the authority could take enforcement action against you, requiring you to cease the new activities, or demolish the new buildings - see Section 8.

Obtaining a Lawful Development Certificate

2.3 Whilst you can check informally with the planning authority whether your proposed development needs planning permission, on payment of a fee you can apply for a formal decision. This is known as a lawful development certificate. If the authority refuses a certificate, you can either apply for planning permission, or appeal to the First Secretary of State (at the Office of the

Deputy Prime Minister). A free booklet entitled '*Lawful Development Certificates - A User's Guide*' can be obtained from your planning authority.

Diversification Projects

2.4 If you are thinking about diversifying into non-agricultural activities, you may well need planning permission for changing the use of land and buildings. You will also need planning permission if your plans involve significant building works. Some examples of diversification projects illustrating when planning permission might and might not be needed are given in Appendix C.

2.5 In March 2001 national Planning Policy Guidance set out in PPG7 and PPG13 was updated to make clear to local planning authorities that:

- they should take a positive approach to well-conceived farm diversification proposals for business purposes that are consistent in their scale with their rural location; and that,
- farm diversification proposals should not be rejected where they would give rise to only modest additional traffic and would not have significant impact on minor roads.

(See Appendix A for further details.) However, the updated guidance does not in anyway negate the need for each planning application to be considered on its own merits.

2.6 Assistance with obtaining planning consultancy advice is available from the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) for farmers with plans for a viable diversification project under the Rural Enterprise Scheme, part of the England Rural Development Programme. Details are available from DEFRA - see Appendix E.

The Definition of Development

Except where indicated otherwise in this guide, development requires planning permission. Section 55 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 defines 'development' as:

- 'the carrying out of building, engineering, mining or other operations in, on, over or under land, or the making of any material change in the use of any buildings or other land' *with the exception of* (among other things):
- 'the use of any land for the purposes of agriculture or forestry (including afforestation) and the use for any of those purposes of any building occupied together with land so used.'

Development includes not only building operations but also the use of land for purposes other than agriculture and forestry. You will thus often need planning permission to change the use of buildings or land, even if no building works or structural changes are involved.

Planning permission is not usually needed for:

- internal alterations if the use of the building remains unaltered and the external appearance unaffected;
- outside building works involving the repair or maintenance of a building;
- demolition of existing buildings, although prior approval may be needed for the details of the proposed demolition of houses and adjoining buildings and for the restoration of the site, unless the demolition is part of an approved new development. (But check with your local planning authority whether the building is listed as being of special architectural or historic interest, or is in a conservation area, in which case consent is needed. You also need consent to alter a listed building.)

The Definition of Agriculture

Section 336 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 defines 'agriculture' as including:

- 'horticulture, fruit growing, seed growing, dairy farming;
- the breeding and keeping of livestock (including any creature kept for the production of food, wool, skins or fur, or for the purpose of its use in the farming of land);
- the use of land as grazing land, meadow land, osier land, market gardens or nursery grounds; and
- the use of land for woodlands where that use is ancillary to the farming of land for other agricultural purposes.'

Permitted Development

2.7 The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995 (as amended) - 'the GPDO' - provides a general planning permission (known as 'permitted development rights') for certain types of minor development. The types of permitted development most likely to be of benefit to farmers include:

- temporary uses of land;
- agricultural buildings below a certain size;
- forestry buildings and forestry roads;
- caravan sites and related buildings in some circumstances.

Permitted development rights are not available for farm or forestry dwellings, or for livestock units sited near residential and similar buildings.

2.8 Before making use of some agricultural permitted development rights, you should check if the local planning authority require their prior approval for certain details of the proposed development. In the case of an agricultural building this will cover its siting, design and external appearance. Exceptionally, permitted development rights may have been withdrawn. In those circumstances, a planning application may be necessary, although no fee will be payable. See Appendix B for a fuller explanation of agricultural permitted development rights.

Environmental Impact Assessment

2.9 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is a formal procedure under statutory regulations for ensuring that the potential effects on the environment of certain new development and land use change are fully considered before the development, or change, is allowed to go ahead. Under the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (England and Wales) Regulations 1999, the local planning authority considers the environmental effects of a proposed development, usually in reaching a decision on a planning application. EIA will not normally be required for most smaller scale development. EIA is mandatory for certain developments, such as installations for the intensive rearing of poultry (with more than 85,000 places for broilers or 60,000 places for

hens), or pigs (with more than 3,000 places for production pigs (over 30kg) or 900 places for sows). Smaller intensive livestock installations and fish farming installations normally require EIA only if they are likely to have significant environmental effects. The planning authority will advise you if EIA is required.

2.10 Other EIA regulations which may be relevant include: The Environmental Impact Assessment (Uncultivated Land and Semi-natural Areas) (England) Regulations 2001, and The Environmental Impact Assessment (Forestry) (England and Wales) Regulations 1999. Further information on these regulations can be obtained from DEFRA (see Appendix E) and the Forestry Commission respectively.

Agricultural Dwellings

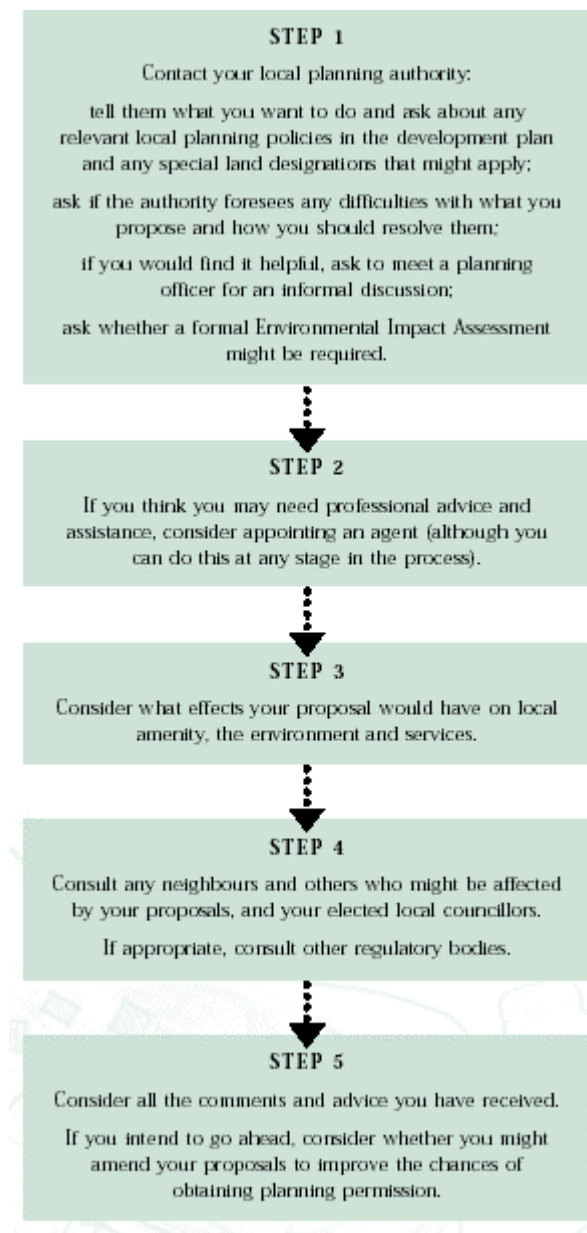
2.11 Planning permission is always required for dwellings. In the open countryside away from existing settlements, or areas designated for development, planning permission is normally granted only in exceptional circumstances, for example, if it is essential for a farm worker to live at or in the immediate vicinity of the workplace in order to attend to livestock. If permission is granted in such circumstances, it is usually conditional on the dwelling being kept available to meet that agricultural need. Occupancy will therefore be restricted to people solely or mainly working, or last working, in the locality in agriculture.

2.12 When granting planning permission for a new agricultural dwelling subject to an occupancy condition, local planning authorities may also attach similar conditions to existing dwellings on the holding which are under the control of the applicant, do not have occupancy conditions and need at the time of the application to be used in connection with the farm. These conditions can be lifted if circumstances change, but planning authorities need to be certain that there is no longer any agricultural need in the locality.

Outdoor Advertisements

2.13 Many outdoor signs and advertisements need consent - see Appendix D

Section 3: Preparing the Ground Before You Apply



3.1 The time spent on preparatory work, planning your proposal and formulating your application is an investment. The more you put into it, the better your chances of success. Always allow adequate time for sound preparation and for the local authority to consider your planning application - they cannot give an immediate decision.

