



Impact upon Cuckoo's Corner Roman Settlement Scheduled Monument

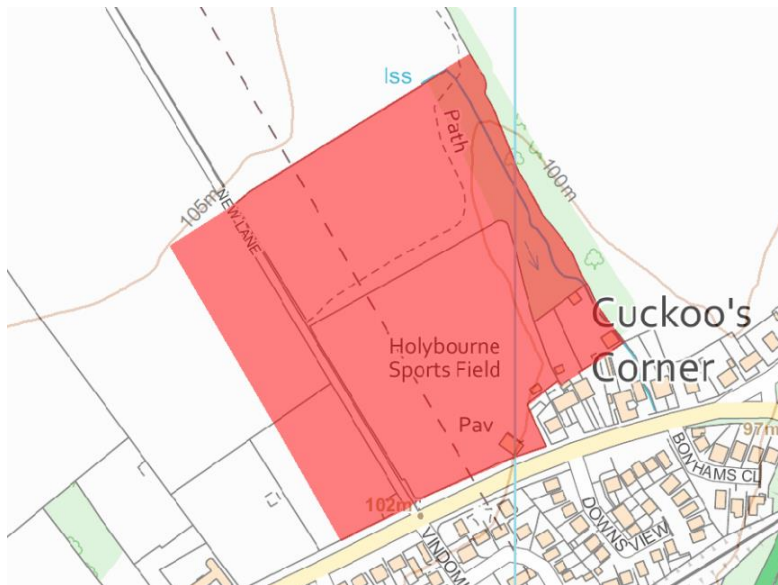
- **The Roman settlement at Cuckoo's Corner is a Scheduled Monument of national importance of the highest order.**
 - **Notwithstanding the risk to underground archaeology at the site, the relocation of a play area and kick about area onto the Scheduled Monument risks trivialising and damaging a nationally significant heritage asset - an act that prioritises convenience over cultural responsibility. The monument's integrity must be respected - not compromised by modern infrastructure.**
 - **The development would also severely impact the setting of the Scheduled Monument – a setting that plays an important role in helping to understand why the Roman settlement was located in this location.**
 - **For the above reasons, the development would result in substantial harm to the significance of the Scheduled Monument. In this context, wholly exceptional justification of the harm, as is required under paragraph 213 of the NPPF, has not been demonstrated.**
 - **The application should be refused under JCS Policy CP30 and NPPF paragraph 11d(i) and the tilted balance under NPPF paragraph 11d(ii) need not be engaged.**
 - **The appended Torrisholme Bowl Barrow appeal decision provides a clear example of the weight that the NPPF attributes to the protection of nationally important Scheduled Monuments and their settings.**
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Extent of the Scheduled Monument

The Scheduled Monument at Cuckoo's Corner was a Romano-British minor town dating back to the 1st Century. The Scheduled Monument covers Holybourne Sports Field, the area to the north of the sports field, some residential curtilages to the rear of London Road properties and extends west of New Lane into the field adjacent – see figure 1.

The planning application site covers part of the Scheduled Monument plus the land directly adjacent to the north and west of the Scheduled Monument.

Figure 1: Extent of Cuckoo's Corner Roman Site - Source: Historic England Official List Entry



The Scheduled Monument

The settlement at Cuckoo's Corner was a Romano-British minor town (probably a market town) about 20 hectares in extent, dominated by a rectangular defensive enclosure 220m by 160m. There is evidence of occupation from the 1st to the 4th century (the main activity being in the 3rd and 4th centuries) and slight pottery and coin evidence of its continuation into the 5th century.

In AD 43 the area was probably of pro-Roman persuasion. One of the first tasks of the invading army was to establish their supply routes. The road from Chichester to Silchester was probably constructed at this time.

Soon a mansio or posting station was established at Neatham, the crossing point of the River Wey. This housed the Roman administration and became an important market centre. Eventually craftsman and traders settled around the mansio which grew in importance with the construction of a road from Winchester to London. Excavations since 1970 have revealed that along both roads 2nd century timber buildings with foundation trenches were built, which in the 3rd century were replaced by buildings of post construction. Later the whole area was cleared out and gravelled and sill-beam structures built.

