

APPENDIX 1



ENFORCEMENT POLICY STATEMENT for

Eastbourne Borough Council &
Lewes District Council

June 2021

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1. Introduction

- 1.1 This policy sets out a joint policy approach. However, formal enforcement action can only be taken by an individual council against a breach of planning control within their administrative area and for the avoidance of doubt references to 'Council' in this policy statement means either EBC or LDC as appropriate.
- 1.2 The planning system seeks to regulate the development and use of land in the public interest. The effective and proper enforcement of planning control is essential to protect the local environment and the interests of residents, visitors and businesses of the District and Borough from the harmful effects of unauthorised development. It is also important for public acceptance of the planning system that unauthorised development is kept under control.
- 1.3 This document sets out Eastbourne Borough Council (EBC) and Lewes District Council (LDC) and policy for the enforcement of planning control within their administrative areas. Effective operation of this policy will support both the Council priorities in the Council Plan and Departmental Service Plan to protect and enhance the quality of the local environment.
- 1.4 The South Downs National Park (SDNP) was designated in April 2010 and affects about half of Lewes District Council area. As from 1 April 2011 the South Downs National Park Authority (SDNPA) assumed the responsibility of Planning Authority for the designated area. The SDNPA has decided that a wide range of planning services, including enforcement, should be provided by Lewes District Council for that part of the district within the National Park. There is an agreed delegation and liaison procedure with the SDNPA dependent upon the significance of the case.
- 1.5 The SDNP have an enforcement guide which can be found using the link below.

<https://www.southdowns.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/SDNPA-Enforcement-Guide-Amended-Sep-2018.pdf>

2. Council Vision for Enforcement

- 2.1 The Council will seek to control unauthorised development, works and operations and ensure effective compliance with planning permissions, Listed Buildings and other relevant consents and regulations through an approach to enforcement that is fair,

proportionate, targeted, timely, consistent and clear, and in the interests of protecting the environment, local amenity and the community.

- 2.2 It is the developer's responsibility to ensure that the appropriate consent is applied for and that any development takes place in accordance with the decision, including any conditions or legal agreements. However, on occasions, unauthorised development does take place.
- 2.3 The Council have a duty to investigate alleged breaches of planning control and has powers to remedy proven breaches by statutory and other means. Breaches of planning control are viewed very seriously and it is our policy to exercise these powers appropriately and rigorously so that development takes place in accordance with the appropriate legislation, or with the conditions and limitations imposed on any planning permission.
- 2.4 The integrity of the development control process depends on the Council readiness to take effective enforcement action when it is essential. Public acceptance of the development control process is quickly undermined if unauthorised development, which is unacceptable on planning merits, is allowed to proceed without any apparent attempt by the Council to intervene before serious harm to amenity results from it.
- 2.5 The Council will therefore act positively and swiftly in tackling breaches of planning control in accordance with the considerations and process described in Section 6 of this Enforcement Policy Statement.
- 2.6 The purpose of this policy document is to ensure that Councillors and officers, external agencies and the public are aware of the Council proactive approach to its planning enforcement responsibilities.
- 2.7 Eastbourne Borough Council (EBC) and Lewes District Council (LDC) are always trying to improve the service we provide. Please contact us if you would like to make comments or suggestions about how we can improve our planning enforcement service.
- 2.8 The Council are keen to assist and support key partners regarding joined-up enforcement. Co-operation is an integral part of the approach to enforcement and these working relationships will continue to be developed in the future to make the most effective use of available resources throughout the Council.

Openness

- 3.1 The planning enforcement service will:

- Review performance regularly and publish results. The success of policies will be monitored, and a report presented to the Planning Committee on a quarterly basis to show the results of enforcement investigations, actions, and outcomes.
- The enforcement policy will be subject to review at least every three years, but the policy will be reviewed on a more regular basis if circumstances dictate.
- Always provide information and advice to individuals and organisations to remain transparent.
- Keep all interested parties informed as to the progress with any investigation.
- Where formal action is necessary, make it clear as to why the Local Planning Authority intends to take, or has taken, enforcement action. Conversely, where it is decided that it is not expedient to take enforcement action any complainants will be informed of the reasons for this decision.
- Publish copies of all enforcement notices, stop notices, breach of condition notices and planning enforcement orders issued and served on the respective [Planning Enforcement Register](#) which can be found at [Lewes and Eastbourne Council website \(lewes-eastbourne.gov.uk\)](#)

3.2 Each individual matter will be considered on its merits. There will be a consistent approach to enforcement action in similar circumstances.

