

<b>Item No.</b> 6	<b>Classification:</b> Open	<b>Date:</b> 17 March 2010	<b>Meeting Name:</b> Camberwell Community Council
<b>Report title:</b>		<b>Development Control</b>	
<b>Ward(s) or groups affected:</b>		All within [Camberwell Green, South Camberwell and Brunswick Park ] Community Council	
<b>From:</b>		Strategic Director of Regeneration and Neighbourhoods	

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the determination of planning applications, or formal observations and comments, the instigation of enforcement action and the receipt of the reports included in the attached items be considered.
2. That the decisions made on the planning applications be subject to the conditions and/or made for the reasons set out in the attached reports unless otherwise stated.
3. That where reasons for decisions or conditions are not included or not as included in the reports relating to an individual item, they be clearly specified.

## BACKGROUND INFORMATION

- 4 The council's powers to consider planning business are detailed in Article 8 which describes the role and functions of the planning committee and Article 10 which describes the role and functions of community councils. These were agreed by the constitutional meeting of the Council on May 23 2007 and amended on January 30 2008. The matters reserved to the planning committee and community councils Exercising Planning Functions are described in part 3F of the Southwark council constitution 2007/08. These functions were delegated to the planning committee.

## KEY ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION

5. Members are asked to determine the attached applications in respect of site(s) within the borough.
6. Each of the following items is preceded by a map showing the location of the land/property to which the report relates. Following the report, there is a draft decision notice detailing the officer's recommendation indicating approval or refusal. The draft decision notice will detail the reasons for any approval or refusal.

7. Applicants have the right to appeal to the First Secretary of State against a refusal of planning permission and against any condition imposed as part of permission. If the appeal is dealt with by public inquiry then fees may be incurred through employing Counsel to present the Council's case.
8. The sanctioning of enforcement action can also involve costs such as process serving, Court costs and of legal representation.
9. Where either party is felt to have acted unreasonably in an appeal involving a public inquiry or informal hearing the inspector can make an award of costs against the offending party.
10. All legal/Counsel fees and costs as well as awards of costs against the Council are borne by the Regeneration and Neighbourhoods budget.

#### **EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES ON THOSE AFFECTED**

11. Equal opportunities considerations are contained within each item.

#### **SUPPLEMENTARY ADVICE FROM OTHER OFFICERS**

##### **Strategic Director of Legal and Democratic Services**

12. A resolution to grant planning permission shall mean that the Head of Development Control is authorised to grant planning permission. The resolution does not itself constitute the permission and only the formal document authorised by the Committee and issued under the signature of the Head of Development Control shall constitute a planning permission. Any additional conditions required by the Committee will be recorded in the Minutes and the final planning permission issued will reflect the requirements of the Community Council.
13. A resolution to grant planning permission subject to legal agreement shall mean that the Head of Development Control is authorised to issue a planning permission subject to the applicant and any other necessary party entering into a written agreement in a form of words prepared by the Strategic Director of Legal and Democratic Services, and which is satisfactory to the Head of Development Control. Developers meet the Council's legal costs of such agreements. Such an agreement shall be entered into under section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 or under another appropriate enactment as shall be determined by the Strategic Director of Legal and Democratic Services. The planning permission will not be issued unless such an agreement is completed.

14. Section 70 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 as amended requires the Council to have regard to the provisions of the development plan, so far as material to the application, and to any other material considerations when dealing with applications for planning permission. Section 38(6) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 provides that where, in making any determination under the planning Acts, regard is to be had to the development plan and the determination shall be made in accordance with the plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise.
15. The development plan is currently the Southwark Plan (UDP) 2007 adopted by the council in July 2007 and the London Plan (consolidated with alterations since 2004) published in February 2008. The enlarged definition of “development plan” arises from s38(2) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. Where there is any conflict with any policy contained in the development plan, the conflict must be resolved in favour of the policy which is contained in the last document to be adopted, approved or published, as the case may be (s38(5) Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004).
16. Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 introduced the concept of planning obligations. Planning obligations may take the form of planning agreements or unilateral undertakings and may be entered into by any person who has an interest in land in the area of a local planning authority. Planning obligations may only:
  1. restrict the development or use of the land;
  2. require operations or activities to be carried out in, on, under or over the land;
  3. require the land to be used in any specified way; or
  4. require payments to be made to the local planning authority on a specified date or dates or periodically.

Planning obligations are enforceable by the planning authority against the person who gives the original obligation and/or their successor/s.

17. Government policy on planning obligations is contained in the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister Circular 05/2005. Provisions of legal agreements must fairly and reasonably relate to the provisions of the development plan and to planning considerations affecting the land. The obligations must also be such as a reasonable planning authority, duly appreciating its statutory duties, can properly impose, i.e. it must not be so unreasonable that no reasonable authority could have imposed it. Before resolving to grant planning permission subject to a legal agreement Members should therefore satisfy themselves that the subject matter of the proposed agreement will meet these tests.

**BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS**

Background Papers	Held At	Contact
Council Assembly Agenda May 23 2007 and Council Assembly Agenda January 30 2008	Constitutional Support Services, 160 Tooley Street	[Sally Masson 020 7525 7224
Each application has a separate planning case file	Council Offices 160 Tooley Street	The named case Officer as listed or Gary Rice 020 7525 5447

## APPENDIX 1

### Audit Trail

<b><u>Lead Officer</u></b>	Deborah Collins, Strategic Director of Communities, Law & Governance	
<b>Report Author</b>	Principal Planning Lawyer Constitutional Support Officer	
<b>Version</b>	Final	
<b>Dated</b>	2010	
<b>Key Decision</b>	No	
<b>CONSULTATION WITH OTHER OFFICERS / DIRECTORATES / EXECUTIVE MEMBER</b>		
<b>Officer Title</b>	<b>Comments Sought</b>	<b>Comments included</b>
Strategic Director of Legal and Democratic Services	Yes	Yes
Strategic Director of Regeneration and Neighbourhoods	No	No
Head of Development Control	No	No