In the late 2nd century the mansio was defended with a massive earth bank and double ditch. It is thought this may have resulted from the general political unrest stirred up by Clodius Albinus, although no evidence of military occupation has been found.

Figure 2: Summary plan of Cuckoo's Corner showing the site layout in the 3rd century (left) and plan showing the location of the archaeological excavations and watching briefs 1969-1979 (right). Source: (1986: Millett and Graham: Excavations on the Roman British Small Town at Neatham, Hampshire 1969-1979).



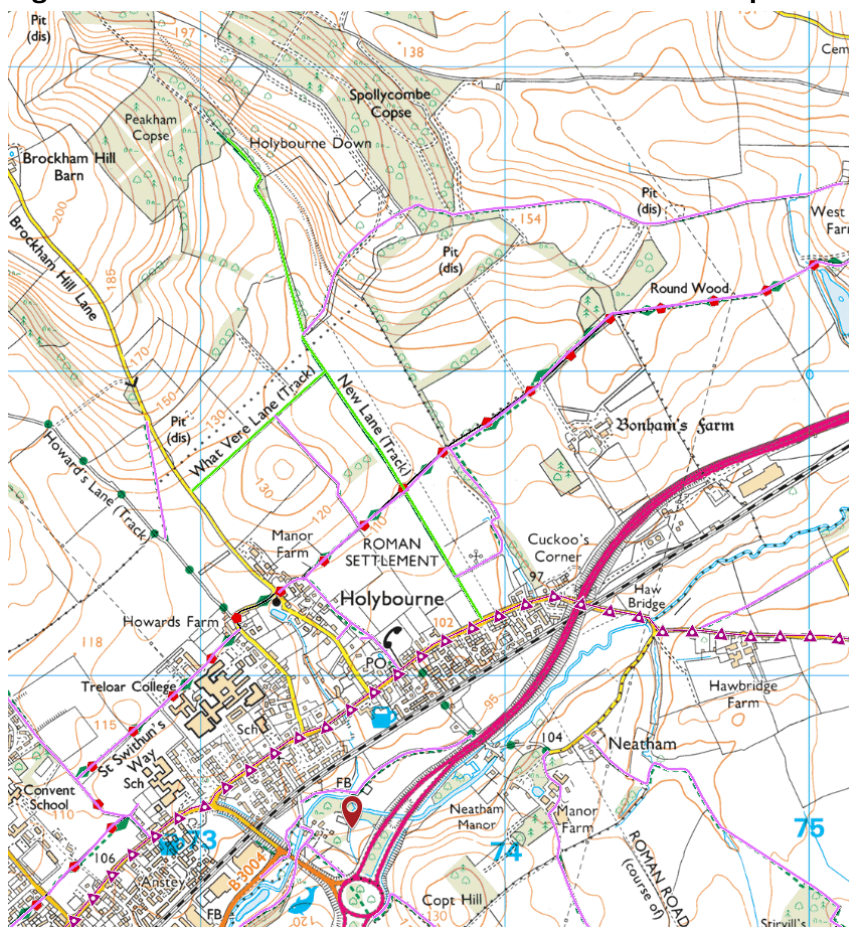
Appreciation of the Scheduled Monument in its Setting

The western and northern setting of the Scheduled Monument comprises undeveloped farmland rising up towards Holybourne Down. The western extent of the Scheduled Monument is currently experienced and appreciated within this undeveloped landscape setting; from views within and across the application site and including from several important publicly accessible vantage points on London Road, from within Holybourne Play Area and along St Swithun's Way to the northwest. The wider landscape views of the Scheduled Monument give an important appreciation of the location of the site at the crossing of the Roman Roads; roads which contributed to the establishment, subsequent growth and importance of the settlement.

