South Tyneside Council

NOTICE OF GRANT OF PLANNING PERMISSION

Town and Country Planning Act 1990
Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2015

Contact Name and Address:
Gary Craig Architectural Services Ltd
10 Fulmar Walk
Whitburn
SR6 7BW

Application No: 250021
Date of Issue: 26/01/2026

In pursuance of their powers under the above mentioned Acts, South Tyneside Council as Local Planning Authority hereby **GRANT** planning permission for the following:

Proposal: Proposed new self-build dwelling house - 3 storey, 3 bedroomed terraced house with 4 no. rooflights. (Resubmission of previously expired permission (ST/0873/19/FUL).
Location: 13 Belgrave Gardens (garden to the side of), South Shields, NE34 6AW

SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING CONDITION(S) AND REASON(S):

1 The development to which this permission relates must be commenced not later than 3 years from the date of this permission.

As required by Section 91 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 and to ensure that the development is carried out within a reasonable time.

2 The development shall be carried out in accordance with the approved plan(s) as detailed below

Proposed Site / Roof Plan received 09/01/2025
Proposed Ground and First Floor Plan Drg. No. 1 received 09/01/2025
Proposed Second Floor Plan and Front Elevation Drg. No. 2 received 09/01/2025
Proposed Elevations Drg. No. 3 received 09/01/2025

Any minor material changes to the approved plans will require a formal planning application under S73 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 to vary this condition and substitute alternative plans.

3 The external surfaces of the development hereby permitted shall be of similar appearance to those used in the construction of the exterior of 13 Belgrave Gardens. Unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority pursuant to this condition.

To ensure a satisfactory standard of development and in the interests of visual amenity in accordance with South Tyneside LDF Development Management Policy DM1.

4 In the event that contamination is found at any time when carrying out the approved development that was not previously identified, it must be reported in writing immediately to the Local Planning Authority. Sufficient detail should be provided identifying how the unexpected contamination will be dealt with.

To ensure that the site is suitable for the proposed end use in accordance with Core Strategy Policy EA5 and Development Management Policy DM1 of the South Tyneside Local Development Framework.

5 No demolition, construction or associated works or deliveries of materials shall take place outside of the hours of 8am - 6pm Monday to Friday and 9am - 1pm on Saturdays and no such works or deliveries shall be carried out at any time on Sundays or public holidays.

To safeguard the amenity of the nearby residents, in accordance with Policy DM1 (B) of the South Tyneside Local Development Framework.

6 The dwelling hereby approved as implemented shall consist exclusively of a dwelling which is self-build or custom housebuilding as defined in section 1(A1) of the Self-build and Custom Housebuilding Act 2015 (as amended).

To ensure effective operation of Biodiversity Net Gain (Schedule 7A of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990) and to meet the requirements of the Self-build and Custom Housebuilding Act 2015 (as amended).

NOTES TO APPLICANT:

In accordance with Article 35(2) of the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2015, the Local Planning Authority has, without prejudice to a fair and objective assessment of the proposals, issues raised and representations received, sought to work with the applicant in a positive and proactive manner with the objective of delivering high quality sustainable development to improve the economic, social and environmental conditions of the area in accordance with the NPPF (National Planning Policy Framework).

1 The proposed development lies within an area that has been defined by the Mining Remediation Authority as containing coal mining features at surface or shallow depth. These features may include: mine entries (shafts and adits); shallow coal workings; geological features (fissures and break lines); mine gas and former surface mining sites. Although such features are seldom readily visible, they can often be present and problems can occur, particularly as a result of new development taking place.

Any form of development over or within the influencing distance of a mine entry can be dangerous and raises significant land stability and public safety risks. As a general precautionary principle, the Mining Remediation Authority considers that the building over or within the influencing distance of a mine entry should be avoided. In exceptional circumstance where this is unavoidable, expert advice must be sought to ensure a suitable engineering design which takes account of all relevant safety and environmental risk factors, including mine gas and mine-water. Your attention is drawn to the Mining Remediation Authority Policy in relation to new development and mine entries available at: Building on or within the influencing distance of mine entries - GOV.UK

Any intrusive activities which disturb or enter any coal seams, coal mine workings or coal mine entries (shafts and adits) requires a Mining Remediation Authority Permit. Such activities could include site investigation boreholes, excavations for foundations, piling activities, other ground works and any subsequent treatment of coal mine workings and coal mine entries for ground stability purposes. Application forms for Mining Remediation Authority permission and further guidance can be obtained from The Mining Remediation Authority's website at: www.gov.uk/get-a-permit-to-deal-with-a-coal-mine-on-your-property

What is a permit and how to get one? - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)
In areas where shallow coal seams are present caution should be taken when carrying out any on site burning or heat focused activities.
If any future development has the potential to encounter coal seams which require excavating, for example excavation of building foundations, service trenches, development platforms, earthworks, non-coal mineral operations, an Incidental Coal Agreement will be required. Further information regarding Incidental Coal Agreements can be found here - https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/incidental-coal-agreement/guidance-notes-for-applicants-for-incidental-coal-agreements

If any coal mining features are unexpectedly encountered during development, this should be reported immediately to the Mining Remediation Authority on 0800 288 4242. Further information is available on the Mining Remediation Authority website at: Mining Remediation Authority - GOV.UK

2 The Council requires the developer to provide to each unit before first occupation a 240l refuse bin and a 240l recycling bin to the Council's specification in order that the council can fulfil its obligation to collect and dispose of household waste. Details of the Council's specifications can be obtained from Waste Services at South Tyneside Council.

3 UNIQUE NOTE TO APPLICANT

Your attention is drawn to the Party Wall Etc. Act 1996, which provides a framework for preventing and resolving disputes in relation to party walls, boundary walls and excavations near neighbouring buildings.