Consult Your Local Planning Authority

3.2 As part of your preparation **you are strongly recommended to talk about your ideas at an early stage with your local planning authority.** As well as offering general advice, the authority will be able to send you copies of the planning application form and any guidance notes, advise you about the timetable for dealing with your application and explain the requirements for publicising your application.

3.3 Be prepared to outline to the authority what you are proposing to do. You should ask about relevant development plan policies and any special land designations that may apply to the development site (see paragraphs 1.8 - 1.12). Ask if the authority foresees any difficulties with your proposal. It can be useful to meet a planning officer for an informal discussion before you proceed. In many cases this can save time and trouble later. If you are planning a large development, or one of the types mentioned in paragraph 2.9, ask the authority whether a formal Environmental Impact Assessment might be required.

3.4 If you meet a planning officer before submitting a planning application you might usefully:

- describe your proposals and show the officer any plans you have made;
- discuss its benefits and possible problems, and the extent to which the authority might impose conditions on any permission;
- ask if the officer can give an indication of the chances of obtaining planning permission and, if they are poor, how you might improve your chances (but note paragraph 3.5 below);
- ask what additional information may be required;
- find out the likely timetable for deciding your application, including future planning committee meetings at which you may be able to attend and speak;
- check about the requirements for site notices and other publicity.

3.5 Remember however, that **planning officers cannot pre-judge the decision on your application**. It is the local planning authority which will decide each application on its merits. Once your proposal is finalised and submitted to the local planning authority the public, and certain other bodies, can express views on it. These will be taken into account by the authority in reaching its decision.

Consider the Impact of Your Proposals

3.6 Before discussing your proposal with a planning officer, or submitting a planning application, consider what effects your proposal would have on:

- your neighbours and local amenities;
- the local economy and businesses;
- the landscape, wildlife habitats, and historic features;
- the quality of land for use in agriculture, forestry and other rural enterprises;
- the need to protect other non-renewable resources such as minerals;
- traffic, security, water supply, sewerage, noise and pollution.

Identifying and addressing any difficulties with these issues may be crucial in gaining planning permission.

3.7 It is important to maintain and, where possible, enhance the environment. In particular, if the land is part of a National Park, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Site of Special Scientific Interest, designated Green Belt or other special designation, think how your proposal would affect the special interests of these areas (see paragraphs 1.8-1.12).

Can You Get Any Other Help?

3.8 In putting together and presenting your application it may also be worthwhile seeking help from professional advisers such as planning or agricultural consultants, architects, surveyors, land agents

or solicitors, particularly if you are proposing a large-scale or potentially contentious development. These professionals can assist you in liaising with the local planning authority and other agencies ([see paragraph 3.13](#)), and in preparing and presenting your application. They will, of course, charge a fee for their services, and they cannot guarantee you success. At an early stage you may wish to check whether you are eligible for free planning consultancy advice under DEFRA's Rural Enterprise Scheme - see Appendix E for further details about this and other potential sources of help and advice.

Consulting Your Neighbours and Other Local Interests

3.9 It is advisable to consult any neighbours who might be affected by your proposals. Talk to them about what you propose and try to see matters from their point of view if they have any concerns. It makes sense to explain your plans and to take their opinions and possible objections on board before you submit your application to the local planning authority - remember that they can express their views as part of the planning process (see Section 5). It may also be helpful to consult the local parish or town council. If you are proposing a large or potentially contentious scheme, you may find it helpful to explain your proposals to your elected local councillor(s).

Effects on the Community at Large

3.10 Many projects, especially in the area of diversification or change of use, could bring benefits to the community at large. Could yours? Greater numbers of visitors could help local businesses. A leisure activity could also be popular with local people. A farm shop or 'pick-your-own' facility might offer a greater choice of fresh food to a large number of people. Ask around to see how generally acceptable your idea might be. Demonstrating benefits to the community can help your application. But also be aware of any potential drawbacks, such as increased traffic.

Always Consider These Points

3.11 Demonstrating that you have addressed the following issues may help in obtaining permission:

- Is the development of an attractive design using appropriate materials for the location?
- Would landscaping suitable to the local area make the development more attractive or acceptable?
- Are you handling traffic issues well (eg., access, exits and parking)?
- Are you improving the look of the area by renovating run-down buildings, or preserving traditional ones?
- Are you improving public access to the land with a leisure facility (eg., a nature, fitness or horse-riding trail)?
- Are you increasing or improving natural habitats (eg., making a pond, or planting woodland)?
- Are you creating new or alternative employment opportunities?

3.12 All this information is important background when you present your application. It is better not to have to alter your plans once the application is made, so take everything into account from the outset.

Consultation with Other Bodies

3.13 In some circumstances you may find it helpful to consult other regulatory bodies before making the application:

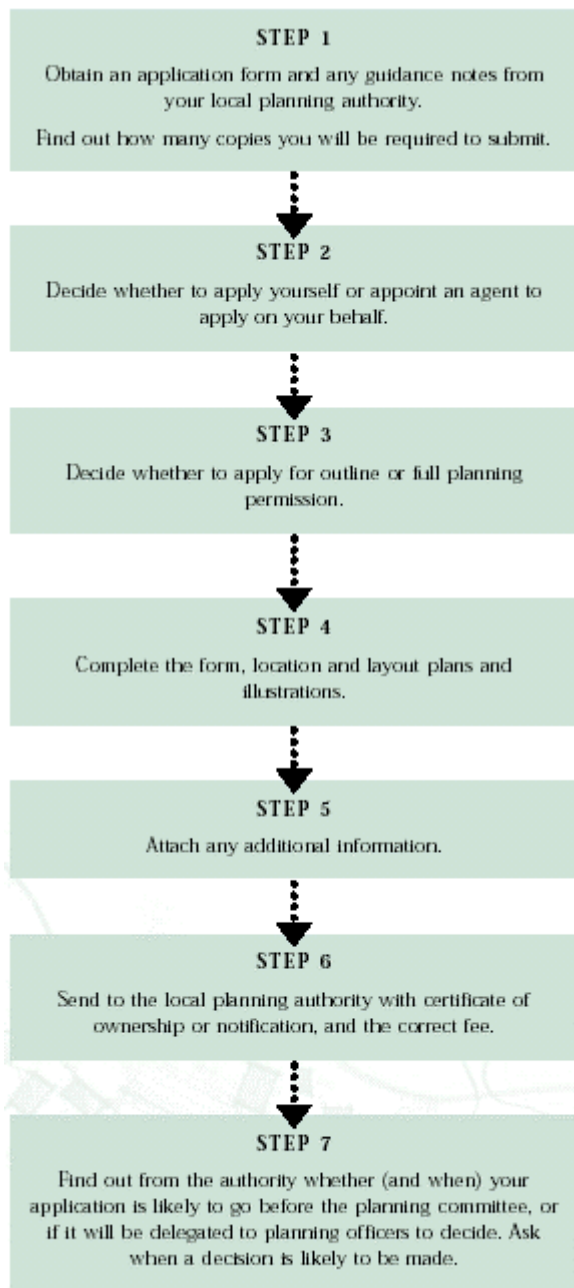
- if there are potential sewage, water or flooding problems (particularly if the development site is on a flood plain), the regional office of the Environment Agency;
- if there are road safety or traffic issues, the highway authority (usually the county council in non-metropolitan areas, or the local council in metropolitan areas);
- if your project is in, or likely to affect, a Site of Special Scientific Interest, the local office of English Nature;
- if potentially dangerous chemicals are to be used, the Health and Safety Executive.

Again, your local planning authority should be able to advise you.

Allow Sufficient Time

3.14 You should submit your planning application well in advance of the date you wish to start your development. Although local planning authorities aim to decide most applications within eight weeks, there is no guarantee that yours will be decided in this timescale, particularly if the proposed development is complex or likely to be contentious, or that permission will necessarily be forthcoming.

Section 4: Making Your Application



4.1 The better presented your planning application, the more chance there is of it being understood and appreciated. There will be guidance notes with the application form you obtain from your local planning authority which tell you what supporting material is required.

Who Can Apply?