The existing London Road runs on the general alignment of the old Winchester to London Road. Whilst the southern side of London Road has seen 20th Century residential development, the openness of the land north of London Road afford full and long-range appreciation of the setting of the monument adjacent to London Road.

The south-north Chichester to Silchester Roman Road route ran up the combe in the landscape, avoiding the steepest parts of the Down and therefore making it the most efficient route way for crossing Holybourne Hill. Indeed, New Lane runs parallel to the north/south alignment of the Chichester/Silchester road probably for that very reason – see figure 3. By reason of the open landscape setting, the topography that would have influenced the route of the Chichester to Silchester Road in this location is clearly appreciable in all of the public views of the western extent of the monument and plays an important role in helping to understand why the settlement was located in this location.

Figure 3: The Scheduled Monument in the wider landscape setting



The railway, bypass and 20th century housing to the south of London Road have all acted to diminish the southern setting of the monument to a greater or lesser degree. However, had it not been for the construction of the bypass in the 1960s then the Roman site may have remained undiscovered. In any event, the 20th century development to the south makes it all the more important to preserve the remaining open setting to the west and north of this designated heritage asset of the highest importance.



Joint Core Strategy Policy

Policy CP30 of the JCS is unequivocal. “Development proposals **must** conserve and, where possible, enhance the district’s historic environment”. All new development **will be required to** conserve, enhance, maintain and manage the district’s heritage assets and their setting including...Scheduled Ancient Monuments.

NPPF and Impact of the Development

The NPPF confirms that a Scheduled Monument is a designated heritage asset of the highest significance. The significance of Cuckoo’s Corner Roman site is both archaeological and historic, being derived from its aesthetic, evidential, historical and communal values. Crucially, as a Scheduled Monument, the Roman site is of national importance.

The application site covers part of the Scheduled Monument plus the land directly adjacent to the west and northwest of the Scheduled Monument.

Figure 4: Proposed Development





Notwithstanding the risk to underground archaeology, the relocation of a play area and kick about area actually onto the Scheduled Monument itself risks trivialising and damaging a nationally significant heritage asset - an act that prioritises convenience over cultural responsibility. Scheduled Monuments are legally protected for their historic and archaeological value. Introducing intensive public use, particularly by children engaging in physical, often unsupervised activity, could lead to erosion, littering, vandalism, and irreparable harm to sensitive features. Far from enhancing public engagement, the installation of a play areas reduces the site to a backdrop for recreation, rather than a place of learning, reflection, and preservation. The monument's integrity must be respected - not compromised by modern infrastructure. Play facilities can and should be located elsewhere, in spaces designed for such use, without encroaching on irreplaceable heritage.

The main housing development, by reason of its geographic location beyond the extent the Scheduled Monument, would not directly affect any underground or above ground archaeological interests within the Scheduled Monument itself. However, because the application site falls within the surrounding landscape in which the Roman Site is experienced, it forms part of its immediate setting.

The setting of the Roman Site has undergone change over time as Holybourne has grown, particularly to the south where residential developments have infilled land between London Road and the railway line. However, the undeveloped extensive rural context to the west, north and east of the Scheduled Monument continues to make a positive contribution to understanding, appreciating and experiencing the historic and cultural significance of this important designated heritage asset, including rationale for its chosen location and subsequent growth and importance.

The application development would introduce significant built form directly adjacent to the Scheduled Monument. In terms of outward views from the Scheduled Monument, views looking west/north-west across the open landscape would be completely lost as a result of the development.

Existing views to the western extent of the Scheduled Monument which are currently appreciated within the wider open landscape setting would also be lost or significantly diminished. In particular, important public views from St Swithun's Way and from the existing play area would be lost; whilst views of the Scheduled Monument from London Road would be drastically reduced and, in any event, would be experienced against the immediate back drop of the new development. Moreover, the development would completely curtail the extent to which the western part of the Roman Site could be appreciated within an open/wider landscape setting.