3.3 Where immediate action is considered necessary, an explanation of the reasons will be given at the time and confirmed in writing together with a timescale for implementation.

3.4 Where formal action is taken by the Council issuing a statutory enforcement notice, all parties served with a copy of the notice will be informed of the appeal procedure and advised in writing of the consequences of non-compliance with such a notice.

3.5 The Council will consider prosecuting individuals or organisations who do not comply with any formal notice served on them and, in exceptional cases, will take direct action to remedy a breach of planning control, where this is necessary having regard to the degree of harm and public safety.

3. General Approach to Enforcement

- 4.1 The integrity of the development control process depends on the Council readiness to take enforcement action when it is required to do so. Parliament has given local planning authorities the primary responsibility for taking whatever enforcement action is necessary within their area and the Council will always exercise their planning enforcement powers rigorously when it is considered expedient to do so.
- 4.2 In considering enforcement, the Council will have regard to:
- Whether the breach of planning control unacceptably harms public amenity, or the existing use of the land and buildings merits protection in the public interest.
 - Ensuring any enforcement action is commensurate with the breach of planning control to which it relates. Enforcement action will not normally be taken to remedy trivial or technical breaches of planning control which are considered to cause no harm to amenity.
 - Ensuring that, if initial attempts to persuade an owner or occupier of a site to voluntarily remedy the harmful effects of unauthorised development or an unauthorised use fail, enforcement action may be required to make the development acceptable on planning grounds, or to compel it to cease.
 - Statutory time limits for taking enforcement action.
 - Relevant planning policies and other material considerations, including where appropriate, the individual circumstances of the person, business, or other organisation in breach of planning control.
- 4.3 The identity of persons reporting suspected breaches of planning control will be treated as **confidential** unless the complainant authorises otherwise, or the complainant is required to give evidence at a public hearing, inquiry, or court case. The Council will **not accept anonymous** complaints relating to a suspected breach of planning control and will require the full address or site description and location to investigate any suspected breaches of planning control.
- 4.4 The right to privacy under the Human Rights Act 1998 enhances and strengthens the Council policy on the protection of complainants. The more recent implementation of the Freedom of Information Act 2000 does not apply in these circumstances and the identity of

complainants will not be revealed to third parties unless any of the circumstances above apply.

- 4.5 However, where success of an appeal or prosecution is dependent on evidence being provided by the person who reported the breach of planning control, the Council will discuss with the complainant whether they are willing to relinquish their confidentiality and provide the required evidence before proceeding with formal action or a prosecution.
- 4.6 When the development has become 'established' the Council should make known the provisions for the application of a Certificate of Lawfulness. (Section 192 of the Town & Country Planning Act 1990 as amended by Section 10 of the Planning & Compensation Act 1991).

4. Type and Incidence of Enforcement Problems

Responding to Complaints (Reactive)

- 5.1 Both Council typically receive between 400 and 500 planning enforcement complaints annually. Many of these are dealt with within a relevantly short period of time, as there is either no breach of planning control taking place, or the enquiry relates to minor technical breaches of planning control that can be resolved without formal action. Others lead to formal enforcement action being taken to resolve the breach.
- 5.2 A variety of breaches occur throughout both the Council areas from unauthorised development, non-compliance with planning conditions and unauthorised changes of use, to unlawful advertisements, works to listed building and to protected trees.

Taking the Initiative (Proactive)

- 5.3 There are several areas where the Council instigate positive action to remedy breaches of planning control, or to remedy harm to the environment. These include:
- Development carried out without the necessary planning permission, listed building consent, conservation area consent, scheduled ancient monument consent, or other consents necessary under planning legislation.
 - Action under Section 215 of the Town & Country Planning Act 1990 to remedy the environment harm caused by unsightly land and or buildings.