4.2 Anyone can make an application, whether or not they own the property or land concerned. If you are not the owner, or only have part ownership, you will have to inform the owner or those who share ownership with you. Where land or buildings are rented from you, you will have to inform any leaseholder whose lease still has seven or more years to run, or any agricultural tenant. Tenants must inform landlords. It is not necessary to make the application yourself. You can

appoint an agent (for example, a town planner, an architect, a solicitor, a surveyor or a builder) to apply on your behalf (see paragraph 3.8). Tenants are strongly recommended to seek expert impartial professional advice.

Which Type of Application?

4.3 There are different types of planning application. You will need to decide which is appropriate in your case. If in doubt ask a planning officer, or seek professional advice.

4.4 If your plans involve the erection of a building and you wish to establish that what you are proposing is acceptable in principle, you can apply for **outline planning permission**. The more information you give the better, but there is no need to submit detailed plans. If outline planning permission is given, you will then have to apply for approval of the details, which are known as the 'reserved matters', before work can start. These comprise siting, design, external appearance, means of access and landscaping. What you propose must be consistent with the outline permission, or else you may need to reapply. This two-tier process takes longer than applying for full planning permission at the outset and there are two sets of fees. It does, however, have the advantage that time and money are not wasted on the detail of a proposal which is unlikely to be granted planning permission.

4.5 Alternatively, you can apply for **full planning permission**, submitting the necessary details to enable the planning authority to reach a decision. You will have to follow this course if you wish to change the use of property, whether land or buildings, or if you have carried out development without the necessary permission and want to make it lawful.([see Endnote 3](#))

4.6 Remember as well that if you are exercising permission already granted through permitted development rights you may still need to inform the local planning authority before you commence work (see paragraph 2.8).

Plans and Illustrations

4.7 You should include a site location plan that clearly pinpoints the site and shows its boundary, together with any other land nearby that is owned or controlled by you. You should also include layout plans showing existing buildings, trees, roads and access points; the location of the proposed development on the site; and details of other features such as the external materials to be used. At least three copies of plans are normally required - your planning authority will advise you about this. If you are seeking outline planning permission only, any perspective or other sketches should be clearly marked 'Draft - For Illustrative Purposes Only'. Otherwise they will be taken as part of the application and cannot be modified without re-application.

Explain Your Reasons

4.8 You may find it useful to explain as concisely as possible on the application form, or on a separate sheet of paper, your reasons for undertaking the project and the benefits that it is intended to bring both to you personally and to the community (see paragraph 3.10). You could also indicate, if appropriate, what consultations you have had with neighbours and other interested parties and how far you have taken account of their opinions in your plans.

Forms and Fees

4.9 Planning application forms vary from authority to authority but their content is generally similar. When you are sent the forms the planning authority should advise you about the fee payable and if there are any exemptions that apply to your case. The fee is not refunded if planning permission is refused, or if you subsequently withdraw your application. Some authorities are experimenting with systems that can accept planning applications in electronic form. Where relevant, they will explain how this works.

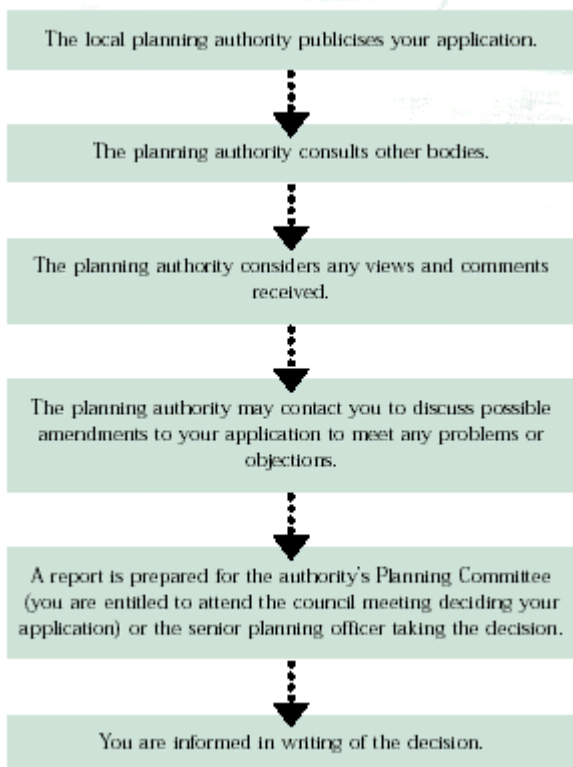
Timing

4.10 It may be useful to find out from the authority the dates of future planning committee meetings. If your application is likely to go before the committee for decision, making your application at the right time could gain you three or four weeks if your proposals get on to the agenda of an earlier committee meeting.

Endnote

³ But if the present use of the land commenced more than ten years ago, or building operations were completed more than four years ago, and no enforcement proceedings have been taken, you may alternatively consider applying for a lawful development certificate - see Appendix E for details of how to obtain further information.

Section 5: After the Application



What Happens Next?

5.1 Once you have submitted your application and the correct fee, the local planning authority will send you an acknowledgement. It will place a copy of the application in the Planning Register at the council offices, where it is available for public inspection.

5.2 The authority will also publicise your application, so that members of the public can express views. The authority may notify any of your neighbours by letter, or will fix a notice about your application at or near the site, and may also place a notice in a local newspaper. The authority may notify the relevant parish or town council, and may consult with other bodies, such as the county council, the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (which has overall responsibility for the planning system), and the Environment Agency, depending on the nature or implications of your proposals.

5.3 Anyone has the right to express views on your application, either for or against. The local planning authority will assess the relevance of comments received and whether any objections relating to the use and development of land can be overcome. It may go back to objectors to discuss ways of getting round any problems. It may also get in touch with you, suggesting minor amendments to your application to resolve difficulties. Finally, all the information will be put together and a report submitted to the planning committee (which is made up of elected councillors), or to the senior officer in the planning department making the decision.

Progress of Your Application

5.4 If your application is to go to the planning committee for decision, staff at the local authority's planning department will be able to tell you when your case is scheduled to be discussed. You have

the right to attend the council meeting deciding your application. Some planning authorities also allow applicants to speak in support of their application at the meeting. Ask your authority if it will permit you to speak and, if it does, what rules and arrangements apply. If you have not already done so, you may wish to explain your proposals to your elected local councillor in advance of the council meeting which will decide on your application. Even if your councillor is not a member of the planning committee, they can put your points to those councillors who are.

5.5 Alternatively, your application may be decided by planning officers under powers delegated to them by councillors. In that case you will not have to wait for a council meeting. This does not prevent you making representations to elected councillors if you wish.

5.6 You are generally entitled to see and have a copy of any report submitted to a local government committee. You are also entitled to see certain background papers used in the preparation of reports. The background papers will generally include the comments (perhaps in summary form) of those bodies that the planning authority has consulted, as well as those from any objectors and supporters that are relevant to the determination of your application. Such material should normally be made available at least three working days before the committee meeting.

Time Taken to Reach a Decision

5.7 If you feel the planning authority is being unduly slow in dealing with your application, you can ask them when a decision is likely. If you are still not satisfied you can raise the matter with the council's monitoring officer, or with your local councillor.

5.8 If you have not received a decision within eight weeks of submitting your application and have not agreed (in writing) an extension with the local planning authority, you have the right of appeal to the First Secretary of State at the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister. Your application will then be out of the local authority's hands. An appeal will probably take longer to decide than persevering with the authority (see section 7). Before deciding whether to appeal it is advisable to contact the planning authority to find out the reasons for the delay, and how much longer you may have to wait for a decision on your application.

Section 6: When Permission is Granted

6.1 The planning authority will notify you by letter of its decision on your application. If it has granted outline permission, you can go ahead with your detailed application. If it is full permission, you must read it carefully before you start any work because there may be conditions with which you must comply. **Do not risk enforcement action by doing something which your planning permission does not cover or specifically prohibits.** Usually, both full and outline planning permission require you to start work within a certain period - typically five years. If you do not, the permission will lapse, unless renewed.

6.2 Unless otherwise provided in the permission, planning permission runs with the land to which it relates rather than being personal to the owner or occupier. So the question of who is to carry out development, or occupy premises for which you have obtained permission, will normally be irrelevant. This means that land or buildings can usually be sold or let with the benefit of planning permission (but see paragraph 6.3).