As a result, there would be a significant reduction in the contribution which the open nature of the application site (including views to the wider landscape) currently makes to the authenticity



of how the remaining emotive and evocative links to the past are experienced. The development would also impinge on the appreciation and understanding of the rationale for the location and subsequent importance of the Roman Site at the crossing point of the two Roman roads. This would substantially affect the ability to appreciate the significance of the Roman Site.

Increased delineation through adjacent development reduces the monument to a fenced-off relic, stripped of its spatial narrative. While proximity of development may indeed enhance delineation, it simultaneously destroys and undermines the monument's historic setting and contextual integrity. The Scheduled Monument's value isn't just in its physical boundaries - it's in its relationship to the surrounding landscape, which holds cultural, visual, and interpretive significance.

It should be noted that the setting of heritage assets in wider countryside is identified within the EHDC Landscape Capacity Study (2018) as a key landscape characteristic in the locality – Landscape Character area 4b.1 (Alton to Bentley North of A31). The urbanisation of the landscape, by reason of introducing 160 dwellings into the immediate setting of the Scheduled Monument, would directly, substantially and permanently harm the historic character of the area; an identified key landscape characteristic in a regionally important landscape that is identified to have medium/low capacity for change.

It can be undisputed that the application proposals would neither preserve the Scheduled Monument itself or its setting. In doing so, the appeal proposal would harm the aesthetic, evidential and historical values of the Scheduled Monument and its nationally important archaeological and historic significance.

In the context of the NPPF, in view of the permanence, nature and extent, the harm should be considered substantial. In such circumstances, **paragraph 213 of the NPPF sets out that the 'clear and convincing justification' of the harm should be 'wholly exceptional'**. No such 'wholly exceptional' justification has been presented nor exists. The substantial harm to the heritage asset is simply not outweighed by the public benefits of the development. The application therefore should be refused under NPPF paragraphs 11d(i), 213 and 214.

Even if it were concluded that the harm is less than substantial, 'clear and convincing justification' of the harm is still required. Great weight still needs to be given in the planning balance to the conservation of the Roman Site as a nationally important Scheduled Monument of the highest significance. In doing so, considerable importance and weight should still be given to the heritage harm – as is evidenced in the Torrisholme Bowl Barrow appeal decision.

Torrisholme Bowl Barrow Appeal Decision: Ref APP/A2335/W/23/3326750: See Appendix A

Attention is drawn to the June 2024 appeal decision relating to a scheme for 129 residential dwellings in Bare, Morecambe – appeal decision appended. At the appeal the Inspector adjudged that the development would result in 'less than substantial' harm to the setting of the

Torrisholme Bowl Barrow Scheduled Monument but nevertheless continued to dismiss the appeal.

Figure 5: Plan showing development location relative to Torrisholme Bowl Barrow



With regards to that appeal scheme it is important to note that, like EHDC, Lancaster Council had an acute housing land supply shortfall. The Inspector also went on to identify and acknowledge the public benefits of the scheme, which included housing delivery, affordable housing, employment creation, etc.; all of which are similar to the benefits that would derive from the Holybourne development scheme. Notwithstanding, the Inspector concluded that the harm to the significance of the Scheduled Monument would not be outweighed. In those circumstances it was concluded that as there is a clear reason for doing so, the provisions of paragraph 11d(i) of the NPPF directed the refusal of the appeal proposal.

By comparison, the Holybourne planning application proposes works actually within the Scheduled Monument itself as well the housing falling within the immediate setting. The proposed housing here is much closer to, and more impactful upon, the setting of the Scheduled Monument than was the case with the Torrisholme Bowl Barrow appeal scheme. As such, it is entirely reasonable to conclude that the harm is to the significance of the Scheduled Monument at Cuckoo's Corner would be substantial.



The Application Submissions

The application submissions seek to assert that the following measures will act to offset the harm, such that the significance of the monument would be enhanced by the implementation of the development:

- The suspension of ploughing on part of the Scheduled Monument will be a beneficial impact
- Signing and waymarking will increase local knowledge and sense of place
- Increased delineation of the Scheduled Monument will improve legibility.