- Monitoring of planning conditions to ensure that development is carried out in accordance with the approval issued.
- Action against unlawful advertisements situated around the council areas.
- Action against any unauthorised felling, or other works, to protected trees.

5. Investigation of Suspected Breaches of Planning Control

Service Standards

- 6.1 Reports of suspected breaches of planning control will be acknowledged within three working days of receipt.

Acknowledgements will be provided by letter or email.

The acknowledgment will provide the name of the officer investigating the matter and details of how they can be contacted.

To avoid the unnecessary use of resources, anonymous reports of suspected breaches of planning control will not normally be pursued unless evidence suggests that a breach of planning control has occurred or it is obvious that the breach is causing serious harm to the environment or the amenities of residents.

A list of enforcement complaints received will be distributed to Councillors on a regular basis.

Recording Alleged Breaches of Planning Control

- 6.2 Where a breach of planning control is suspected, this should be reported in writing see Section 10 on how to do this.

We will:

- ✓ Give all complaints a reference number and inform the complainant of name and contact details of the case officer.
- ✓ It is important for the Council to receive as much information as possible regarding the alleged breach to enable the investigating officer to investigate fully.
- ✓ Allocate each complaint a priority code according to the assessed level of harm.

- ✓ Investigate all complaints made in writing. Anonymous complaints and letters will not normally be dealt with, although this is at the discretion of the Enforcement team.
- ✓ Complaints lodged with either of the Council will be handled in confidence.
- ✓ Where possible, acknowledge all complaints within three working days.
- ✓ Aim to inform complainants of progress in writing or by telephone within 15 working days of the alleged breach being reported. Complainants will be updated as appropriate and informed of the proposed action, within 10 working days of a decision on the case being made.
- ✓ Aim to keep all parties informed of progress where complex investigations are becoming protracted.

Priorities

- 6.3 To ensure that our resources are used and targeted effectively, we will allocate each case a code according to the alleged or potential level of harm caused and the urgency of the case.

The following priority coding system will be used:

Level 1

- Demolition or alterations to a Listed Building
- Demolition in a Conservation Area that is causing immediate and irreparable harm.
- Works to trees subject to a Tree Preservation Order or within a Conservation Area
- Development that is causing serious harm or danger to the public, such as affecting traffic safety
- Unauthorised works affecting protected sites such as Sites of Special Scientific Interest, National and Local Nature Reserves, sites of archaeological interest etc.
- Unauthorised development that has gone undetected and the statutory time limit for taking enforcement action is imminent.

Level 2

- Development/uses that cause serious harm to the amenities of neighbours or to the character and appearance of an area or are otherwise contrary to significant policies in the Development Plan.
- Advertisements causing serious harm to amenity or public safety.
- Disrepair of a Listed Building
- Unsightly buildings or untidy land that is causing serious harm to the amenity of neighbours.

Level 3

- Other advertisements
- Businesses being operated from home, except where they cause serious harm to the amenity of neighbours.
- Minor works i.e. gates, walls, fences, domestic outbuildings, and satellite dishes
- Untidy land and/or buildings

6.4 In most cases, a site visit will be required to establish whether a breach of planning control has occurred. The initial site visit will be conducted within the following timescales:

- Level 1 cases – within one working day
- Level 2 cases – within ten working days
- Level 3 cases – within fifteen working days

6.5 On completion of the initial site visit, the findings will be assessed, and a view taken as to how the investigation will proceed.

6.6 The code given to a case only reflects our initial assessment. Once investigations commence, it may be found that the harm caused is greater or less than originally anticipated. The initial coding is therefore undertaken without prejudice to any subsequent enforcement action.

6.7 All level 1 & 2 cases that fall within the South Downs National Park (SDNPA) will involve close liaison with the SDNPA. Consultation with the SDNPA on level 3 cases will be discretionary.

Where no further action is proposed:

6.8 When it is proposed to take no further action, either because no breach has occurred, a minor or insignificant breach has occurred, or there is insufficient evidence to pursue the matter, the person reporting the suspected breach of control will be notified preferably in writing within 15 working days of the initial site visit that no further

action will be taken by the Council and an explanation provided of the reason(s).

