

PLANNING

GROWTH & DEVELOPMENT

DELEGATED OFFICER REPORT FOR PLANNING APPLICATION

Application no. 142507/FH/2025

Date registered valid: 24 March 2025

Proposal: Erection of single storey rear extension, hip to gable conversion with installation of dormer to the rear including elevational alterations

Address: 18 Saddlewood Avenue, Manchester, M19 1QN

Ward(s): Didsbury East Ward

Applicant: Mr & Mrs Baker

Agent (if any): Mr Stelios Kattou Cheadle Architects

Case officer: Joshua Lee
Tel: 0161 219 2851
Email: joshua.lee@manchester.gov.uk

Recommendation: Approve

Date of recommendation: 28/04/2025

APPLICATION DETAILS

Type of application: Full Householder Application

Development type: Householder

Date of site visit: 16 April 2025

Standard consultations: Printed: 4 April 2025 Expired: 27 April 2025

Neighbour notifications: Printed: 4 April 2025 Expired: 27 April 2025

Site notice: No site notice has been produced

Press advert: No press advert had been published

Departure from Development Plan: No

Environmental Statement: Not required

Listed building: Not applicable

Conservation area: Not applicable

Tree Preservation Order: Not applicable

Description of site/building

The proposal relates to a two-storey semidetached dwelling house on Saddle wood Avenue. The property features existing single storey rear extension and detached rear garage along with a porch extension to the front. The property features hardstanding to the front and side of off-street vehicle parking, and a garden to the rear.

Description of area

The property is in a mostly residential part of the Didsbury East ward of Manchester. The rear boundary is shared with Network Rail land.

Description of development

Erection of single storey rear extension, hip to gable conversion with installation of dormer to the rear including elevational alterations

Single storey rear extension

The proposed single storey rear extension would demolish the existing extensions and project 4000mm from the existing rear elevation. The proposed extension would span 6150mm across the rear of the existing dwelling. The extension would feature large bifold doors to the rear and be finished in matched brick with a flat roof and large roof light.

hip to gable conversion with installation of dormer to the rear including elevational alterations

The proposal would convert the existing hipped roof to gable end to allow the installation of a rear roof dormer. The rear roof dormer would sit within the main roof slope and feature new glazing, including a Juliet balcony, and be finished in hanging tile to match with a flat roof.

The main elevational alteration aside from the main works are the insertion of a side facing window in the new gable end and the removal of the existing chimney stack.

PLANNING HISTORY

130565/FH/2021

Description: Erection of a single-storey rear extension, part single, part two-storey side extension, hip to gable conversion and installation of rear dormer

Decision: Approved 20/07/2021

It is noted that this is a similar extension to the current application (with a side extension) which was approved in 2021, and permission has elapsed.

CONSULTATION, NOTIFICATION & PUBLICITY RESPONSES

Consultations

Network Rail

Network Rail was consulted due to the shared boundary. They had no objection in principle however have asked for several informatives to be attached to the decision for approval which the applicant should note and action where required. Notably that no works are to commence until agreed with Network Rail. Early engagement with Network Rail is strongly recommended.

Notifications

Local Residents

No representations received.

RELEVANT POLICIES & THE PRINCIPLE OF DEVELOPMENT

Relevant Policies

Section 38 (6) of the Town and Country Planning Act 2004 states that applications for development should be determined in accordance with the adopted development plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise.

The following policies are considered relevant.

- [The Manchester Core Strategy Development Plan Document 2012-2027](#)
 - o Development Management and Planning Obligations
 - DM 1 - Development Management
 - o Objective 1 - Spatial Principles
 - SP 1 - Spatial Principles (Partially replaced by PfE Policy JP-S 1)
 - o Objective 6 Environment
 - EN 1 - Design Principles and Strategic Character Areas
- [Extant Unitary Development Plan \(UDP\)](#) –
 - o Citywide Development Control Policies
 - DC1 - Residential extensions
 - DC26 - Development and Noise
- [Places for Everyone Plan Joint Development Plan Document 2022-2039-](#)
 - o Strategy
 - JP-Strat1: Core Growth Area
 - o Sustainable and Resilient Places
 - JP-S1: Sustainable Development
 - o Places for People
 - JP-P1 Sustainable Places
- [The National Planning Policy Framework \(The NPPF\)](#) –
 - o Section 2 - Achieving sustainable development
 - o Section 4 – Decision-making
 - o Section 12 – Achieving well-designed places

Principle

The City Council recognises many people want to extend and develop their existing homes to provide more space and/or better living accommodation. The principle of a residential extension is accepted.