In response:

- The claim that suspending ploughing on part of the Scheduled Monument offsets harm overlooks a deeper concern: why is ploughing ongoing at the moment on such a sensitive heritage asset? A truly responsible landowner should already be recognising the archaeological and cultural significance and acting to protect it, not degrade it through sustained disturbance. The proposed suspension reads less like a proactive conservation effort and more like belated damage control - an attempt to frame minimal action as meaningful mitigation. In this context, the gesture feels performative. It does not undo past harm, and it does little to inspire confidence in long-term stewardship.
- Signing and waymarking, while informative, would be largely cosmetic enhancements. They may enrich public awareness but do not reverse or prevent physical degradation. Education cannot offset material damage.
- Increased delineation through adjacent development risks reducing the monument to a fenced-off relic, stripped of its spatial narrative. While proximity of development may indeed enhance delineation, it simultaneously destroys and undermines the monument's historic setting and contextual integrity. The Scheduled Monument's value isn't just in its physical boundaries - it's in its relationship to the surrounding landscape, which holds cultural, visual, and interpretive significance.

Conclusion

The harm to the significance of the Roman Site in Holybourne, a Scheduled Monument of national importance, by reason of the proposed development, will be substantial. In this context there is no 'wholly exceptional' justification for the identified harm, as required by the NPPF. The Framework therefore directs refusal of the application.

The Torrisholme Bowl Barrow appeal decision gives a firm indication of the considerable importance and weight that should be given in decision making to the protection of Scheduled Monuments. At that appeal the harm was deemed 'less than substantial' but still the Inspector went on to conclude that the harm to the significance of the nationally important Scheduled Monument would not be outweighed by the public benefits of the development.

Both EHDC and Framework policies are engaged and direct refusal of the application.



APPENDIX A

Torrisholme Bowl Barrow Appeal Decision – Ref APP/A2335/W/23/3326750



The Planning Inspectorate

Appeal Decision

Site visit made on 4 June 2024 **by C Dillon BA (Hons) MRTPI**

an Inspector appointed by the Secretary of State

Decision date: 25 July 2024

Appeal Ref: APP/A2335/W/23/3326750 Land east of Fulwood Drive, Bare, Morecambe, Lancashire LA4 6QD

- The appeal is made under section 78 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended) against a refusal to grant outline planning permission.
 - The appeal is made by Oakmere Homes (Northwest) Ltd against the decision of Lancaster City Council.
 - The application Ref is 21/01341/OUT.
 - The development proposed is described as "outline application for the development of 129 residential dwellings and creation of new access."
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Decision

1. The appeal is dismissed.

Application for costs

2. The appellant has sought an award of costs against Lancaster City Council (the Council). That application is the subject of a separate Decision.

Preliminary Matters

3. The planning application to which this appeal relates was made in outline with all matters, apart from access, reserved for future determination. I have treated the submitted 'Illustrative Development Framework Plan' as such for the purposes of my determination given the scope of the reserved matters before me.



4. I have relied upon the description of development which was revised at the planning application stage to reflect a reduction in the number of dwellings proposed as that is what the Council's decision was based upon.

Main Issue

5. Although the Council has cited 2 reasons for refusal on the decision notice, given the interconnection between the subjects, the main issue is the effect of the appeal proposal on the 'area of Key Urban Landscape', with particular regard to the setting of the 'Torrisholme Bowl Barrow' which is a Scheduled Monument.

Reasons

6. The appeal site is undulating farmland which is located on the edge of the developed residential extent of Torrisholme and Bare. Falling within one of the designated areas of Key Urban Landscape (KUL) of the district, the appeal site is an undeveloped, roughly grassed area. It forms part of a much wider area which is identified through Policy EN5 of the Lancaster District Part One:

Strategic Policies and Land Allocations DPD (the SPLA DPD) and Policy DM46 of the Local Plan for Lancaster District Part Two: Review of the Development Management DPD (DMDPD). These policies recognise a KUL as open space that has historically played an important role in defining the character of the district; is integral to the built form of the district; and provides a setting for important features or heritage assets.

