South Tyneside Council

NOTICE OF GRANT OF PLANNING PERMISSION

Town and Country Planning Act 1990
Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2015

Contact Name and Address:
K Finnon
313 Sunderland Road
South Shields
NE34 8PT

Application No: ST/1068/21/HFUL
Date of Issue: 21/12/2021

In pursuance of their powers under the above mentioned Acts, South Tyneside Council as Local Planning Authority hereby **GRANT** planning permission for the following:

Proposal: Demolition of existing detached garage and construction of new detached garage.
Location: 2 Armstrong Avenue, South Shields, NE34 6NW

SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING CONDITION(S) AND REASON(S):

1 The development to which this permission relates must be commenced not later than 3 years from the date of this permission.

As required by Section 91 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 and to ensure that the development is carried out within a reasonable time.

2 The development shall be carried out in accordance with the approved plans as detailed below:

- Proposed Plan and Elevations (Drg No. DRWG2) received 26/10/2021
- Existing and Proposed Site Layout Plans (Drg No. DRWG3) received 26/10/2021

Any minor material changes to the approved plans will require a formal planning application under S73 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 to vary this condition and substitute alternative plans.

In order to provide a procedure to seek approval of proposed minor material change which is not substantially different from that which has been approved.

3 The external surfaces of the development hereby permitted shall be as stated on the planning application form for planning application ST/1068/21/HFUL received 26/10/2021. Unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority pursuant to this condition.

To ensure a satisfactory standard of development and in the interests of visual amenity in accordance with South Tyneside LDF Development Management Policy DM1.

NOTES TO APPLICANT:

1 In dealing with this application the Council has implemented the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework to seek to approve applications for sustainable development where possible.

2 UNIQUE NOTE TO APPLICANT

Your attention is drawn to the Party Wall Etc. Act 1996, which provides a framework for preventing and resolving disputes in relation to party walls, boundary walls and excavations near neighbouring buildings.

A building owner proposing to start work covered by the Act must give adjoining owners notice of their intentions in the way set down in the Act. Adjoining owners can agree or disagree with what is proposed. Where they disagree, the Act provides a mechanism for resolving disputes.

The Act is separate from obtaining planning permission or building regulations approval and you can find out more about it at:
https://www.gov.uk/party-wall-etc-act-1996-guidance

3 ALL HOUSEHOLDER DEVELOPMENTS IN COAL MINING DEVELOPMENT REFERRAL AREAS

The proposed development lies within an area that has been defined by the Coal Authority as containing potential hazards arising from former coal mining activity at the surface or shallow depth. These hazards can include: mine entries (shafts and adits); shallow coal workings; geological features (fissures and break lines); mine gas and former surface mining sites. Although such hazards are seldom readily visible, they can often be present and problems can occur in the future, particularly as a result of new development taking place.

It is recommended that information outlining how former mining activities may affect the proposed development, along with any mitigation measures required (for example the need for gas protection measures within the foundations), is submitted alongside any subsequent application for Building Regulations approval (if relevant).

Any form of development over or within the influencing distance of a mine entry can be dangerous and raises significant land stability and public safety risks. As a general precautionary principle, the Coal Authority considers that the building over or within the influencing distance of a mine entry should be avoided. In exceptional circumstance where this is unavoidable, expert advice must be sought to ensure that a suitable engineering design which takes into account all the relevant safety and environmental risk factors, including mine gas and mine-water. Your attention is drawn to the Coal Authority Policy in relation to new development and mine entries available at:
www.gov.uk/government/publications/building-on-or-within-the-influencing-distance-of-mine-entries

Any intrusive activities which disturb or enter any coal seams, coal mine workings or coal mine entries (shafts and adits) requires a Coal Authority Permit. Such activities could include site investigation boreholes, excavations for foundations, piling activities, other ground works and any subsequent treatment of coal mine workings and coal mine entries for ground stability purposes. Failure to obtain a Coal Authority Permit for such activities is trespass, with the potential for court action.

If any coal mining features are unexpectedly encountered during development, this should be reported immediately to the Coal Authority on 0345 762 6848. Further information is available on the Coal Authority website at:
www.gov.uk/government/organisations/the-coal-authority

4 NOTE TO APPLICANT

All British bats are protected by both UK and European legislation. This legal protection extends to any place that a bat uses for shelter or protection whether bats are present or not. Should a bat or signs of bats be discovered at any stage during the works, work must stop immediately and advice sought from Natural England. Failure to do this may result in an offence being committed, regardless of planning consent, and could lead to prosecution.

