

PLANNING STATEMENT

Erection of timber shed to provide
a combined shelter/feed and bedding store for
livestock and associated works
(Revised Submission)

At

Land to the rear of
11 Lydiard Green, Lydiard Millicent
SN5 3LP

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1. **BACKGROUND TO APPLICATION**

INTRODUCTION

1.1 This Planning Statement is submitted in support of an application seeking full planning permission to erect a small timber shed to provide a combined shelter/feed store for livestock on land to the rear of 11 Lydiard Green, Lydiard Millicent, Wiltshire, SN5 3LP. The application is a revised submission following the refusal of planning permission (PL/2025/05332), in August 2025, for a similar proposal.

1.2 The previous planning application was refused for 4 reasons. These are listed on the decision notice as follows:-

1 *The proposed building by way of its scale and siting is found to be harmful to the setting and significance of the designated Lydiard Green Conservation Area. Accordingly, the proposal would conflict with the provisions of Core Policies 57 and 58 of the Wiltshire Core Strategy (January 2015); Paragraphs 135, 202, 203 and 207 to 216 of the National Planning Policy Framework (2024) and the Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 and the aims of the Lydiard Millicent Neighbourhood Plan.*

2. *Insufficient and contradictory information has been provided to justify the proposed building on the land and its use in relation to animal husbandry. As a result, it is not clear that the development can be made acceptable and is therefore in conflict with Core Policies 51, 57 and 58 of the Wiltshire Core Strategy (January 2015).*

3. *Insufficient and contradictory information has been provided in respect of potential detrimental impact upon adjacent un-associated neighbouring occupiers. As a result, the proposal is in conflict with Core Policy 51 vii and 57 vii and the guidance and provision of the National Planning Policy Framework (2024).*

4. *The development has not been supported by way of mandatory information in relation Biodiversity Net Gain in order to allow the Local Planning Authority to undertake an appropriate assessment or to demonstrate appropriate levels of net gain and is therefore contrary to Schedule 7A of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as inserted by Schedule 14 of the Environment Act 2021).*

1.3 A review has been made of the particulars of the submitted planning application. It is noted that representations were received from the following consultees: -

WC Arboricultural Officer
Lydiard Millicent Parish Council
Neighbours – Messrs Turner and Lincoln

- 1.4 The representation from the Arboricultural Officer refers to the hedge between the Application Site and the land to the north, being within the village Conservation Area. It also notes the features of the building but requests clarification of the base of the shed – the submitted plan 25/3257/01 Rev B confirms that the shed will be built on a timber frame base and no excavation works will take place.
- 1.5 The representation from the Parish Council indicates that they raised no objection to the proposed development and suggested 3 planning conditions should planning permission be forthcoming. It refers to “comments” with reference to the existing hedgerow (north boundary) and the village green/conservation area. The particulars of the planning application indicate that the Applicant did not propose any works to the existing hedgerow.
- 1.6 The representation from Turner (16 Lydiard Green) raised an objection to the proposed development. This relates to them not being consulted on the planning application, the condition of the ground and the Applicant’s intentions.
- 1.7 The representation from Lincoln (8 Lydiard Green) raised no objection to the proposed development. It raises a number of comments and these relate to the information contained in the submitted Planning Statement.
- 1.8 The decision notice refers to the decision being made “in accordance with Paragraph 39 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), this planning application has been processed in a proactive way”. The Applicant rejects this statement given the content of the conversation she had with the Planning (Case) Officer over the telephone. It was clear that the Planning (Case) Officer did not visit the Application Site and relied upon Google Streetview to assess the impact of the proposed development on its surroundings. The situation is such that the Application Site cannot be seen from the road running through the village due to a combination of existing built and natural features.
- 1.9 The Applicant notes that the website of Wiltshire Council provides advice on commenting on a planning application by indicating what can and cannot be considered. The latter refers to moral issues and this is deemed not to be a material planning consideration.

REVISED SUBMISSION

- 1.10 The revised submission seeks to directly address the aforementioned reasons for refusal and this is done with reference to revisions to the previously submitted scheme and the submission of additional supporting information. The revisions made to the previous scheme can be summarised as follows:-
- The reduction in the size of the timber shed from 7.0m x 5.6m x to 5.5m x 3.0m;
 - The reduction in the height of the timber shed from 2.7m to 2.4m;
 - The re-siting of the timber shed so that it is located closer to the home of the Applicant for ease of access and security; and

- Confirmation of the number (2) and type (sheep) of the livestock to be kept as a hobby.
- 1.11 The re-siting of the timber shed has sought to make it have a closer association with the Applicants home and not the nearest neighbour (No 8 Lydiard Green). Also, the existing unmanaged hedge helps to screen the repositioned timber shed from views to the north.