Conditional Permission

6.3 As an alternative to outright refusal, the planning authority can grant permission subject to one or more conditions. It must advise you of the specific reasons for imposing the conditions. An example could be that a site has restricted access with only one entrance and the authority will only allow the development if two are provided. Planning conditions sometimes limit the use or occupation of land or premises to a named person or company. Before you sell or let a building, or land which is subject to such conditional permission, you must make a further application to the local planning authority to remove the condition. Similarly, if a building is subject to a 'local firm' condition, that too would need to be removed if the purchaser is not a local firm.

In general, conditions must be:

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| • necessary; | • enforceable; |
| • relevant to planning; | • precise; and |
| • relevant to the development to be permitted; | • reasonable in all other respects. |

6.4 Conditions are enforceable and you must not ignore them. If you think you cannot meet all of them and the problem is not resolved after discussion with the planning officer, you have two options:

- to apply to the local planning authority to have the conditions lifted;
- to appeal to the First Secretary of State against the conditions - see Section 7.

Planning Obligations

6.5 In appropriate circumstances, you may enter into a formal planning obligation under Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. Such obligations may restrict development or use of land; require operations or activities to be carried out; require the land to be used in a specified way; or require payments to be made to the local authority, either in a single sum or periodically. They may be enforced against you or anyone purchasing the land from you. Planning obligations

are unlikely to be commonplace. They may, for example, be used to tie a farmhouse to adjacent farm buildings, or to tie the dwelling to the land, so that they cannot be sold separately without further application to the local planning authority. You should consult a lawyer before signing such a document.

Changing the Plans

6.6 Your application was approved on the basis of the plans that you submitted. You must not change them (unless an amendment to those plans was a condition of planning permission). It may be possible to make minor variations as you proceed, but you should **always consult the planning authority first**, to avoid any possibility of enforcement action. Major variations will require a fresh planning application.

Other Consents

6.7 The grant of planning permission does not absolve you from obtaining any other consents that might be necessary, for example, listed building consent; conservation area consent (for the demolition of an unlisted building within a conservation area); Building Regulations approval; or scheduled monuments consent. For further information on these consents you should contact your local authority. You should, of course, also ensure that you have the necessary permission of any other party with a legal or financial interest in the property (eg., a landlord).

6.8 Generally, full planning permission allows you to lop or fell trees, or remove countryside hedgerows, without obtaining any separate consent from the local authority. You may, however, need the local authority's separate consent if the tree or hedgerow work can be avoided when implementing the planning permission, or if you only have outline planning permission. For further information you should contact your local authority. You may also need a felling licence from the Forestry Commission before trees are removed. There are some specific situations where tree felling is permitted without such a licence (detailed planning consent for instance) and full information is available from the Forestry Commission.

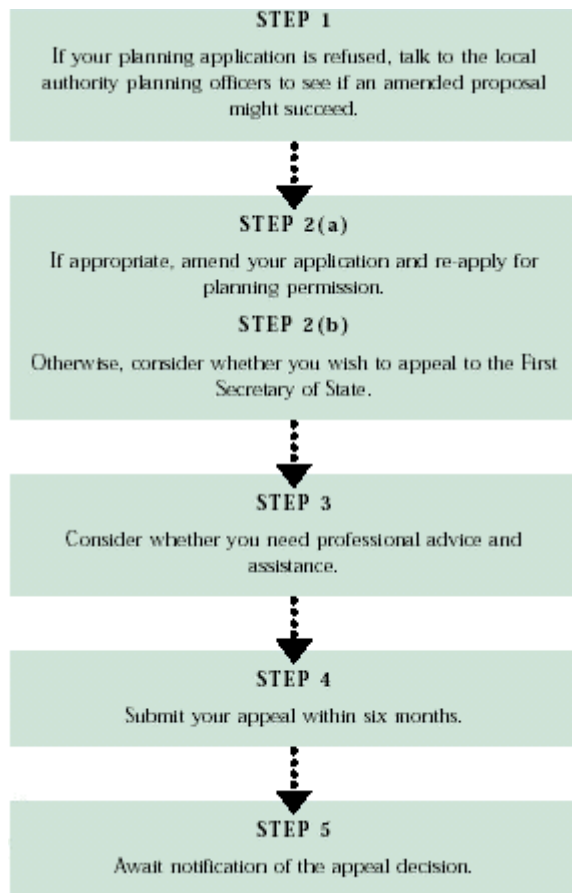
6.9 Development activity that affects wildlife may also require separate consents. For example, a licence is needed from English Nature to permit interference with a badger sett in the course of development. You will also require a licence from the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs to disturb protected species (animal and plant species listed in the European Union Habitats Directive) in the course of development work. Disturbance of bats may need prior notification from English Nature. Further information on these matters can be obtained from your local authority or from English Nature.

6.10 A change in the type of agricultural use of land may require consent under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000) from English Nature where it takes place on a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), or notification to the National Park Authority when on any National Park land which consists of, or includes, moor or heath. However, where a planning application has been made and planning permission granted for development affecting an SSSI, the owner or occupier of the land is not required to obtain English Nature's consent (in these cases, the planning authority will have consulted English Nature before granting permission). The exercise of certain permitted development rights on a SSSI may require the separate consent of English Nature where the operation is listed on the SSSI notification as likely to damage the special interest features of the site. Further advice about SSSIs can be obtained

from English Nature (tel: 01733 455000 or visit their web site - see Appendix E). Queries about notifications in National Parks should be made to the relevant National Park Authority.

6.11 The granting of planning permission will not give you the right to interfere with, obstruct or move a path which provides a public right of way. Such a path cannot legally be diverted or closed unless the relevant council (the highway authority) has made an order to do so to allow the development to go ahead. You should speak to the council at an early stage if your proposals would affect a public path in this way.

Section 7: Refusal and Right to Appeal



7.1 If your planning application is refused, you have two options for further action: you can refine your proposal and try again with the local planning authority, or you can appeal against its decision.

Try Again?

7.2 The local planning authority must give written reasons for refusing planning permission. You may wish to talk again to the planning officers to establish if an amended proposal might succeed. There is normally no additional fee to pay if you reapply within 12 months of the decision with a similar project which has been changed only marginally. Bear in mind that if a similar application for the same site has been refused by the Secretary of State on appeal or following 'call-in', the planning authority may decline to consider a fresh application in the following two years, unless there has been a significant change in any material consideration.

Your Right to Appeal

7.3 You have the right to appeal to the First Secretary of State (at the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister) if the planning authority:

- refuse planning permission;
- impose conditions you cannot or do not wish to accept;
- fail to make a decision within eight weeks of receiving your application, or whatever extended period you have agreed with them.

(While third parties can make known their views on your appeal, they have no right of appeal against any decision to grant you planning permission).

7.4 You should regard the appeal system as a last resort. An appeal will enable your proposal to be examined again, usually by an independent Planning Inspector appointed by the First Secretary of State. (Note that if you appeal against one or more conditions, the Inspector will look afresh at the whole permission - [see paragraph 7.10](#)). Appeals are decided on land use planning considerations only (for example, whether or not the development is appropriate to a Green Belt), and will be determined in accordance with the local development plan, unless material considerations indicate otherwise.

7.5 If you want to appeal do not delay. You only have six months in which to appeal, either from the date of the decision, or the date by which the planning authority should have made their decision. But before you exercise that right, consider talking to the planning officers to see whether the situation might be resolved by negotiation. This approach may provide a quicker solution.

7.6 Most appeals are handled in writing and take about 18 weeks to determine. Some are determined by an informal hearing before a Planning Inspector; this type of appeal usually takes up to 24 weeks. A few appeals are determined after a public inquiry, which often takes around 40 weeks. Further information is given in the booklet, *'Making your planning appeal'* which can be obtained from the Planning Inspectorate (see Appendix E), or possibly your local authority.

Getting Outside Help

7.7 Just as time spent preparing the original application is important, time spent preparing an appeal is also critical. Professional advice is available for the preparation of planning appeals (see paragraph 3.8 and Appendix E). A consultant's expertise and knowledge of the planning system helps them see your application through the planning authority's eyes. They are working on your behalf and will be able to advise on the chances of making a successful appeal, but they cannot guarantee you success. There is no obligation to seek help in this way - you can, if you wish, conduct the appeal yourself, even if it involves appearing at a local inquiry.

Cost

7.8 There is no fee for making an appeal, but you will inevitably incur some expenses in presenting your case (for example, a consultant will charge for preparing and presenting your case if you decide to employ one). The cost will depend on the procedure to be followed and on the complexity of the case. Where there is an inquiry or hearing, costs may be awarded for unreasonable behaviour by either party, for example, failure to submit documents or attend a meeting. It would, however, have to be shown that unnecessary costs had been incurred as a result of this behaviour. An award of appeal costs is not made on the basis of who 'wins' the appeal.