7. A principal aim of this particular KUL designation is to protect the undeveloped east and south parts of the setting of the Torrisholme Bowl Barrow Scheduled Monument (the Barrow), which the National Planning Policy Framework (December 2023) (the Framework) confirms at paragraph 206 is a designated heritage asset of the highest significance.
8. The appeal site is located just beyond the prominent drumlin on which the Barrow is situated. It comprises part of a field called 'Standing Stone'. Dating back to between the late Neolithic and late Bronze Age periods, the Barrow is a funerary monument comprising a flat topped circular mound of earth and small stones. Significantly, despite some disturbance to this monument by a field boundary on its eastern side and an Ordnance Survey triangulation station on its summit, the Barrow survives reasonably well.



9. The Barrow provides important information on the diversity of beliefs and social organisations amongst early prehistoric communities. Furthermore, as the Barrow is not known to have been excavated, it is likely to contain undisturbed archaeological deposits within the mound and upon the old land surface beneath. This means that it has potential to provide new information about the history and construction of the site and the people who used it.
10. The significance of the Barrow is both archaeological and historic, being mainly derived from its aesthetic, evidential, historical and communal values. Crucially, as a scheduled monument, the Barrow is of national importance.
11. By virtue of its geographic location beyond the extent of the Barrow, the appeal proposal would not directly affect the underground or above ground archaeological interests within the extent of the Monument itself. However, as the appeal site falls within the surrounding landscape in which the Barrow is experienced, it forms part of its more immediate setting.
12. The setting of the Barrow has undergone change over time as this important asset and its surroundings have evolved. In particular, the growth of Torrisholme, Bare and Morecambe and the nearby road and rail routes have substantially altered its landscape setting. However, the remaining largely undeveloped extensive rural context to the northeast, east and south east continues to make a positive contribution to understanding, appreciating and experiencing the historic and cultural significance of this important designated heritage asset, including the rationale for its chosen prominent location. The KUL seeks to ensure that this setting endures by safeguarding the open nature of that land, which includes the appeal site.
13. The appeal site is relatively low lying and forms the northern portion of the KUL, where it is narrowest and constrained by existing development and the railway line. The submitted Illustrative Development Framework Plan demonstrates that it would be possible to achieve a layout for the lower density proposed whereby the new dwellings would be well-contained between the existing built extent of the settlement and the railway embankment. The

proposed built form could be positioned within the appeal site so as not to fall any closer to the Barrow than the existing built edge. An undeveloped foreground would be retained, albeit reduced, between the proposed dwellings and the foot of the hill on which this scheduled monument sits.
14. From my site observations and the evidence before me, I have assessed there would be intervisibility between the Barrow and the appeal site. In terms of outward views from the monument itself, the extent of existing housing development would appear as a slightly different edge and the openness of the KUL would be reduced accordingly. From northerly vantage points, views over the appeal site towards the



Barrow would continue to be experienced within a mixed urban and rural context. However, the remaining unfettered nature of this part of the existing foreground setting would be reduced, thus curtailing the extent to which the Barrow could be enjoyed within an open setting. The degree of visible built form, and in particular the new roofscape, would be more pronounced in those inward views.