APPLICATION SITE

- 1.12 The Application Site measures 0.12ha (1200m²) in area, being acquired by the Applicant in February 2024 from a local land agent. It comprises of a linear parcel of agricultural land (sui generis) immediately to the rear of the Applicants home, and with direct access to it from the side entrance to the house and its rear garden.
- 1.13 The boundaries of the Application Site are all well-defined. The north boundary is defined, in part, by an existing unmanaged hedge (comprising of a combination of trees, bushes and brambles, beyond which is an area of open land, defined as a village green, and the village Conservation Area), being owned by the Applicant, and a domestic planted border (flower bed). The south, west and east boundary is formed by a metal estate fence (1m), beyond which is an electric fence and a large field used by a local farmer to graze cattle and, sometimes, horses. There is a metal gate in the west boundary providing pedestrian and animal access to the adjoining grazing field.
- 1.14 A survey of the immediate area has identified a number of existing outbuildings nearby. These include the two small timber sheds located outside the domestic boundary of No 8 Lydiard Green. The sheds are painted green in colour and appear to be being used as a garden shed and timber store, presumably in association with the existing house. Both sheds lie, as indicated by the Wiltshire Council website, adjacent to a public footpath (LMIL38) and so can be seen by walkers. They are, according to a plan in the possession of the Applicant, located within the designated “village green” for Lydiard Green.
- 1.15 The Core Strategy Policies map (as well as Plan D of the Lydiard Millicent Neighbourhood Plan 2018 - 2036) indicates that Lydiard Green has a Conservation Area. The Application Site is located outside but adjacent to this heritage asset.

DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL

- 1.16 The Applicant is seeking full planning permission for the following:-
- Utilise a small fenced off area of agricultural land and erect thereon a small traditional timber shed;
 - Utilise part of the shed as a shelter to protect the 2 sheep from the elements;
 - Utilise part of the shed as a store to keep the feed (mix and nuts) and bedding (straw) for the 2 sheep; and

- Undertake associated works by putting the shed onto a timber base to keep it clean and tidy (as well as to avoid the need for excavations) and planting a native tree and native hedge for ecological purposes.
- 1.17 The timber shed is provided to meet the husbandry needs for 2 sheep only, where the Applicant (shepherdess) and her husband (shepherd) look after them for personal reasons i.e. as a hobby. The 2 sheep (1 wether and 1 ewe) were acquired from a local farmer (Mr Saunders) to stop them from being sent to the local slaughterhouse as they were no longer needed due to their age (9 years old) and condition (losing teeth).
 - 1.18 The choice of material for the shed is deliberate, being built of timber. It is deemed to be traditional in its appearance and thus appropriate for its intended location and use.
 - 1.19 The Applicants home has a side entrance, being located on its west boundary. This allows direct pedestrian access to the rear garden, as well as the Application Site.
 - 1.20 The Applicant obtains her feed and bedding for the 2 sheep from the Toomers Country Store and Garden Centre in Stone Lane, Lydiard Millicent. Given the supplier is based locally, the feed and bedding can be collected by the Applicant using her car or Toomer's can deliver direct to the Applicant's home. The Applicants home includes a gravel driveway with direct access to the main road through the village, being subject to a 30mph speed limit. The exiting driveway can accommodate 3 parked vehicles.
 - 1.21 The manure produced by sheep is rich in organic matter, containing essential nutrients such as nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium, along with other elements like carbon, calcium, and trace metals, making it good compost for the garden. The Applicant uses traditional manual tools (shovels, rakes, leaf blower) to collect the sheep manure and then deposit it on her flower beds, or they just leave it to mother nature to decompose.
 - 1.22 The Applicant would use bedding in the shelter for the comfort of the sheep. This would be changed every day to remove any parasites, including washing out the shelter (via the existing outside tap and hose) in the summer months and using an eco-friendly cleaner (as recommended by their supplier) in the winter months.
 - 1.23 The Application Site is located on higher ground and so is never wet or waterlogged. There is a ditch behind the existing hedge providing the field with natural drainage.