The Appeal Decision

7.9 The outcome of your appeal will depend only on the planning merits of your case. Just over a third of all planning appeals are successful. The decision is final and can be challenged only on legal grounds in the High Court. The High Court cannot decide your case; it can only uphold the decision or quash it and require the Secretary of State to consider your case again. Appeals to the High Court must be made within six weeks of the date on the letter giving the decision on your appeal.

7.10 If you have appealed against conditions, the Inspector may decide to change or remove them, change other conditions that you have not challenged, add further conditions, or even take away your permission completely. However, in the latter case, or where it is proposed to add stricter conditions, you will be given the opportunity to withdraw your appeal and keep the planning authority's permission and its conditions.

Section 8: Breach of Planning Control and Enforcement Action

What if You Have Gone Ahead Without the Required Planning Permission?

8.1 If you have gone ahead with your development without the required planning permission the planning authority may simply ask you to apply retrospectively. Much depends on the nature of the development and its effect on neighbours. If the authority considers that the development involves a breach of planning control, they may take remedial enforcement action.

Enforcement Action

8.2 This usually involves the planning authority issuing an enforcement notice setting out the measures needed to remedy the breach, and the date by which these must be implemented. You may be required to cease your activities involving the development, or demolish all or part of the building.

8.3 If you have not complied with a condition imposed on the grant of planning permission, the planning authority may issue a breach of condition notice requiring you to carry out work to observe the terms of the condition.

Right of Appeal

8.4 There is a right of appeal to the First Secretary of State (at the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister) against an enforcement notice. Further advice on this can be found in the booklet, *'Enforcement Notice Appeals - A Guide to Procedure'*, which you can obtain from the Planning Inspectorate (see Appendix E) or your local planning authority. If an appeal (which must be made before the enforcement notice takes effect) is dismissed and the notice becomes effective, it is an offence not to comply with it and the local authority may decide to prosecute you in these circumstances. There is no right of appeal against a breach of condition notice and you could be prosecuted if you do not comply with it.

In Conclusion

Important Points to Remember

Think carefully about your ideas. What effect will they have on the environment, your neighbours and the community? Are there elements you might be prepared to change?

Find Out what your local planning authority is likely to approve by:

- looking at the development plan(s) held at the council's offices or main libraries;
- talking to the local authority's planning officers.

Discuss your ideas with:

- the local planning officers and your elected local councillors;
- your neighbours and others likely to be affected by your proposals.

Take Advice where necessary:

- consider seeking professional advice from a planning consultant, land agent or surveyor;
- consider whether you need, and are eligible for, free planning consultancy advice offered by DEFRA under the Rural Enterprise Scheme - see Appendix E.

Change or modify your original ideas if that makes them more likely to succeed.

Present your plans and application with accurate and adequate information, covering all the points likely to be of concern to the local planning authority.

Check that you have included everything, including the correct fee.

Find Out if you may need other consents in addition to planning permission.

Further Information

The Appendices that follow contain further information and other sources of advice on some of the matters covered in this booklet.

Appendix A: Planning Policy Guidance Notes

A.1 The Government's national planning policies are set out in Planning Policy Guidance notes, commonly known as 'PPGs', issued by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM), or its predecessor Departments. PPGs have to be taken into account by local planning authorities in preparing development plans, and may also be material to decisions on individual planning applications and appeals. PPGs are available on the ODPM web site at www.planning.odpm.gov.uk/ppg/index.htm or from The Stationery Office Publications Centre, PO Box 276, London SW8 5DT (Tel:0870 600 5522).

A.2 The PPG most relevant to farmers is:

PPG 7, The Countryside - Environmental Quality and Economic and Social Development, revised February 1997, part up-dated March 2001 (ISBN 0-11-753370-X).

Other PPGs that may be relevant are:

- PPG 1, *General Policy and Principles*, March 1992 (ISBN 0-11-752630-4);
- PPG 2, *Green Belts*, January 1995 (ISBN 0-11-753037-9);
- PPG 9, *Nature Conservation*, October 1994 (ISBN 0-11-752784-4);
- PPG 11, *Regional Planning*, October 2000 (ISBN 0-11-753557-5);
- PPG 13, *Transport*, March 2001 (ISBN 0-11-753558-3);
- PPG 15, *Planning and the Historic Environment*, September 1994 (ISBN 0-11-752944-3);
- PPG 16, *Archaeology and Planning*, November 1990 (ISBN 0-11-752353-4);
- PPG 17, *Sport and Recreation*, September 1991 (ISBN 0-11-752520-0);
- PPG 20, *Coastal Planning*, September 1992 (ISBN 0-11-752711-4);
- PPG 21, *Tourism*, November 1992 (ISBN 0-11-752726-2);
- PPG 22, *Renewable Energy*, February 1993 (ISBN 0-11-752756-4);
- PPG 25, *Development and Flood Risk*, July 2001 (ISBN 0-11-753611-3).

NB: It is likely that a number of these PPGs will shortly be reviewed and revised.

A.3 Some statements from PPG 7, PPG 2 and PPG13 which are of particular interest to farmers are reproduced below. For a fuller understanding each document needs to be read as a whole.

PPG7: The Countryside - Environmental Quality and Economic and Social Development

'This Planning Policy Guidance note gives guidance on how the Government's objectives for rural areas should be reflected in land use planning. It is for local authorities through their development plans to determine more specific policies that integrate these objectives in ways which reflect the different types of countryside and the economic and social circumstances found in their areas.' (PPG 7, paragraph 1.5)

'Food production and a competitive agricultural industry continue to be highly important, and provide a basis for many other economic activities in rural areas. ... Farmers are increasingly diversifying into other activities to supplement their incomes. Landowners need the flexibility to consider a range of options for the economic use of their land, including non-food crops, planting more woodland, recreation and leisure enterprises, the management of land to provide environmental benefits, and the restoration of damaged landscapes and habitats.' (Paragraph 1.7)

'The guiding principle in the countryside is that development should both benefit economic activity and maintain or enhance the environment. Rural areas can accommodate many forms of development without detriment, if the location and design of development is handled with sensitivity. New development should be sensitively related to existing settlement patterns and to historic, wildlife and landscape resources... In areas statutorily designated for their landscape, wildlife or historic qualities, policies give greater priority to restraint.' (Paragraph 2.3)

'Development of greenfield land, including the best and most versatile agricultural land (defined as land in grades 1, 2, and 3a of the Agricultural Land Classification), should not be permitted unless opportunities have been assessed for accommodating development on previously-developed sites and on land within the boundaries of existing urban areas... Where development of agricultural land is unavoidable, local planning authorities should seek to use areas of poorer quality land in preference to that of a higher quality, except where other sustainability considerations suggest otherwise. These might include, for example, its importance for biodiversity, the quality and character of the landscape, its amenity value or heritage interest, accessibility to infrastructure, workforce and markets, and the protection of natural resources, including soil quality.' (Paragraph 2.17, revised March 2001)

'Agricultural businesses need to adapt to new environmental, hygiene and welfare legislation and to changing market requirements. Local planning authorities should take account of the need to maintain an efficient and flexible agricultural industry in preparing their development plans, and should include policies for considering planning applications for agricultural development, including farm buildings and structures and agricultural dwellings.' (Paragraph 3.3).