ISSUES

Appropriate siting, layout, scale, form, massing, materials, and detail

The new addition is designed to match the style and features of the current building by using matching brick and tile to the existing dwellinghouse and matching window fenestrations.

The proposal is designed to be subservient to the original dwelling house with the rear extension being entirely at ground floor and the proposed dormer within the main roof line.

It is noted that a hip to gable loft conversion and installation of a dormer is likely to be permitted development and the rear extension is only 1m beyond the permitted development allowance for a semidetached property.

Due to its, size, position and location in relation to the neighbours the proposal would not create and over-dominant or overbearing feature.

It is noted that a larger extension (featuring a side extension) was found acceptable and approved in 2021.

Impact on the surrounding areas in terms of the design, scale, and appearance of the proposed development.

Only minimal views of the main proposed works are capable of being seen from the street. Given the position of the extension and the limited massing, together with the use of proposed materials (notably the matching brick and hanging tile to the dormer), the character of the street would not be unduly affected.

The proposal is similar in size and scale to other buildings nearby, notably an extension approved at No 14 and No 24 (along with the elapsed permission at the same address) and would not therefore disrupt the area's existing features.

Effects on amenity

PRIVACY

The proposal includes adding bifold doors to the new rear elevation however given these are at ground floor and replace similar windows on this elevation the impact to privacy is minimal.

The new side facing first floor windows are required to be obscure glazed to minimise overlooking concerns. This has been conditioned.

LIGHT

Given the rear extension is entirely at ground floor level and dormer entirely within the main roof line the impact to light from the added massing is minimal.

NOISE

The proposed extension is not expected to generate any noise beyond what would be reasonably expected of a residential dwelling.

Accessibility

The proposal does not change how people can get in and out of the building.

Community safety and crime prevention.

Network Rail was consulted due to the shared boundary. They had no objection in principle however have asked for several informatives to be attached to the decision for approval which the applicant should note and action where required. Notably that no works are to commence until agreed with Network Rail. Early engagement with Network Rail is strongly recommended.

Adequacy of internal accommodation and external amenity space.

The proposal adds space inside the property with minimal effect to the outdoor area and maintains a good level of external amenity space post development.

Refuse storage and collection.

The proposal itself has little impact on waste from the site. It uses the current storage and collection methods on site.

Vehicular access and car parking

The proposal doesn't change how vehicles access and park at the property.

Green Infrastructure including open space, both public and private

The dwelling benefits from a garden beyond the siting of the proposed development and maintains a good amount of private green space post development.

Flood risk and drainage.

The site is not located in a flood risk area and therefore does not require a flood statement or assessment. The proposal has a negligible impact on drainage using the existing drainage on site.

OTHER LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

Equality Act 2010

Section 149 (Public Sector Equality Duty) of the Equality Act 2010 requires due regard to the need to: Eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation and other conduct prohibited by the Act and; Advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a protected characteristic and persons who do not share it. The Equality Duty does not impose a legal requirement to conduct an Equality Impact Assessment. Compliance with the Equality Duty involves consciously thinking about the aims of the Equality Duty as part of the process of decision-making.

Human Rights Act 1998 considerations

This application needs to be considered against the provisions of the Human Rights Act 1998. Under Article 6, the applicants (and those third parties, including local residents, who have made representations) have a right to a fair hearing and to this end the local planning authority must give full consideration to their comments.