Natural England Bat Advice Line: 0345 1300 228

The NPPF states that planning decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity. In order to minimise any impact on this wildlife a Swift Brick (an example of which can be found here: https://www.nhbs.com/manthorpe-swift-brick) can be integrated in the build itself following the below criteria:
- Under the eaves on the northern aspect
- A clear flight line must be available to the nest

5 NOTE TO APPLICANT

Under UK legislation it is an offence to intentionally or recklessly disturb, damage or destroy an active birds nest. An active nest is one which is in the process of being built or contains eggs / chicks. Activities which may affect nesting birds must be organised and timed to avoid the bird breeding season which is March to August inclusive. Failure to do so may result in an offence being committed, regardless of planning consent, and could lead to prosecution under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

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L Sloan

Louise Sloan
Senior Development Services Manager

Your attention is drawn to the attached schedule of notes which form part of this notice

NOTES

1 This certificate is issued under the Town and Country Planning Acts, Regulations and Orders and does not constitute a permission, approval, or consent for any other purpose. Applications should be made for any other permission, approval or consent required from South Tyneside Council (including Building Regulations approval, or approval of South Tyneside Council as ground landlord where appropriate) which may be necessary in connection with the proposed development, or anything incidental thereto, or the use to be made of the premises which form the subject of such development.

2 You may also require permissions, approvals or consents under other legislation, or from bodies other than South Tyneside Council. This could include works affecting a public sewer, gas main, or electricity line, works within the adopted highway, works affecting a public right of way, property covenants, legislation relating to disabled persons, land drainage consent, waste management consent, scheduled monument consent or works affecting protected habitats or species.

3 Any non-material change to the approved plan(s) that form part of this permission would require the submission of an application for a non-material change under section 96A of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. Whether changes to a proposed development are considered non-material is a matter for Planning Authority discretion.

4 The approved development should be implemented in strict compliance with all of the planning conditions, and in particular any which require details to be approved prior to the commencement of the development. Failure to do so may result in any commencement of development being unauthorised, which could be liable to enforcement action.

5 If you wish to change, or not comply with, any of the planning conditions attached to the permission, then you will need to submit a new application for planning permission under section 73 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. This does not affect your statutory rights of appeal against any of the planning conditions. This includes if you wish to not comply with a condition attached to a permission which details the approved plan(s), so as to make a minor material change to the approved plan(s). A minor material change is defined as one whose scale and nature results in a development that is not substantially different from that which has been approved.

APPEALS TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE

6 **Only the applicant possesses the right of appeal**

If you are aggrieved by the decision of your local planning authority to refuse permission for the proposed development or to grant it subject to conditions, then you can appeal to the Secretary of State under section 78 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.

If this is a decision to refuse planning permission for a householder application and if you want to appeal against your local planning authority's decision then you must do so within 12 weeks of the date of this notice unless:

- If this is a decision on a planning application relating to the same or substantially the same land and development as is already the subject of an

enforcement notice [reference no. if applicable], if you want to appeal against your local planning authority's decision on your application, then you must do so within 28 days of the date of this notice; or

- If an enforcement notice is served relating to the same or substantially the same land and development as in your application and if you want to appeal against your local planning authority's decision on your application, then you must do so within 28 days of the date of service of the enforcement notice, or within 12 weeks of the date of this notice, whichever period expires earlier.

Appeals must be made using a form which you can get from the Secretary of State at Temple Quay House, 2 The Square, Temple Quay, Bristol BS1 6PN (Tel: 0303 444 5000) or online at https://acp.planninginspectorate.gov.uk

The Secretary of State can allow a longer period for giving notice of an appeal but will not normally be prepared to use this power unless there are special circumstances which excuse the delay in giving notice of appeal.

The Secretary of State need not consider an appeal if it seems to the Secretary of State that the local planning authority could not have granted planning permission for the proposed development or could not have granted it without the conditions they imposed, having regard to the statutory requirements, to the provisions of any development order and to any directions given under a development order.

PURCHASE NOTICES

7 If permission to develop land is granted subject to conditions, whether by South Tyneside Council as local planning authority or by the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government, the owner may claim that he can neither put the land to a reasonably beneficial use in its existing state nor render the land capable of 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, requiring 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.