Where further investigation is required:

- 6.9 Where it is not possible to determine from the initial site visit whether or not a breach of planning control has occurred, the person reporting the suspected breach of control will be notified either verbally or in writing within 15 working days of the initial site visit that further investigation is required. Further investigation may involve additional site visits, documentary research, seeking advice from other services or agencies, seeking information from the person reporting the suspected breach of control, or the owner or other person responsible for the land or building.
- 6.10 In some cases, the Council may request the person reporting the suspected breach of planning control to assist with the investigation by providing a written log detailing the dates, times, duration, and nature of the suspected breach. If the person reporting the suspected breach of planning control is unwilling to assist, they will be advised that this may hinder the Council investigation, due to the difficulty of gathering sufficient evidence.
- 6.11 Where it appears to the Council that a breach of planning control may have occurred, it will consider serving a Planning Contravention Notice to obtain information relating to the suspected breach.
- 6.12 In cases where further investigation is required, the person reporting the suspected breach of planning control will be notified either verbally or in writing within 15 working days of the Council determining whether or not a breach of planning control has occurred, and if so, what course of action the Council intend to take.

Where a breach of planning control is established:

- 6.13 Where a breach of control is established, the person reporting the suspected breach will be notified which course of action the Council intend to take to secure regularisation of the breach of planning control. In most instances this will involve one of the three following options:
- Attempt to negotiate a solution.
 - Inform the developer that there has been a breach and that retrospective planning consent is required which does not imply that consent will be granted, and the development regularised.
 - Consider formal enforcement action.

7. Consideration of Enforcement Action

- 7.1 Where it is established that a breach of planning control has occurred, the Council will determine whether to take formal enforcement action and the nature of such action. In determining this, the Council will have regard to the level of harm resulting from the breach. In assessing the level of harm, the Council will have regard to current planning policies, and other material considerations.

Negotiating a solution:

- 7.2 Where a breach of planning control has occurred, the Council will normally try to negotiate a solution to regularise the breach of planning control without recourse to formal enforcement action. Such negotiations may involve the reduction or cessation of an unauthorised use or activity, or the modification or removal of the unauthorised operational development. However, these negotiations will not be allowed to hamper or delay the consideration of enforcement action where the breach of control causes serious harm to amenity. Where the Council are unable to negotiate an acceptable solution within a reasonable timescale, or it is clear at the outset that the breach is not capable of being remedied through negotiation, the Council will proceed with formal enforcement action where it is expedient to do so.

Retrospective application for planning permission:

- 7.3 Where a breach of planning control has occurred, but no harm is being caused, or any harm caused might be removed or alleviated by the imposition of conditions on a planning permission, the person(s) responsible will be invited to submit a retrospective planning application within a specified timescale. In such circumstances it will be made clear that the invitation to submit a retrospective application is made without prejudice to any final decision the Council may take in the matter. If such an application is not submitted, the Council will consider whether it is expedient to take formal enforcement action.

6. Powers available to the Local Planning Authority

- 8.1 Where it has been established that a breach of planning control has occurred, the Council will consider using its statutory powers to take action to remedy the breach. The use of these powers is discretionary, but they will always be used when it is considered expedient to do so.

- 8.2 The decision to take enforcement action or commence prosecution will be taken in accordance with the delegation arrangement detailed in the Council Constitution and will be fully documented on the case file, prior to any decision being made by an authorised officer. All such decisions to take formal action shall only be taken by the Council after authority has been given by the Council Planning Applications Committee, or the Head of Planning or other Senior Officers of Planning Services in accordance with the Council Scheme of Delegation.

Requisition for Information Notices:

- 8.3 Under Section 16 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976, the Council can require the receipt of a requisition for information notice to supply in writing details of their interest in the property. A reply must be supplied within 14 days. A person who fails to comply with the requirements of a notice, or makes a false statement in a reply, is guilty of an offence punishable by a fine of up to £5,000.
- 8.4 Under Section 330 of the Town & Country Planning Act 1990, the Council can require the recipient to state in writing the nature of their interest in a property and to state in writing the name and address of any other person known to them as having an interest in the property, as a freeholder, mortgagee, lessee or otherwise. Failure to return the form, or to provide a misstatement, is an offence punishable of up to £1,000.