Protocol 1 Article 1, and Article 8 where appropriate, confer(s) a right of respect for a person's home, other land and business assets. In taking account of all material considerations, including Council policy as set out in the Core Strategy and saved policies of the Unitary Development Plan, the Director of Planning, Building Control & Licensing has concluded that some rights conferred by these articles on the applicant(s)/objector(s)/resident(s) and other occupiers and owners of nearby land that might be affected may be interfered with but that that interference is in accordance with the law and justified by being in the public interest and on the basis of the planning merits of the development proposal. She believes that any restriction on these rights posed by the recommendation given is proportionate to the wider benefits of and that such a decision falls within the margin of discretion afforded to the Council under the Town and Country Planning Acts.

CONCLUSION

The proposed development at 18 Saddlewood Avenue, involving a single-storey rear extension and a hip to gable conversion with a rear dormer, is considered acceptable. The design is in keeping with the existing property and surrounding area, using matching materials and maintaining the character of the street. The impact on neighbouring properties is minimal, with conditions in place to ensure privacy and mitigate any potential issues. The proposal aligns with relevant local and national planning policies, and no objections have been raised by consulted parties, including Network Rail. Therefore, the recommendation is to approve the application, subject to the specified conditions.

RECOMMENDATION: APPROVE

Article 35 Declaration

Officers have worked with the applicant in a positive and proactive manner based on seeking solutions to problems arising in relation to dealing with the planning application. The proposal is considered to be acceptable and therefore determined within a timely manner.

CONDITION(S) TO BE ATTACHED TO DECISION FOR APPROVAL

1. 3-year time limit

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

Reason - Required to be imposed pursuant to Section 91 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.

2. Specified plans

The development hereby approved shall be carried out in accordance with the following drawings and documents:

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| a. Application Form | 24 Mar 2025 | APPLICATION FORM |
| b. Drawing - Location Plan | 24 Mar 2025 | THE LOCATION PLAN |
| c. Drawing - Site Plan | 24 Mar 2025 | BLOCK PLAN OF THE SITE |
| d. Drawing - Existing & Proposed | 24 Mar 2025 | PLANS |

Reason - To ensure that the development is carried out in accordance with the approved plans, pursuant to policies DM 1, SP 1 and EN 1 of the Core Strategy and JP-P1 & of Places for Everyone.

3. Specified materials

The materials to be used on the external surfaces hereby permitted shall match those as specified on the application form in type, size, colour, and texture.

Reason - To ensure the appearance of the building to be extended is not adversely affected by the materials to be used in the construction of the structure. Pursuant to policies DM 1, SP 1 and EN 1 of the Core Strategy and JP-S1 and JP-P1 of Places for Everyone.

4. Obscured glazing

Before first occupation the new windows in the side elevation shall be obscure glazed to a specification of no less than level 5 of the Pilkington Glass Scale or such other alternative equivalent and shall remain so in perpetuity.

Reason - To protect the amenity and living conditions of adjacent residential property from overlooking or perceived overlooking and in accordance with policies SP1 and DM1 of the Core Strategy.

5. Flat roof restriction

The flat roof of the extension(s) shall not be used for any other purpose other than as a means of escape in emergency or for maintenance of the building.

Reason - To safeguard the amenities of the adjoining premises for overlooking or perceived overlooking and in accordance with policies SP1 and DM1 of the Core Strategy and JP-S1 and JP-P1 of Places for Everyone.

INFORMATIVE(S) TO BE ATTACHED TO DECISION FOR APPROVAL

1. Network Rail

Please note that whilst Network Rail (NR) is submitting responses via the planning application process, it should be born in mind by the LPA/developer that the operational railway presents risks/issues that are different/unique to the risks posed by works taking place adjacent to non-railway undertaker land. Works on this site therefore must be undertaken with the supervision of NR via the ASPRO (asset protection) team to ensure that the works on site do not impact the safe operation, stability, integrity of the railway & its boundary. The LPA/developer are advised that unauthorised works adjacent to the railway boundary could impact the operation of nationally significant infrastructure & the applicant would be liable for any and all damages & costs caused by any works undertaken in this scenario. Therefore, the developer is requested to ensure that the