A building owner proposing to start work covered by the Act must give adjoining owners notice of their intentions in the way set down in the Act. Adjoining owners can agree or disagree with what is proposed. Where they disagree, the Act provides a mechanism for resolving disputes.

The Act is separate from obtaining planning permission or building regulations approval and you can find out more about it at:
https://www.gov.uk/party-wall-etc-act-1996-guidance

4 All British bats are protected by both UK and European legislation. This legal protection extends to any place that a bat uses for shelter or protection whether bats are present or not. Should bats or signs of bats (such as droppings or dead bats) be discovered at any stage during the works, work must stop immediately and advice sought from Natural England. Failure to do this may result in an offence being committed, regardless of planning consent, and could lead to prosecution.

5 The applicant is reminded that, under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, as amended (section 1), it is an offence to remove, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while that nest is in use or being built. Planning consent for a development or demolitions does not provide a defence against prosecution under this act. Buildings and vegetation, such as trees and scrub, may contain nesting birds, primarily between 1st March and 31st August inclusive. The applicant is advised to avoid works during this period unless they have ascertained that active nests are absent, for which they may require the services a competent ecologist.

A Inch

Andrew Inch
Senior Manager Planning

Your attention is drawn to the attached schedule of notes which form part of this notice

NOTES

1 This certificate is issued under the Town and Country Planning Acts, Regulations and Orders and does not constitute a permission, approval or consent by South Tyneside Council for any other purpose whatsoever. Applications must therefore be made to the appropriate Departments of the Council for any other permission, approval or consent (including Building Regulations approval or approval of South Tyneside Council as ground landlord where appropriate) which may be necessary in connection with the proposed development or anything incidental thereto, or the use to be made of the premises which form the subject of such development.

2 You may also require permissions, approvals or consents under other legislation, or from bodies other than South Tyneside Council. This could include works affecting a public sewer, gas main, or electricity line, works within the adopted highway, works affecting a public right of way, property covenants, legislation relating to disabled persons, land drainage consent, waste management consent, scheduled monument consent or works affecting protected habitats or species.

3. Any non-material change to the approved plan(s) that form part of this permission would require the submission of an application for a non-material change under section 96A of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. Whether changes to a proposed development are considered non-material is a matter for Planning Authority discretion.

4 The approved development should be implemented in strict compliance with all of the planning conditions, and in particular any which require details to be approved prior to the commencement of the development. Failure to do so may result in any commencement of development being unauthorised, which could be liable to enforcement action.

5 If you wish to change, or not comply with, any of the planning conditions attached to the permission, then you will need to submit a new application for planning permission under section 73 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. This does not affect your statutory rights of appeal against any of the planning conditions. This includes if you wish to not comply with a condition attached to a permission which details the approved plan(s), so as to make a minor material change to the approved plan(s). A minor material change is defined as one whose scale and nature results in a development that is not substantially different from that which has been approved.

6 Your attention is drawn to your responsibilities under the Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act 1970 and the Equalities Act 2010 relating to disabled persons, to ensure that adequate attention has been paid to their needs. If the proposed development involves new or existing buildings to which the public are to be admitted, or offices, shops, railway premises, factories or educational buildings, provision should be made for the means of access, parking and sanitary conveniences to meet the needs of disabled people. In addition, appropriate signposting of the facilities should be provided. In carrying out these statutory obligations your attention is drawn to the "Code of Practice for Access for the Disabled to Buildings" (BS5810:1979). You are advised to seek professional advice to ensure that you meet your legal obligations under the Equalities Act 2010, especially with regard to Part III thereof.

APPEALS TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE

7 **Only the applicant possesses the right of appeal**

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

If you want to appeal against your local planning authority's decision then you must do so within 6 months of the date of this notice unless:

- If this is a decision on a planning application relating to the same or substantially the same land and development as is already the subject of an enforcement notice [reference no. if applicable], if you want to appeal against your local planning authority's decision on your application, then you must do so within 28 days of the date of this notice; or
- If an enforcement notice is served relating to the same or substantially the same land and development as in your application and if you want to appeal against your local planning authority's decision on your application, then you must do so within 28 days of the date of service of the enforcement notice, or within 6 months of the date of this notice, whichever period expires earlier.

Appeals should be made online via Appeal a planning decision. If someone does not have access to the internet and needs help completing the appeal digitally, they should contact the Planning Inspectorate customer service team on 0303 444 5000 who will provide details of support options available.

Before making an appeal, you may find it helpful to review guidance and watch a video explaining the appeals process at Make an appeal to the Planning Inspectorate and associated guidance.

The Secretary of State can allow a longer period for giving notice of an appeal but will not normally be prepared to use this power unless there are special circumstances which excuse the delay in giving notice of appeal.

The Secretary of State need not consider an appeal if it seems to the Secretary of State that the local planning authority could not have granted planning permission for the proposed development or could not have granted it without the conditions they imposed, having regard to the statutory requirements, to the provisions of any development order and to any directions given under a development order.

If you intend to submit an appeal that you would like examined by inquiry then you must notify the Local Planning Authority and Planning Inspectorate (inquiryappeals@planninginspectorate.gov.uk) at least 10 days before submitting the appeal. Further details are on GOV.UK.

PURCHASE NOTICES

8 If permission to develop land is granted subject to conditions, whether by South Tyneside Council as local planning authority or by the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government, the owner may claim that he can neither put the land to a reasonably beneficial use in its existing state nor render the land capable of reasonably beneficial use by the carrying out of any development which has been or would be permitted. In these circumstances the owner may serve a purchase notice on the Council, requiring the Council to purchase his interest in the land in accordance with the provisions of Part VI of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.