2. RELEVANT PLANNING POLICY

INTROIDUCTION

- 2.1 The determination of a planning application must be made in accordance with the development plan, unless material considerations indicate otherwise. The latter relates to factors associated with the use and development of land.

DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Core Strategy

- 2.2 The Core Strategy was adopted in January 2015. It covers the period up to 2026.
- 2.3 The provisions of Core Policy 1 indicate that the village of Lydiard Green does not have a settlement boundary. This means that the whole village, including the Application Site, is located in open countryside.
- 2.4 The 4 reasons for refusal listed on the decision notice for planning application PL/2025/05332 refer to certain Core Strategy policies. These include the following:-

Core Policy 51: Landscape

Core Policy 57: Ensuring high quality design and place shaping

Core Policy 58: Ensuring the conservation of the historic environment

- 2.5 The provisions of Core Policy 51 (vii) refer to tranquillity. This relates to the need to protect against intrusion from light pollution, noise, and motion.
- 2.6 The provisions of Core Policy 57 (vii) refer to development having regard to the compatibility of adjoining buildings and uses, the impact on the amenities of existing occupants, and ensuring that appropriate levels of amenity are achievable within the development itself. This includes the consideration of privacy, overshadowing, vibration, and pollution (e.g. light intrusion, noise, smoke, fumes, effluent, waste or litter).
- 2.7 The provisions of Core Policy 58 refer to development protecting, conserving and enhancing the historic environment. It requires due regard to be given to designated heritage assets and their setting, including the special character or appearance of conservation areas.

Neighbourhood Plan

- 2.8 The Lydiard Millicent Neighbourhood Plan was made (adopted) in May 2021. It covers the period up to 2036.

- 2.9 The decision notice for planning application PL/2025/05332 does not list any relevant policies from the Neighbourhood Plan. It refers to its “aims” within the wording of the first reason for refusal.
- 2.10 A review of the Neighbourhood Plan has identified it as having no aims. The document, at Section 5, refers to a “vision” and 4 “objectives”. The former refers to Lydiard Millicent and not Lydiard Green, while the latter includes an objective “to promote high quality design and ensure the design of new development contributes positively to the visual heritage and landscape character of the local surroundings”.

OTHER MATERIAL CONSIDERATIONS

National Planning Policy Framework

- 2.11 The NPPF was published in December 2024. It was updated in February 2025.
- 2.12 The NPPF confirms that planning law requires that applications for planning permission be determined in accordance with the development plan, unless material considerations indicate otherwise³. It also confirms that it is a material consideration in planning decisions (Paragraphs 2 and 48).
- 2.13 The NPPF states that local planning authorities should approach decisions on proposed development in a positive and creative way. It requires them to work proactively with applicants to secure developments that will improve the economic, social and environmental conditions of the area (Paragraph 38).
- 2.14 The NPPF states that local planning authorities should consider whether otherwise unacceptable development could be made acceptable through the use of conditions or planning obligations. It requires planning conditions to be kept to a minimum and only imposed where they are necessary, relevant to planning and to the development to be permitted, enforceable, precise and reasonable in all other respects, and planning obligations to be used where it is not possible to address unacceptable impacts through a planning condition (Paragraphs 56 and 57).
- 2.15 The NPPF supports the creation of high quality, beautiful and sustainable buildings (Paragraph 131). It requires planning decision to ensure that developments will function well and add to the overall quality of the area, not just for the short term but over the lifetime of the development; are visually attractive as a result of good architecture, layout and appropriate and effective landscaping; are sympathetic to local character and history, including the surrounding built environment and landscape setting; establish or maintain a strong sense of place; optimise the potential of the site to accommodate and sustain an appropriate amount and mix of development; and create places that are safe, inclusive and accessible (Paragraph 135).
- 2.16 The NPPF requires planning decisions to contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment. This includes recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside (Paragraph 187).

- 2.17 The 4 reasons for refusal listed on the decision notice for planning application PL/2025/05332 refer to certain paragraphs from the NPPF. The first reason for refusal refers to Paragraphs 135, 202, 203 and 207 to 216 as they relate to a heritage asset. The third reason for refusal does not identify specific paragraphs in the NPPF but refers, in general terms, to “guidance and provision” regarding residential amenity.