development meets with NR requirements for works/developments adjacent to the railway boundary which include planning material considerations as well as obligations specific to the railway undertaker. The interface is via a NR BAPA (basic asset protection agreement) – the developer is advised that the works must not commence on site (even if planning permission is granted) until agreed with NR. The applicant will be liable for all costs incurred by NR in facilitating, reviewing this proposal. It is imperative developers/applicants consult neighbouring/affected statutory undertakers in advance of any construction work, to identify and mitigate potential risks to both sites including people using or working on the sites, in line with CDM 2015 and HSW 1974 legislation. Network Rail's ASPRO (Asset Protection) team's role is to support external parties in identifying risks associated with construction near the railway and mitigating these in advance of work starting. Most insurance policies include clauses relating to consultation with statutory undertakers, and external parties who do not consult appropriately in advance may find their insurance policy becomes invalid.

Measurements to railway tracks and railway boundary

When designing proposals, the developer and council are advised, that any measurements must be taken from the operational railway / Network Rail boundary and not from the railway tracks themselves. From the existing railway tracks to the Network Rail boundary, the land will include critical infrastructure (e.g. cables, signals, overhead lines, communication equipment etc) and boundary treatments (including support zones, vegetation) which might be adversely impacted by outside party proposals unless the necessary asset protection measures are undertaken. No proposal should increase Network Rail's liability. To ensure the safe operation and integrity of the railway, Network Rail issues advice on planning applications and requests conditions to protect the railway and its boundary.

Obligations

Properties adjoining or in the vicinity of the railway are frequently the subject of obligations, rights, exceptions and reservations for the benefit of Network Rail's land and railway. The applicant must review the title to their property to see whether any such obligations etc exist and ensure that there is no non-compliance or breaches of them or any interference with or obstruction of Network Rail's rights and reservations. If the proposed development would not comply with or would breach any of the terms of the conveyance, the developer must revise his proposals.

RAMS

The developer is to submit directly to Network Rail asset protection, a Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) for all works to be undertaken within 10m of the operational railway under Construction (Design and Management) Regulations, and this is in addition to any planning consent. Network Rail would need to be re-assured the works on site follow safe methods of working and have also taken into consideration any potential impact on Network Rail land and the existing operational railway infrastructure. Builder to ensure that no dust or debris is allowed to contaminate Network Rail land as the outside party would be liable for any clean-up costs. Review and agreement of the RAMS will be undertaken between Network Rail and the applicant/developer.

Encroachment

The developer/applicant must ensure that their proposal, both during construction, and after completion of works on site, does not affect the safety, operation or integrity of the operational railway, Network Rail land and its infrastructure or undermine or damage or adversely affect any railway land and structures.

There must be no physical encroachment of the proposal onto Network Rail land, no over-sailing into Network Rail air-space and no encroachment of foundations onto Network Rail land or under the Network Rail boundary.

All buildings and structures on site including all foundations / fencing foundations must be constructed wholly within the applicant's land ownership footprint.

Buildings, windows and structures must not over-sail Network Rail air-space/boundary.

Any future maintenance must be conducted solely within the applicant's land ownership.

Rainwater goods must not discharge towards or over the railway boundary

Should the applicant require access to Network Rail land to facilitate their proposal they would need to approach the Network Rail Asset Protection Team at least 20 weeks before any works are

due to commence on site. The applicant would be liable for all costs incurred in facilitating the proposal and an asset protection agreement may be necessary to undertake works. Network Rail reserves the right to refuse any works by an outside party that may adversely impact its land and infrastructure.

Any unauthorised access to Network Rail air-space or land will be deemed an act of trespass.

Scaffolding

Scaffolding which is to be constructed within 10 metres of the Network Rail / railway boundary must be erected in such a manner that at no time will any poles over-sail the railway and protective netting around such scaffolding must be installed. The applicant / applicant's contractor must consider if they can undertake the works and associated scaffolding / access for working at height within the footprint of their land ownership boundary. The applicant is reminded that when pole(s) are erected for construction or maintenance works, they must have a minimum 3m failsafe zone between the maximum height of the pole(s) and the railway boundary.

This is to ensure that the safety of the railway is preserved, and that scaffolding does not:

- Fall into the path of on-coming trains
- Fall onto and damage critical and safety related lineside equipment and infrastructure
- Fall onto overhead lines bringing them down, resulting in serious safety issues (this is applicable if the proposal is above the railway and where the line is electrified).