'The Government's long term strategy for farming was set out in "A New Direction for Agriculture" published in December 1999 and was taken a step further with the launch of the "Action Plan for Farming" in March 2000. The England Rural Development Programme (ERDP) was launched in October 2000. Together, these are providing opportunities to help the industry become more competitive and diverse and to promote environmental aims. Farming continues to make a significant contribution to the economy of rural areas but increasingly diversification into non-agricultural activities is vital to the continuing viability of many farm businesses. Local planning authorities should set out in their development plans the criteria to be applied to planning applications for farm diversification projects. Local planning authorities should be supportive of well-conceived farm diversification schemes for business purposes that are consistent in their scale with their rural location.' (Paragraph 3.4A, inserted March 2001)

'The ERDP will, through the Rural Enterprise Scheme (RES) and the Processing and Marketing Grant (PMG), provide support for selected diversification proposals, subject to competition. Success in securing RES and PMG funding may depend upon obtaining prior planning permission for diversification proposals, but the potential availability of any grant funding is not a material consideration when determining a relevant planning application... It is usually preferable for farm diversification schemes to re-use good quality existing buildings and put them to a new business use, rather than build new buildings in the countryside. New buildings, either to replace existing buildings or to accommodate expansion of enterprises, may also be acceptable provided that they satisfy sustainable development objectives and are of a design and scale appropriate to their rural surroundings.' (Paragraph 3.4B, March 2001)

'The re-use and adaptation of existing rural buildings has an important role in meeting the needs of rural areas for commercial and industrial development, as well as for tourism, sport and recreation'. (Paragraph 3.14)

'New house building and other new development in the open countryside, away from established settlements or from areas allocated for development in development plans, should be strictly controlled... Isolated new houses in the countryside require special justification - for example, where they are essential to enable farm or forestry workers to live at or near their place of work.... Advice on the special considerations which may arise in relation to agricultural and forestry dwellings is given in Annex I.' (Paragraph 3.21)

'Conservation of the natural beauty of the countryside, and of its wildlife and cultural heritage, should be given great weight in planning policies and development control decisions in the National Parks, the Broads and the New Forest Heritage Area. Due regard should also be had to the economic and social well-being of local communities.' (Paragraph 4.5)

'In general, policies and development control decisions affecting AONBs [Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty] should favour conservation of the natural beauty of the landscape. In all cases the environmental effects of new proposals will be a major consideration, though it will also be appropriate to have regard to the economic and social well-being of the areas.' (Paragraph 4.8)

PPG2: Green Belts

'The general policies controlling development in the countryside apply with equal force in Green Belts but there is, in addition, a general presumption against inappropriate development within them.' (PPG 2, paragraph 3.1)

'The construction of new buildings inside a Green Belt is inappropriate unless it is for... agriculture and forestry ... essential facilities for outdoor sport and outdoor recreation,... and for other uses of land which preserve the openness of the Green Belt and which do not conflict with the purposes of including land in it' (Paragraph 3.4)

'With suitable safeguards, the re-use of buildings should not prejudice the openness of Green Belts, since the buildings are already there.' (Paragraph 3.7)

'The visual amenities of the Green Belt should not be injured by proposals ... which, although they would not prejudice the purposes of including land in Green Belts, might be visually detrimental by reason of their siting, materials or design.' (Paragraph 3.15)

PPG 13: Transport

'[In rural areas,] ... The objective should be to ensure (subject to paragraph 43), that jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services are primarily sited at the most accessible locations in the local area ...' (PPG 13, paragraph 40)

'In remote locations well away from large urban areas, local authorities should focus most development comprising jobs, shopping, leisure and services in or near to local service centres, subject to paragraph 43, to help ensure it is served by public transport and provides some potential for access by walking and cycling.' (Paragraph 41)

'... Diversification of agricultural businesses is increasingly likely to lead to proposals for conversion or re-use of existing farm buildings for other business purposes, possibly in remote locations. ... local authorities should encourage farm diversification proposals particularly, but not exclusively, where this enables access by public transport, walking and cycling. They should be

realistic about the availability, or likely availability, of alternatives to access by car. Similarly, they should not reject proposals where small-scale business development or its expansion would give rise to only modest additional daily vehicle movements, in comparison to other uses that are permitted on the site, and the impact on minor roads would not be significant.' (Paragraph 43)

Appendix B: Permitted Development Rights

B.1 The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995 ('the GPDO') grants a general planning permission (known as 'permitted development rights') for certain types of development. This means that a specific planning application is not needed if your project falls within one of the categories set out in the GPDO and meets all the conditions laid down. However, in some cases, as explained below, you must apply to the planning authority for a 'determination' as to whether its prior approval is needed for details such as the siting, design and external appearance of the proposed development.

B.2 This Appendix provides a summary of permitted development rights that may be of benefit to farmers seeking to develop their existing agricultural businesses or diversify. It must not be relied upon as a replacement for the full text of the GPDO which can be purchased from your local Stationery Office stockist. The GPDO is frequently amended and you should therefore check that, where appropriate, you obtain the up to date text for the relevant Part.

B.3 Specific planning permission is not needed for:

i) The use of land (but not any buildings) for any purpose (other than a caravan site) for not more than twenty-eight days in a year. However, for motor cycle or car racing, and markets (including car boot sales), only fourteen days a year are permitted. In Sites of Special Scientific Interest there are no permitted development rights for temporary uses of land for war games, clay pigeon shooting or any motor sports. (Part 4 of Schedule 2 to the GPDO refers).

ii) Building, excavation or engineering operations designed for agricultural purposes (including those in connection with fish farming) on agricultural land in an agricultural unit of 5 hectares or more which are reasonably necessary for the purposes of agriculture within the unit, provided that:

- the development is not carried out on a separate parcel of land less than 1 hectare in area forming part of the unit;
- the ground area of any building, structure or works does not exceed 465 square metres (less if it is within 90 metres of any other building, structure or works provided within the preceding two years);
- the building, structure or works is not higher than 12 metres, or 3 metres if within 3 kilometres of the perimeter of an aerodrome;
- the development is more than 25 metres from a trunk or classified road;
- the development does not involve the erection, extension or alteration of a dwelling;
- if the building, structure or excavation is within 400 metres of the curtilage of a 'protected building', it is not to be used for the accommodation of livestock (including farmed fish and shellfish) or for the storage of slurry or sewage sludge. ('Protected building' means a permanent building normally occupied by people, but does not include buildings within the agricultural unit, or any dwelling or building in agricultural use on any other agricultural unit);
- if you are erecting a new building, forming a private way, carrying out excavations or depositing waste material, or placing or assembling a tank in any waters, you have applied to your local planning authority for a determination as to whether its prior approval will be required for certain details ([see B.4 below](#));
- if you are extending or altering a building:

- you have not previously made a 'significant' extension or alteration to it under permitted development rights ('significant' means where the cubic content of the original would be exceeded by more than 10%, or the height of the original building would be increased);

- if it is located in a National Park or certain adjoining areas, you have applied to the local planning authority for a determination as to whether its prior approval will be required to the details ([see B.4](#));

- if it is located elsewhere, and the extension or alteration is 'significant', you have applied to the local planning authority for a determination.

- if the development involves the extraction of any mineral from the land, or the removal of any mineral from any mineral-working deposit, the mineral is not moved off the unit;
- it does not involve bringing waste materials on to the land from elsewhere for deposit, except for use 'forthwith' in building works, or in the creation of a hard surface;
- it does not involve excavation or engineering operations connected with fish farming in a National Park or certain adjoining areas. (*Class A of Part 6 of Schedule 2 to the GPDO refers*).

(But where the use for agricultural purposes of buildings erected, significantly extended or significantly altered under agricultural permitted development rights **permanently ceases within ten years of their substantial completion**, and planning permission has not authorised development for non-agricultural purposes within three years of this cessation (and there is no outstanding appeal), the development must be removed unless the local planning authority have otherwise agreed in writing. In these cases, the land must, so far as is practicable, be restored to its former condition, unless you and the local planning authority have agreed otherwise in writing).

iii) Certain limited types of development on agricultural land in an agricultural unit of **not less than 0.4 but less than 5 hectares (including the extension or alteration of an agricultural building; installation of additional or replacement plant or machinery; provision, rearrangement or replacement of a sewer, main pipe, cable or private way; creation of a hard surface; deposit of waste; and certain repair and installation operations connected with fish farming) which are *reasonably necessary for the purposes of agriculture in that unit, provided that:***

- the development is not carried out on a separate parcel of land less than 0.4 hectare in area forming part of the unit;
- it does not materially affect the external appearance of the premises;
- the development is not within 25 metres of a trunk or classified road;
- in the case of the extension or alteration of an agricultural building (and the erection of a new building within the curtilage of an existing building will be treated as an extension of the existing building):

- no part of the new building is more than 30 metres from the existing building;

- the height of the building is not increased;

- the cubic content of the building is not increased by more than 10%;

- the work does not involve the extension, alteration or provision of a dwelling;

- the ground area of any building extended (or treated as extended) does not exceed 465 square metres;

- no part of the development is carried out within 5 metres of any boundary of the unit.