15. From my site observations the appeal proposal would have a low adverse effect on the KUL overall in terms of its contribution to the character of the adjoining urban area. This is because it would assimilate as an extension to the adjoining built form and would be well-contained between that existing built edge of the settlement and the railway line.
16. The appellant has assessed that the appeal proposal would preserve and enhance the open nature of 'the most important parts' of the KUL further to the south. However, the KUL includes all land which has been assessed as being important in terms of its particular purpose as part of the preparation of the development plan. Policy EN5 of the SPLA DPD and Policy DM46 of the DMDPD make no differential in terms of any variance in the importance of its constituent parts. Rather, these policies require that development proposals preserve the open nature of the area and the character and appearance of its surroundings.
17. The Barrow would continue to be experienced and appreciated as an important cultural feature at the summit of the hill. There is potential at the reserved matters stage to secure a layout which enables improved public views of the Barrow from within the appeal site. The proposed interpretation board would enhance the understanding of the heritage significance of the Barrow and could be secured through a suitably worded planning condition.
18. Nonetheless, it remains that the appeal scheme would cause a further reduction in the open, undeveloped component of the setting of the Barrow. It would also cause a change to the character and use across the appeal site, regardless of the proposed positioning of the developed and landscaped areas.
19. Overall, the appeal proposal would not preserve the open nature of the KUL. In doing so, the proposed land take would weaken the integrity and extent of this remaining undeveloped setting. In turn, there would be a significant reduction in the contribution which the open nature of the appeal site currently makes to the authenticity of how the remaining emotive and evocative links to the past are experienced. It would also impinge on the appreciation and understanding of the rationale for the location of the Barrow; a decision which is reflective of the beliefs and social organisations amongst early prehistoric communities. This would affect the ability to appreciate the significance of the Barrow. From my site observations and appreciation of the significance of this nationally important designated heritage asset, it would have a greater adverse effect on the remaining open setting of the Barrow than the appellant's evidence purports. Consequently, the proposed



change would undermine the heritage related purpose of this particular KUL designation.

20. Overall, the appeal proposal would not preserve the setting of the 'Torrisholme Bowl Barrow' scheduled monument. In doing so, the appeal proposal would harm the aesthetic, evidential and historical values of the monument and its nationally important archaeological and historic significance.
21. In the context of the Framework, in view of its permanence, nature and extent, the harm would be less than substantial. Nonetheless, in line with the Framework, in assessing the impact of the proposed development on the significance of this designated heritage asset, I give great weight to the conservation of the Barrow as a nationally important scheduled monument of the highest significance. In doing so, I attribute considerable importance and weight to the identified less than substantial heritage harm.
22. The Framework recognises that the significance of heritage assets can be harmed or lost through development within their setting and that any such harm should have a clear and convincing justification. The Framework also requires that the less than substantial harm to the Barrow is weighed against the public benefits of the proposal.
23. In terms of public benefits, the appeal proposal would significantly boost the supply of housing in this particular part of the Council's jurisdiction. In view of the acute housing land supply shortfall, this is a substantial public benefit.
24. The appeal scheme provides opportunity for the Council to secure an appropriate housing type, mix and scale at the reserved matters stage. This could significantly improve the current open market housing offer in Morecambe by providing quality new homes for a range of different household groups including families, young people, single people, retired households and older people down-sizing from family homes. This is a significant public benefit.
25. The submitted viability evidence confirms that the proposal could support the provision of 27% of proposed dwellings as affordable units. Although this is slightly below the 30% policy target, the benefit of providing 35 affordable homes within the appeal site is a substantial public benefit.
26. In line with the importance that the Framework gives to economic growth, the creation of employment opportunities during the construction phase and revenue generation thereafter is a significant public benefit.
27. The proposed interpretation board would further reveal the significance of the scheduled monument and further public views of it could be secured from within the site. The proposal would also secure long-term biodiversity net-gain



opportunities and the provision of a multi-purpose area of public open space. Each of these outcomes are moderate public benefits.