Drainage proposals and Network Rail land

The applicant must ensure that the proposal drainage does not increase Network Rail's liability, or cause flooding pollution or soil slippage, vegetation or boundary issues on railway land. Therefore, the proposed drainage on site will include the following:

All surface waters and foul waters must drain away from the direction of the railway boundary.

Soakaways for the proposal must be placed at least 30m from the railway boundary.

Any drainage proposals for less than 30m from the railway boundary must ensure that surface and foul waters are carried from site in closed sealed pipe systems.

Excavation and Earthworks and Network Rail land

The applicant will agree all excavation and earthworks within 10m of the railway boundary with Network Rail. Network Rail will need to review and agree the works to determine if they impact upon the support zone of our land and infrastructure as well as determining relative levels in relation to the railway. Network Rail would need to agree the following:

- Alterations to ground levels
- De-watering works
- Ground stabilisation works
- Works to retaining walls
- Construction and temporary works
- Maintenance of retaining walls
- Ground investigation works must not be undertaken unless agreed with Network Rail.
- Confirmation of retaining wall works (either Network Rail and/or the applicant). Prior to the commencement of works on site the applicant must confirm with Network Rail if there are any retaining walls/structures and the applicant must interface with Network Rail to ensure that no retaining structures are impacted on a permanent basis by their proposal.
- Alterations in loading within 15m of the railway boundary must be agreed with Network Rail.
- For works next to a cutting or at the toe of an embankment the developer / applicant would be required to undertake a slope stability review.

Network Rail would need to re view and agree the methods of construction works on site to ensure that there is no impact upon critical railway infrastructure. No excavation works are to commence without agreement from Network Rail. The council are advised that the impact of outside party excavation and earthworks can be different depending on the geography and soil in the area. The

council and developer are also advised that support zones for railway infrastructure may extend beyond the railway boundary and into the proposal area. Therefore, consultation with Network Rail is requested. Any right of support must be maintained by the developer.

Demolition

Any demolition works on site must be carried out so that they do not endanger the safe operation of the railway, or the stability of the adjoining Network Rail structures and land. The demolition of the existing building(s), due to its close proximity to the Network Rail boundary, must be carried out in accordance with an agreed method statement. Review of the method statement will be undertaken by the Network Rail Asset Protection Engineer before the development and any demolition works on site can commence. Network Rail would like to add that the applicant is strongly recommended to employ companies to demolish buildings / structures belonging to the National Federation of Demolition Contractors. This will ensure that all demolition works are carried out to professional standards and the company itself will also include liability insurance as part of its service.

Network Rail - Basement / Deep Excavation Works

Where basement or deep excavations are proposed adjacent to the railway – Network Rail review and agreement of documents as well as supervision & an interface with Asset Protection are required.

- Excavations – ASPRO would require to review (including but not limited to);
- Earthworks RAMS
- Scale section drawing and plan – showing dimensions of basement, proximity dimensions from basement to the operational rail boundary fence and depth
- And if earth works battered back – as above – dimensions from rail boundary fence
- Advise if the basement excavation will be inside the track support zone envelope
- Temporary works earthworks support including RAMS and temporary works design
- Design to include:- demonstration that the temporary works and permanent construction will not import increased risk to the operational railway both during construction and in the long term
- Calculations, G.I. strata and design check certs, CEM and CRE design CVs and appointment forms
- Lifting plans (lifting e.g. temporary works support structure components in to place)
- Designed working platforms
- De-watering method
- Dust control

Network Rail - Lighting

To ensure the ongoing safety of the operational railway the applicant's lighting design must demonstrate no overspill of light onto Network Rail land. Lighting close to or adjacent to the railway boundary must not impact train driver's ability to perceive signals and therefore all column lighting is recommended to be:

- White LED
- Flat bottom luminaires
- Downlit throw lighting
- Lighting to be directed away from the railway boundary
- Avoid the use of flashing lights or screens as part of developments
- Avoid lighting of Green, Yellow and Red.