- if it involves the carrying out of works to a building or structure used, or to be used, for the accommodation of livestock (including farmed fish and shellfish) or the storage of slurry or sewage sludge, that building is not within 400 metres of the curtilage of a 'protected building' (ie: a permanent building normally occupied by people, but not including buildings within the agricultural unit, or any dwelling or building in agricultural use on any other agricultural unit);
- if it involves the extension or alteration of a building or the provision, rearrangement or replacement of a private way located in a National Park or certain adjoining areas, you have applied to the local planning authority for a determination as to whether its prior approval will be required for certain details ([see B.4 below](#));
- it does not relate to the placing or assembly of a fish farming tank on land or in any waters, the construction of a fish pond, or an increase in the size of a tank or pond;
- it does not involve bringing waste material on to the land from elsewhere for deposit, except for use 'forthwith' in building works, the creation of a hard surface or private way;
- the ground area of any hardstanding does not exceed 465 square metres (less if it is within 90 metres of any building, structure or works provided within the preceding two years);
- no additional or replacement plant or machinery is higher than 12 metres (3 metres if within 3 kilometres of an aerodrome); no replacement plant or machinery is higher than that which it replaces, and the ground area of any additional or replacement plant or machinery does not exceed 465 square metres (less if it is within 90 metres of any building, structure or works provided within the preceding two years). (*Class B of Part 6 of Schedule 2 to the GPDO refers*).

(But where the use for agricultural purposes of buildings significantly extended or significantly altered under agricultural permitted development rights **permanently ceases within ten years of their substantial completion**, and planning permission has not authorised development for non-agricultural purposes within three years of this cessation (and there is no outstanding appeal), the development must be removed unless the local planning authority have otherwise agreed in writing. In such cases, the land must, so far as is practicable, be restored to its former condition, unless you and the local planning authority have otherwise agreed in writing).

iv) The winning and working on land held or occupied with land used for the purposes of agriculture of any minerals reasonably necessary for agricultural purposes within the agricultural unit of which it forms part, provided that:

- the excavation is more than 25 metres from a trunk or classified road;
- no extracted mineral is moved off the agricultural unit. (*Class C of Part 6 of Schedule 2 to the GPDO refers*).

v) The use of land (but not a building) as a caravan site in certain circumstances. These include:

- use for stationing a single touring caravan for no more than two consecutive nights and for no more than twenty-eight days in a year;

- use for stationing up to three caravans on a holding of at least 5 acres for no more than twenty-eight nights in a year;
- use as a caravan site of land occupied by an exempted organisation (eg. Caravan Club), or use for not more than five caravans at a time of a site certified by an exempted organisation, or use as a caravan site for not more than five nights for a meeting organised by an exempted organisation for its members;
- seasonal stationing of caravans as accommodation for agricultural or forestry workers, and;
- a site licence under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960 is not required in any of these circumstances. (*Part 5 of Schedule 2 to the GPDO refers*).

vi) The erection, extension or alteration of buildings (except dwellings), or the formation, alteration or maintenance of private ways, where **reasonably necessary for forestry purposes**, but so long as the height of any buildings or works within 3 kilometres of an aerodrome does not exceed 3 metres, and so long as the development does not take place within 25 metres of a trunk or classified road. These forestry permitted development rights are subject to the determination procedure described in [B.4 & 5 below](#). (*Part 7 of Schedule 2 to the GPDO refers*).

vii) The erection, construction, maintenance, improvement or alteration of a gate, fence, wall or other means of enclosure, provided that the height does not exceed one metre where it is constructed adjacent to a highway used for vehicular traffic, or two metres elsewhere, and the setting of a listed building is not affected. (*Class A of Part 2 of Schedule 2 to the GPDO refers*).

viii) The recreational or instructional use of land, and the pitching of tents, by organisations such as the Scouts, Guides, Boys Brigade, Church Lads Brigade, Salvation Army, Army Cadets, Caravan Club and the Camping and Caravanning Club. (*Part 27 of Schedule 2 to the GPDO refers*).

The 'Determination Procedure'

B.4 Under the 'determination procedure' set out in the GPDO, the local planning authority has 28 days to decide whether its prior approval will be required for:

- the siting, design and external appearance of agricultural or forestry buildings;
- the siting and means of construction of a private way;
- the siting of excavations or waste deposits with an area exceeding 0.5 hectare; and
- the siting and appearance of fish tanks.

B.5 Where this procedure applies, your local planning authority will be able to supply you with the appropriate notification form. You should complete and return this form with a description of the proposed development, including the materials to be used and a site plan. The local planning authority has 28 days in which to decide whether or not its prior approval is required. If it tells you that its prior approval is not required, you may go ahead in accordance with the details that you submitted. If you have not been informed of the authority's decision within 28 days of the date of the authority receiving the notification, you should contact the authority to confirm whether or not it has taken a decision. If the authority confirms that it has not reached a decision within this period, you may proceed with the development, as notified to the authority.

B.6 In those cases where you are informed that the local planning authority's prior approval is required, you must, within one week of receiving notice from the local planning authority, put up a site notice in the prescribed form on or near the land, which must stay up for at least three weeks. Further details about site notices are given in paragraphs 9, 10, 31 and 32 of DOE Circular 15/92,

obtainable from The Stationery Office, Publications Centre, PO Box 276, London SW8 5DT (Tel: 0870 600 5522). The planning authority has eight weeks from the receipt of the submitted details to issue its decision.

B.7 If approval is refused, or is granted subject to conditions with which you disagree, or if the decision is not taken within eight weeks, you will have the right of appeal to the First Secretary of State (at the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister). There is, however, no right of appeal against the decision of a local planning authority to require approval of details.

B.8 Further details of this procedure are given in Annex E of PPG 7 (see Appendix A, paragraph A.1, of this guide for advice on how to obtain a copy).

B.9 In operating these provisions, local planning authorities will have due regard to the operational needs of agricultural businesses and the need to avoid imposing any unnecessary or excessively costly requirements. However, they will also need to consider the effect of the development on the landscape in terms of visual amenity and the desirability of preserving ancient monuments and their settings, known archaeological sites, listed buildings and their settings, and sites of recognised nature conservation value (ie. SSSIs and Local Nature Reserves). It is, therefore, essential that you give careful consideration to these points in drawing up your proposals. Your local planning authority may be able to provide you with guidelines on the principles it would wish to be taken into account in preparing details of the siting, design and appearance of the proposed development.

B.10 You should be aware that permitted development rights provided under the GPDO do not obviate the need to obtain other consents (eg., from English Nature) where appropriate (see paragraphs 6.7 - 6.10 of this Guide).

Appendix C: Diversification Projects: Some Examples of When Planning Permission is Needed

C.1 Government guidance encourages local planning authorities to be supportive of wellconceived farm diversification schemes for business purposes that are consistent in their scale with their rural location (PPG 7, paragraph 3.4A - see Appendix A to this Guide). **The following examples illustrate when planning permission might be needed.** But remember that local circumstances vary and *it is best to check with your local planning authority*, or take professional advice, before going ahead. In some cases your development will also need other consents in addition to planning (see paragraphs 6.7 - 6.10).

Conversion of Farm Buildings?

C.2 Yes. You will need planning permission for conversion to use other than for agriculture, even if there are no structural alterations. The key considerations are acceptability of use for the particular site, in particular, local impact, and the condition and nature of the buildings - they must be reasonably capable of being converted to the proposed use.

Holiday Accomadation?

C.3 Generally Yes. You will need planning permission if you are converting old farm buildings or erecting new buildings. The use of a farmhouse for Bed and Breakfast accommodation will only need planning permission if the essentially residential nature of the property is changed - it is generally a question of the scale of activity.

Stables for Horses?

C.4 Generally Yes. You will need planning permission for stables if they are for horses for riding or breeding. However, working horses used for agriculture count as livestock and their stabling comes under the provisions of the General Permitted Development Order (GPDO), in which case you might not need permission (check with your local planning authority).

Caravan Sites?

C.5 Generally Yes- except in the circumstances set out in Appendix B. However, the GPDO grants a general planning permission for toilet blocks that are required to be installed under the conditions of your site licence. You are advised to consult the local planning authority for their views on special design or environmental requirements in your area.

Farm Shops?

C.6 Sometimes. It is normally assumed that the use of a farm shop only for the sale of unprocessed goods produced on that farm is a use which is ancillary to the use as a farm, and therefore does not require specific planning permission. However, use as a farm shop selling a significant amount of produce from elsewhere is a separate use and therefore requires planning permission.

Food Processing?