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
Code of recommendations for the welfare of livestock: sheep

- 2.18 The code was published in August 2023.
- 2.19 The code states that it is intended to encourage all those who care for farm animals to adopt the highest standards of husbandry. It states that the welfare of sheep is considered within a framework, elaborated by the Farm Animal Welfare Council, and known as the “Five Freedoms” and these are identified as follows:-
- freedom from hunger and thirst – by ready access to fresh water and a diet to maintain full health and vigour
 - freedom from discomfort – by providing an appropriate environment including shelter and a comfortable resting area
 - freedom from pain, injury or disease – by prevention or rapid diagnosis and treatment
 - freedom to express normal behaviour by providing sufficient space, proper facilities and company of the animals’ own kind
 - freedom from fear and distress – by ensuring conditions and treatment to avoid mental suffering
- 2.20 The code states that the number and type of sheep kept and the stocking rate and/or housing density should depend on the suitability of the environment, the capacity of the farm, the competence of the shepherd and the time available to carry out his/her duties (Paragraph 3). It confirms that the relevant animal welfare legislation applies to owners as well as to any person looking after sheep on their behalf, wherever the sheep are located (Paragraph 4).
- 2.21 The code states that the law requires that sheep should have access to suitable feed in sufficient quantity and sufficient fresh, clean water each day. It stresses that water should be available at all times and most particularly during lactation (Paragraph 13).
- 2.22 The code states that sheep should be provided with fresh feed. It requires the feed to be palatable and of good quality (Paragraph 15).
- 2.23 The code states that all fields and buildings to be kept clear of debris (Paragraph 42). It states that when sheep are outdoors in winter, they should be allowed either to run back to pasture or to a straw bedded area (Paragraph 43).

- 2.24 The code states that fences should be well-maintained (Paragraph 50). It states that electric fences should be designed, installed, used and maintained so that contact with them does not cause more than momentary discomfort to the sheep (Paragraph 51).
- 2.25 The code provides advice on the housing of sheep. It states that the winter housing of sheep can improve welfare, and the design of buildings should include adequate ventilation, without draughts is of particular importance, and the provision of sufficient trough space and lying area (Paragraph 98). The code requires dry, clean, comfortable conditions under foot be provided (Paragraph 101), and be made of materials which can be cleansed and disinfected (Paragraph 105).
- 2.26 The code provides advice on the space requirements for sheep. It states that the space allowance and group size for housed sheep is determined according to age, size and class of livestock (Paragraph 116). The code indicates the following space requirements:-

<u>Category of sheep</u>	<u>Space requirement</u>
Ram/wether	1.5m ² to 2.0m ²
Ewe (depending on weight/pregnancy)	1.2m ² to 2.2m ²
Lamb (depending on age)	0.5m ² to 0.9m ²

North Wiltshire Landscape Character Assessment

- 2.27 The North Wiltshire Landscape Character Assessment (NWLCA) was published in June 2004.
- 2.28 The NWLCA provides an overview (Chapter 2) of the North Wiltshire Landscape. Under the heading of “agriculture, the NWLCA indicates that “the landscape of the district exhibits mixed agricultural practices to varying degrees” where “pastoral agriculture dominates on the poor grade, wetter and steeper topography, the valley and scarp sides, along watercourses and across much of the rolling heavy clay landscape” (Paragraph 2.14).
- 2.29 The NWLCA identifies the Application Site as being within Character Area 3 (Swindon Fringe). It identifies one of its main characteristics as including “degraded agricultural landscapes, including arable and by pasture some of which is for equestrian use, and small irregular fields of medieval origin, with gappy hedgerows, boundaries in poor condition and a lack of mature trees” (Paragraph 4.49).

Wiltshire Landscape Character Assessment

- 2.30 The Wiltshire Landscape Character Assessment (WLCA) was published in December 2005.
- 2.31 The WLCA includes a chapter (7) which is entitled “Agricultural Land Use”. It indicates that “Wiltshire has a proud farming tradition going back for thousands of years” and

that “around 72% of the county is currently farmed (2,497 km² out of a total area of 3,485 km²) and farming continues to be an essential determinant of landscape character in all areas of the county”.

- 2.32 The WLCA considers farm types. It indicates that “the largest group of farms are cattle (beef) and sheep farms and that these are distributed, with dairy farms in the western side of the county”.
- 2.33 The WLCA considers land use. It indicates that “249,726 ha is cropped and grazed land”, with “permanent grassland accounted for a third of the agricultural area, temporary grass 9% and rough grazing a further 7%”.
- 2.34 The WLCA considers livestock. It indicates that “sheep were the most common livestock” followed by dairy cows and beef cows.
- 2.35 The WLCA indicates that Lydiard Green is located within Landscape Character Area 11 (Rolling Clay Lowland). It identifies the key characteristics of the landscape designation as including “scattered settlement of towns, small villages and farmstead” and “mixed arable and pastoral land use”.