28. In weighing the heritage harm to the Barrow against all of these public benefits, the harm to the significance of the scheduled monument would not be outweighed. Consequently, the appeal proposal would not accord with the national policy approach to the historic environment. As there is a clear reason for doing so, the provisions of paragraph 11d(i) of the Framework direct the refusal of the appeal proposal.
29. In overall conclusion to this main issue, the appeal proposal would harm the area of Key Urban Landscape, with particular regard to the setting of the Torrisholme Bowl Barrow which is a scheduled monument of the highest significance.
30. The KUL designation and its supporting policies, Policies EN5 and DM46, do not distinguish between designated and non-designated heritage assets. The appeal scheme would undermine the purpose of the designated KUL given that it would not preserve the open nature of the designated area. Consequently, there would be a clear conflict with both Policy EN5 of the SPLA DPD and Policy DM46 of the DMDPD.
31. In terms of compliance with Policy DM39 of the DMDPD, the proposed interpretation board would better reveal the significance of the Barrow. However, overall the appeal scheme would not enhance the setting of this Scheduled Monument. Nonetheless, given its positive wording, and as the proposal is accompanied by detailed supporting heritage evidence, I find no conflict with Policy DM39. Policy DM42 of the DMDPD requires that developments should conserve or enhance the elements which contribute towards the significance of a Scheduled Monument. As the identified harm has not been clearly justified and outweighed by the public benefits of the proposals there would be conflict with that policy.

Other Matters

32. The Standing Stone field system within which the appeal site is located is recorded in the Local Historic Environment Record. The main parties agree that a suitably worded planning condition would secure a scheme of fieldworks to ensure the identification and recording of any non-designated assets present. From the evidence before me, there is no basis to dispute the common ground reached that subject to such a planning condition, the potential existence of non-designated heritage assets within the site would not represent a constraint to the proposed development so as to conflict with Policy DM41 of the DMDPD.
33. Whether Policy EN3 of the SPLA DPD is of relevance is disputed. This is because the appeal site is shown on Inset 1 of the adopted version 2020 of the Strategic Policies and Land Allocations Map to be bound by Policy EN3 as open countryside; Policy EN5 as part of the KUL; and also within the urban area boundary for Morecambe.



The supporting text of the SPLA DPD, at section 1.5 clearly states that although the Local Plan does not have an urban area boundary policy, an urban area boundary is shown on the policies map and is intended only to be helpful in delineating the land within the district which is not subject to Policy EN3. However, it is also clear that the urban boundary has no adopted policy status. This contradiction and uncertainty could only be remedied through a future Local Plan review. In terms of this appeal, my findings on the main issue would be unchanged irrespective of whether or not the appeal site was intended to be bound by Policy EN3 of the SPLA DPD as the appeal proposal would not preserve the open nature of the KUL.

34. For the purposes of my own determination of this appeal, the most important policies are therefore Policy EN5 of the SPLA DPD and Policies DM39, DM41, DM42 and DM46 of the DMDPD.

35. The Council has confirmed sufficient differentials between the appeal scheme and the other planning application referred to by the appellant. Whether or not

the Council has reached decisions on other sites which run counter to the common stance in respect to the KUL and heritage matters that I have reached in this particular instance does not justify the harm that I have found. Neither does it diminish the resulting conflict with both the development plan for the area and the Framework.

Planning Balance

36. The harm to the open nature of the appeal site that would arise from the proposed encroachment into the KUL would conflict with Policies EN5 and DM46. Furthermore, the appeal proposal would not preserve the setting of the Torrisholme Bowl Barrow, a nationally designated heritage asset of the highest significance. That harm has not been justified in line with the national policy approach to heritage and, as such, the Framework directs refusal of the proposal. Moreover, the absence of such justification presents conflict with Policy DM42 of the DMDPD.
37. Although there is no conflict with Policies DM39 and DM41 and there are no other technical constraints before me, in view of the nature and level of the unjustified harm and the subsequent local policy conflict, I conclude that the appeal proposal conflicts with the development plan taken as a whole. Irrespective of the housing land supply shortfall, the weight to be afforded to the conflict with policies EN5, DM46 and DM42, as most important policies for this appeal, is not reduced given their consistency with the national policy approach to heritage assets.
38. Overall, there are no matters before me, including the acute shortfall in the housing land supply position, which indicate that a decision taken contrary to the development plan would be justified.



Habitat Regulations

39. In view of my findings, it is unnecessary for me to undertake an Appropriate Assessment.

Conclusion

40. For the reasons given above, and having had regard to all matters raised, I conclude that the appeal should be dismissed.

C Dillon

INSPECTOR