C.7 Sometimes. The size and nature of the processing is significant. For example, a small unit to wash vegetables grown on the farm would be less likely to need planning permission than a larger

business which might bring in produce or raw materials from surrounding farms or suppliers. The potential local impact of the particular development will be an important consideration. Again, you should consult your local planning authority.

Farm Visits, 'Pick-Your-Own', Farm Trails?

C.8 Sometimes. Much depends on scale and the volume and type of traffic likely to be generated.

Amenity Lakes?

C.9 Generally *Yes*. Planning permission will be required unless the construction is for the purposes of agriculture, for example, an agricultural irrigation reservoir. The construction of such a reservoir could come under the provisions of the General Permitted Development Order (GPDO) - see paragraphs 2.7-2.8 and Appendix B - in which case, you may not need specific planning permission, but this depends on the size of the agricultural unit and the area of the excavations (check with your local planning authority). Where mineral extraction is proposed to construct the reservoir and the material is taken off the holding, planning permission will be required. With larger schemes an Environmental Impact Assessment may be needed (see paragraph 2.9).

Traffic Issues

C.10 Traffic considerations are likely to apply to many of the above examples and are a factor that the planning authority will bear in mind in deciding whether planning permission is needed, or in considering a planning application. This might include ease of access and exit from your property, and the type and design of parking facilities offered. National Planning Policy Guidance on Transport (PPG13) advises local planning authorities *not* to reject farm diversification proposals where small-scale business development, or its expansion, would give rise to only modest additional daily vehicle movements, in comparison to other uses that are permitted on the site, and the impact on minor roads would not be significant (see Appendix A).

Appendix D: Outdoor Advertisements

D.1 You may want to display an outdoor advertisement or sign, only to find that you are prevented by the advertisement control system, because the planning authority refuse to give their consent. This Appendix explains the advertisement control system and how you can use it to your advantage. More detailed guidance can be found in the booklet, '*Outdoor Advertisements and Signs: A Guide for Advertisers*', which can be obtained from the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) - see Appendix E.

Scope of The Advertisement Control System

D.2 Advertisement control is part of the planning control system. It is not concerned with what the advertisement says. It is concerned with the advertisement's size, appearance and positioning, including the site and the immediate surroundings. Control operates only for reasons of 'amenity' and 'public safety'. An advertisement can only be displayed lawfully with the landowner's consent.

D.3 Many advertisements and signs are controlled including posters, notices and placards; boards and hoardings; fascia and projecting signs; advertising models, devices and representations; advance and directional signs; advertising flags (but not the national flags); price-markers and displays.

Who Controls Advertisements?

D.4 Advertisement control is the local planning authority's responsibility.

'Deemed Consent' Granted for Some Advertisements

D.5 Some advertisements may be displayed without the planning authority's prior consent. This is known as 'deemed consent'.

D.6 To have deemed consent, an advertisement must meet certain conditions and limitations. The following limitations usually apply ([but see also paragraph D.9 below](#)):

- illumination is not permissible;
- the maximum permitted height above ground level is 4.6 metres;
- lettering must not exceed 0.75m in height;
- and there are maximum limits to the area allowed.

D.7 'Deemed consent' advertisements which may be of particular interest to you are:

(a) Miscellaneous advertisements relating to the premises on which they are displayed:

Examples would include a farm name plate; a field-gate sign saying 'Please Shut the Gate'; or a 'B & B' sign. These advertisements must not exceed 0.3 sq.m.

(b) Temporary advertisements relating to the land on which they are displayed: Examples are an advertisement about the sale or letting of agricultural land or premises (limited to a single board of not more than 2 sq.m, or two joined boards of not more than 2.3 sq.m); an announcement of the sale of goods or livestock on the land where they are kept (limited to one advertisement not exceeding 1.2 sq.m, and not displayed earlier than 28 days before the sale starts); advertisements

about any demonstration of agricultural methods or processes (limited to 1.2 sq.m total area, and not displayed earlier than 28 days before the demonstration starts).

(c) Advertisements relating to Neighbourhood Watch, Farm Watch or other Watch schemes:

- if they have been set up with the police authority's approval (signs must not exceed 0.2 sq.m or 3.6m above ground-level).

(d) Advertisements remaining on display after expiry of the five-year period of the planning authority's consent: This means that renewal of the previous consent need not be sought, if the advertisement, or the use of the site, remains unchanged.

Obtaining 'Express Consent' for Other Advertisements

D.8 The planning authority may grant express consent for other advertisements that are acceptable on grounds of amenity and public safety. If an application for consent is refused, there is a right of appeal to the First Secretary of State (at the ODPM).

Special Control in Some Rural Areas

D.9 Planning authorities have an additional power to designate what is called an 'Area of Special Control of Advertisements'. Many rural areas in England have been designated as Areas of Special Control. In those areas deemed consent advertisements ([described in paragraph D.7](#)) are subject to a maximum height limit of 3.6m and lettering is limited to 0.3m. Your local planning authority will be able to tell you if these special controls apply.

Advance Signs and Directional Signs

D.10 It is usually illegal to display any advertisement on highway land, and in some cases on land adjoining the highway, without the highway authority's prior consent. Only official traffic signs are usually permitted on highway land.

D.11 Consent to display advance or directional signs may well be granted if they are well designed and safely sited. It is vital that no sign be sited where it causes a hazard to traffic.

Dangerous or Illegal Advertisements

D.12 Local planning and highway authorities have statutory powers to remove dangerous advertisements. They may also bring prosecution proceedings for illegal advertisements.

Appendix E: Sources of Further Advice

You can obtain further advice from a variety of sources including:

- Your local planning authority - contact your local council offices
- The Office of the Deputy Prime Minister {www.odpm.gov.uk}
- The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs {www.defra.gov.uk}
- The Countryside Agency {www.countryside.gov.uk}
- English Nature {www.english-nature.org.uk}
- The Forestry Commission {www.forestry.gov.uk}
- The Small Business Service {www.sbs.gov.uk}
- National Farmers' Union {www.nfu.org.uk}
- Country Land and Business Association
- Your Regional Development Agency
- National Association of Citizens Advice Bureaux or your local Citizens Advice Bureau
- Planning or agricultural consultants, architects, surveyors etc. (See *Yellow Pages*, or contact professional bodies such as the Royal Town Planning Institute, British Institute of Agricultural Consultants, Royal Institute of British Architects, or the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors).

The following free publications may be of assistance:

- *Planning Permission - A Guide for Businesses* ([see endnote 1](#))
- *Planning: A Guide for Householders* ([see endnote 1](#))
- *Outdoor Advertisements and Signs: A Guide for Advertisers* ([see endnote 1](#))
- *Making your planning appeal (Planning Inspectorate)* ([see endnote 3](#))
- *Enforcement Notice Appeals - A Guide to Procedure (Planning Inspectorate)* ([see endnote 3](#))
- *Local Plans and Unitary Development Plans: A guide to procedures* ([see endnote 1](#))
- *Lawful Development Certificates - A Users Guide* ([see endnote 1](#))
- *Environmental Impact Assessment - a guide to procedures (ODPM web site)* ([see endnote 2](#))
- *England Rural Development Programme - publicity (DEFRA)* ([see endnote 4](#))
- *The Rural Enterprise Scheme (MAFF)*⁴ (Also see RES Guidance Notes for Applicants Parts 1 and 2) (DEFRA) ([see endnote 4](#))
- *What you should know about Sites of Special Scientific Interest (English Nature)* ([see endnote 5](#))
- *Protected Trees - A Guide to Tree Preservation Procedures* ([see endnote 1](#))

Endnotes

1 Available from [Office of the Deputy Prime Minister Publications](#)

2 See the Department's web site: www.planning.odpm.gov.uk/index.htm

3 Available from The Planning Inspectorate, Temple Quay House, 2 The Square, Temple Quay, Bristol BS1 6PN. Tel: 0117 372 6372 Web site: www.planning-inspectorate.gov.uk

4 Available from (MAFF)/DEFRA Publications, Admail 6000, London SW1A 2XX Tel: 08459 556000 - or DEFRA local offices, or the DEFRA website: www.defra.gov.uk

5 Available from TwoTen Ltd., English Nature, PO Box 1995, Wetherby, West Yorkshire LS23 7XX Tel: 0870 1214 177 (e-mail: english-nature@twoten.press.net), or from the English Nature web site - see above.