MANCHESTER CITY COUNCIL

Town & Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended)

Refusal of Planning Permission

Part 1 – Particulars of the application/development

Proposal:

Erection of a single-storey rear extension.

Location:

1 Milford Drive Manchester M19 2SA

Application reference:

PLA-2026-001435

Applicant:

Haider Ali Shah

Date of application:

24 August 2026

Part 2 – Particulars of decision

Manchester City Council gives notice that the development referred to in Part 1 has been **refused** in accordance with the application and plans submitted for the reasons listed below.

Article 35 Declaration

The proposal would not improve the social and environmental conditions of the area, nor does it comply with the development plan and therefore does not comprise sustainable development. There are no conditions which could reasonably have been imposed, which would have made the development acceptable, and it is therefore not possible to approve the application.

Reason(s) for decision

1) The proposal, by virtue of its substantial combined rearward projection, excessive scale and massing, and its cumulative impact alongside existing extensions, would fail to read as a visually subservient addition to the host dwellinghouse, resulting in an overly dominant and incongruous development that would cause unacceptable harm to the character and appearance of the application property. The proposal is therefore contrary to saved policy DC1 of the Unitary Development Plan for the City of Manchester, policies DM1 and SP1 of the Manchester Core Strategy, policy JP-P1 of the Places for Everyone Joint Development Plan Document, and the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (2026).

2) The proposal, by virtue of its excessive rearward projection, cumulative scale and massing when taken in conjunction with existing additions, and its proximity to the plot's shared boundaries would have an unduly harmful impact upon the amenity of neighbouring occupiers, in terms of introducing an overbearing feature, generating feelings of enclosure and causing issues associated with overshadowing, loss of light, and loss of outlook. The proposal is therefore contrary to saved policy DC1 of the Unitary Development Plan, policies DM1 and SP1 of the Manchester Core Strategy,

policy JP-P1 of the Places for Everyone Joint Development Plan Document, and the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (2026).

Date: 12 October 2026

Signed: 

Julie Roscoe
Director of Planning, Building Control & Licensing

Manchester City Council, P O Box 532, Town Hall, Manchester M60 2LA

Notes

1. This permission refers only to that required under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended) does not include any consent or approval under any other enactment, byelaw, order or regulation.

2. If the applicant is aggrieved by the decision of the local planning authority to refuse permission or approval for the proposed development, or to grant permission or approval subject to conditions, they may appeal to the Secretary of State in accordance with Section 78(1) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 within 12 weeks of the date of the notice of this decision. However, if an enforcement notice has been served for the same or very similar development within the previous 2 years, the time limit is:

   - 28 days from the date of the LPA decision if the enforcement notice was served before the decision was made yet not longer than 2 years before the application was made.
   - 28 days from the date the enforcement notice was served if served on or after the date the decision was made (unless this extends the appeal period beyond 12 weeks).

   The Planning Inspectorate have introduced an online appeals service that can be used to make appeals online. This service is available through the gov.uk website – www.gov.uk/appeal-householder-planning-decision. The Inspectorate will publish details of your appeal on the internet. Alternatively If you are unable to access the online appeal form, please contact the Planning Inspectorate to obtain a paper copy of the appeal form on tel: 0303 444 5000.

   The Secretary of State has power to allow a longer period for the giving of a notice of appeal but they will not normally be prepared to exercise this power unless there are special circumstances that excuse the delay in giving notice of appeal.

3. The statutory requirements are those set out in Section 79(6) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended), namely Sections 70(1) and 72(1) of the Act.

4. If either the local planning authority of the Secretary of State refuses permission to develop land or grants it subject to conditions, the owner may claim that they can neither put the land to a reasonably beneficial use in its existing state nor render the land capable of a 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 in whose area the land is situated. This notice will require 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 (as amended).

5. In certain circumstances, a claim may be made against the local planning authority for compensation, where permission is refused or granted subject to conditions by the Secretary of State on appeal or on a reference of the application to them. The circumstances in which such compensation is payable are set out in Section 114 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended).

Right of challenge on planning application decision

A third party does not have a right of appeal against a decision on a planning application. Instead, there is a right of challenge (a Judicial Review) which is limited to lawfulness of the procedure that we have taken in coming to that decision.

Any challenge must be based on the following and not the merit of the decision:

- Procedural irregularity
- Irrationality
- Illegality

Any application for permission to bring such a challenge (which is through the High Court) must be made within 6 weeks of the date of the decision being issued.