3. PLANNING ASSESSMENT

INTRODUCTION

3.1 The 4 reasons for refusal indicates that there are 4 issues associated with the proposed development. These relate to the following:-

- The setting of the Lydiard Millicent Conservation Area;
- The use and size of the proposed building for unidentified livestock;
- The use and intensification of agricultural activities on adjacent neighbouring occupiers; and
- The omission of mandatory information in relation to Biodiversity Net Gain.

3.2 The aforementioned issues are discussed in more detail below.

CONSERVATION AREA

3.3 The Core Strategy and Neighbourhood Plan include maps that confirm the Application Site abuts the Lydiard Millicent Conservation Area. The unmanaged hedge is part of its southern boundary.

3.4 The revised planning application is supported by a Heritage Statement that considers the setting of the Lydiard Millicent Conservation Area. This addresses both the advice in the NPPF (Paragraphs 135, 202, 203 and 207 to 216) and Core Strategy Policies 57 and 58.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

3.5 The provisions of Core Policy 51 require a development to protect, conserve and enhance landscape character, and must not have a harmful impact upon landscape character. It requires any negative impacts must be mitigated as far as possible through sensitive design and landscape measures. The supporting text indicates that the term “landscape” refers to the built, historic and natural environment in urban, peri-urban and rural areas (Paragraph 6.80). It refers to the need to protect the distinct character and identity of the villages and settlements in Wiltshire (Paragraph 6.85).

3.6 The Wiltshire Landscape Character Assessment confirms that farming is an important feature of the landscape around Lydiard Green. It indicates that sheep are the most common livestock and that pasture land predominates.

3.7 The second reason for refusal refers to the term “animal husbandry”. This is seen by the Applicant as relating to managing the health and welfare of her 2 sheep, being former farm animals. The Applicant and her husband, being effectively the shepherdess and shepherd respectively, will tend, feed and water the sheep, including giving them access to the pasture for grazing purposes and to a shelter to protect them from the elements.

- 3.8 The Applicant only has 2 sheep (1 male and 1 female), being smaller than a flock (3+ sheep). As such, the keeping of the sheep is seen by the Applicant as a hobby given the number of sheep involved.
- 3.9 The Applicant purchases the sheep feed and bedding from a supplier located in Lydiard Millicent. The Applicant can collect the feed and bedding direct from Toomer's or Toomer's can deliver the feed and bedding direct to the Applicant's home – there is ample space on the front drive to accommodate a delivery vehicle.
- 3.10 The Applicant will reuse the sheep manure as it is good compost for her garden, being collected by the Applicant and her husband using traditional manual tools. The manure provided by the 2 sheep is biodegradable and so any surplus would be allowed to decompose naturally.
- 3.11 The 2 sheep can, with the permission of the farmer, use the larger field for grazing purposes. They can access the field via the existing gate on the west boundary of the Application Site.
- 3.12 The Application Site is 1200m² in area. When considered against the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs code for the welfare of sheep, the Application Site is of a size more than suitable to meet the grazing space needs (2m² for the wether and 2.2m² for the ewe) of the 2 sheep.

NEIGHBOURING OCCUPIERS

- 3.13 The provisions of Core Policy 51 (vii) refer to tranquillity and the need to protect against intrusion from noise. The provisions of Core Policy 57 (vii) refer to the compatibility of adjoining buildings and uses, the impact on the amenities of existing occupants, and ensuring that appropriate levels of amenity are achievable within the development itself, including the consideration of pollution, such as noise, effluent and waste.
- 3.14 The adopted Core Strategy includes a spatial portrait of Wiltshire (Section 2). It identifies 3 large settlements and a number of market towns but confirms that Wiltshire contains "numerous villages and rural settlements where around half of the people living in Wiltshire live in towns or villages with fewer than 5,000 people. The latter statement is seen as "reflecting the rural nature of the county" (Paragraph 2.4).
- 3.15 The made Lydiard Millicent Neighbourhood Plan refers to Lydiard Green as being a hamlet within the small village of Lydiard Millicent. It refers to it having its own individual features and atmosphere (Paragraph 2.1). The Lydiard Millicent Neighbourhood Plan refers to Lydiard Millicent lying on a steep scarp slope to the west of Swindon overlooking the Thames lowlands and being within an area described as rolling hills (Paragraph 2.2). It refers to "the agricultural landscape around Lydiard Millicent is recognised as contributing to the character of this very special village", with the hamlet of Lydiard Green having "originally consisted of 9 agricultural cottages, and a small Methodist church, built in 1863" (Appendix B).