Network Rail – Access to railway

All roads, paths, boundaries or ways providing access to any part of the railway undertaker's land both temporary and permanent, must remain open and unblocked (24/7, 365 – around the clock) both during construction works and as a permanent arrangement.

- The proposal must not encroach onto any Network Rail access road, paths or ways of access to any part of Network Rail land. This also includes emergency vehicles ability to access and exit Network Rail land.
- The proposal construction works must not prevent Network Rail from accessing its land.

Network Rail – Boundary Treatments

Any structures on the applicant's land which runs seamlessly into a section of Network Rail infrastructure will require Network Rail agreement/comments and interface/supervision to ensure that there is no impact to or increase in risk to Network Rail assets.

Network Rail - 3m Gap

Network Rail **REQUIRES** that the developer includes a minimum 3 metres gap between the buildings and structures on site and the railway boundary. Less than 3m from the railway boundary to the edge of structures could result in construction and future maintenance works being undertaken on Network Rail land, and close to the railway boundary potentially impacting support zones or lineside cabling. All the works undertaken to facilitate the design and layout of the proposal should be undertaken wholly within the applicant's land ownership footprint including all foundation works. Network Rail requires a minimum 3m easement between structures on site and the railway boundary to ensure that we can maintain and renew our boundary treatments. No part of the structure should over-sail the railway boundary or discharge rainwater goods onto or toward the railway boundary.

Network Rail - Trees

Proposals for the site should take into account the recommendations of, 'BS 5837:2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction', which needs to be applied to prevent long term damage to the health of trees on Network Rail land so that they do not become a risk to members of the public in the future. This document will be provided via the formal interface with Network Rail Asset Protection.

Network Rail - BAPA (Basic Asset Protection Agreement)

As the proposal includes works which could impact the existing operational railway and in order to facilitate the above, a **BAPA** (Basic Asset Protection Agreement) will need to be agreed between the developer and Network Rail. The developer will be liable for all costs incurred by Network Rail in facilitating this proposal, including any railway site safety costs, possession costs, asset protection costs / presence, site visits, review and agreement of proposal documents and any buried services searches. The BAPA will be in addition to any planning consent.

All new enquiries will need to be submitted via the **Asset Protection and Optimisation - Customer Portal**

Link to ASPRO ACE Portal [ASPRO Network Rail Implementation \(brandedhub.com\)](https://asprouk.azurewebsites.net/ASPRO-UK-Implementation)

From there, the client can create an account and submit their enquiry. Enquiry will then be assigned to one of the Asset Protection team to progress. The assigned team member will then be in a position to review and comment on any submissions from the outside party.

Going forward in order for Network Rail to spend any time reviewing any submissions, provision of any asset information, attending any further meetings, assisting with discharging any planning conditions set etc, Network Rail will require the return of a signed BAPA (Basic Asset Protection Agreement) and relevant payment/ PO as noted in the estimate sent. Network Rail is a publicly funded entity and all outside party works, which these are, are cost recoverable as dictated to us by the ORR. This includes any and all documents under the discharge of conditions which must be submitted to Network Rail for review and agreement by the developer under the BAPA.

The local planning authority (LPA) are not responsible for the safe operation of the railway or our assets and the issues raised by the developer/applicant will ultimately need to be agreed by Network Rail engineering to ensure the proposed development does not interfere with the safety of the railway.

No works are to commence until with agreed Network Rail. Early engagement with Network Rail is strongly recommended.

APPENDIX 1 – LIST OF CONSULTEES & NEIGHBOURS NOTIFIED

Network Rail

19 Saddlewood Avenue, Manchester, M19 1QW

17 Saddlewood Avenue, Manchester, M19 1QW

15 Saddlewood Avenue, Manchester, M19 1QW

20 Saddlewood Avenue, Manchester, M19 1QN

16 Saddlewood Avenue, Manchester, M19 1QN

APPENDIX 2 – PLANNING CONSTRAINTS

Article 4 Direction - Removal Of PD Rights Change Of Use From Class C3 To Class C4

Susceptible to Surf Water Flood (Less) -

Susceptible to Surf Water Flood (Less) -

Area Team Boundary - Name: SOUTH AREA