- 3.16 The nearest residential property is No 8 Lydiard Green, being located to the west of the Application Site. Under the previous planning application, the timber shed was located closer to this property, being some 20m distant. The repositioning of the timber shed under the revised submission means that the separation distance is now double at some 40m.
- 3.17 The situation is that the village of Lydiard Green is a small settlement surrounded by open countryside. The main activity outside the built-up area is farming and its associated noises, messes and smells. As such, the Applicant takes the view that local residents who live in the countryside should expect some degree of activity associated with the farming surrounding the village. This will include cows mooing and sheep baaing in the field, as well as farm machinery using the road running through the village.

BIODIVERSITY NET GAIN

- 3.18 The revised planning application is supported by a Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment, being prepared by Wildwood Ecology. It seeks to address the requirements of the relevant BNG regulations.
- 3.19 The Applicant is aware that the Parish Council obtained, in March 2023, “permission” (no objection) from Wilshire Council to remove certain trees (Ash, Horse Chestnut, Willow, Lime and Leylandii) within the adjacent village green area given its location in the village Conservation Area (LPA Ref: PL/2023/01544). It is noted that the submitted application form (Question 8) refers to written arboricultural advice or diagnostic expert information being provided but the required report does form part of the particulars of the application. Also, it is noted that the decision notice refers to the works being done within 2 years of the date of the decision (i.e. by March 2025), and with the horse chestnut and lime trees being replaced by flowering cherry trees, including planting a specimen tree away from the overhead cables (Application form, Question 7). At the time this planning application is submitted, the planting of replacement trees on the village green has not taken place.

4. CONCLUSIONS

- 4.1 The Applicant is seeking full planning permission to erect a timber shed of traditional design on agricultural land she and her husband own to the rear of their existing home at 11 Lydiard Millicent, Lydiard Millicent, Swindon. The land has been in their possession for over 18 months and was acquired, from a local farmer, for them to pursue a hobby. This involves keeping 2 elderly sheep where they graze on the land, while the provision of a traditional timber shed is needed to provide them with shelter from the elements and a store for their feed.
- 4.2 The Application Site is, in land use terms, sui generis given its status as agricultural land. In contrast, the Applicants home is a C3 use, being a dwellinghouse with its associated domestic curtilage. The Application Site and the Applicants home directly abut each other, thus providing ease of access by the Applicant and her husband to manage and monitor the 2 sheep.
- 4.3 The boundaries of the Application Site are well defined. This includes an unmanaged hedge that screens it from the village to the north and west. The remaining boundary (south, west and east) is a traditional estate metal railing fence that separates the Application Site from the larger field, being used by the local farmer for the grazing of his cattle. The Application Site has direct pedestrian and animal access to this field, via a metal gate, should the 2 sheep need it for grazing purposes.
- 4.4 The Application Site, as well as residential properties that define the hamlet of Lydiard Green, is an integral part of the open countryside. The land surrounding the village is in agricultural use where the keeping and grazing of sheep is predominant and well established. The situation is such that those choosing to live in the countryside do so with the pros (advantages) and cons (disadvantages) of doing so, including being close to the sounds and smells of livestock, as well crop spraying.
- 4.5 The Application Site, and the traditional timber shed, are of a sufficient size to meet the accommodation and welfare needs of both sheep. The store is of a size too that can accommodate the feed for both sheep, where it is transported to the shed via the side access gate serving the Applicants home.
- 4.6 The location of the timber shed is such that it is deliberately traditional in its appearance, being built of timber. It is also small in size, and low in height, so that it has minimal impact on its surroundings.
- 4.7 The Applicant intends to re-use the manure from her 2 sheep. As good compost, it can be put on the planted border in her garden, as well being bio-degradable.
- 4.8 The information contained in the resubmitted planning application seeks to avoid any misunderstanding as to the Applicants intentions for her property. As such, she hopes that the Council will be in the position to support her proposal, and accepts that the granting of planning permission will be subject to planning conditions imposed in accordance with the tests in the NPPF.