Planning Contravention Notice (PCN):

- 8.5 A PCN can be served on the owner or occupier of the land in question or a person who is carrying out operations in, on, over or under the land or is using it for any purpose. The PCN will require the recipient to provide the information requested within 21 days relating to the breach of planning control alleged. Failure to comply with any aspect of the PCN is an offence for which the recipient can be prosecuted with the maximum fine being £1,000. To knowingly provide false information on a PCN can result in a fine of up to £5,000.

Police & Criminal Evidence (PACE) Act 1984:

- 8.6 A PACE interview may or may not be appropriate. This depends on the evidence already gathered by the Enforcement Officer. Occasionally in serious cases where an offence may have been committed, it may be necessary to conduct an interview under caution, as required by the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984.

Breach of Condition Notice (BCN):

- 8.7 In cases of a breach of planning conditions it may be appropriate to serve a Breach of Condition Notice (BCN). Consideration should be given to the type of condition and the steps required remedying the breach. Once issued and served the Notice does not take effect for 28 days although there is no appeal against a BCN. The failure to comply with the notice is dealt with by a prosecution in the Magistrates Court. The maximum fine is £2,500. This may not be a sufficient deterrent in the more serious cases. The BCN is ideal for matters where the steps to be taken are relatively straightforward and can be readily achieved.
- 8.8 Where the breach of planning control relates to non-compliance with a condition on a planning permission, or a limitation on a deemed permission has been exceeded, the Council will consider the expediency of serving a BCN.
- 8.9 The Breach of Condition Notice will specify the steps required to comply with the condition(s) or limitation(s), the date that it takes effect and the time for compliance.

Enforcement Notice:

- 8.10 The Council will consider the service of an Enforcement Notice where unauthorised operations or development, or changes of use, have taken place and it is considered appropriate to do so. Where a breach of planning control exists and any harm caused would be removed or alleviated by the impositions of conditions on a planning permission, but the invitation to submit a retrospective planning application or rectify the breach voluntarily has been declined, the Council will consider the appropriateness of serving an Enforcement Notice.

Listed Building Enforcement Notice:

- 8.11 If the breach of planning control relates to a Listed Building, or unauthorised demolition within a Conservation Area, the Council will consider the expediency of serving a Listed Building Enforcement Notice or a Conservation Area Enforcement Notice and where appropriate, commencing a prosecution in the courts.
- 8.12 The Enforcement Notice will specify the reason(s) for its service, the steps required to remedy the breach, the date that it takes effect and the time for compliance.
- 8.13 Service of an Enforcement Notice will be made on any person with an interest on the land. The Notice will come into effect after a minimum period of 28 days. There is a mechanism for an appeal against the

Notice. Once the Planning Inspectorate holds an appeal valid, the Enforcement Notice has no effect until the appeal has been heard and a decision published.

Stop Notice:

- 8.14 Where a breach of planning control is causing very serious harm to public amenity and the environment, and this harm could not be removed or alleviated by the imposition of conditions on a planning permission, the Council will consider the expediency of serving a Stop Notice (at the same time or after the service of an Enforcement Notice) in cases where urgent action is necessary to bring about a cessation of a relevant activity before the expiry period for compliance with the related Enforcement Notice.
- 8.15 The Stop Notice will refer to the Enforcement Notice to which it relates specify the activity or activities that are required to cease and the date that it takes effect. Failure to comply with the notices is a triable either way offence and carries an unlimited fine.

Temporary Stop Notice:

- 8.16 A Temporary Stop Notice can also be served; however, this can be served without the service of an Enforcement Notice and becomes effective immediately and will stay in effect for 28 days.

Section 215 Notice:

- 8.17 In cases where the amenity of an area is adversely affected by the condition of land or buildings, the Council will consider serving a Notice under Section 215 of the Town & Country Planning Act 1990. The failure to comply with the notice can be dealt with by a prosecution in the Magistrates Court. The maximum fine is £2,500.
- 8.18 The Notice will specify the steps required to be taken to remedy the condition of the land or buildings, the time within which the steps must be taken and the date that it takes effect. The Council will firstly write to the owner of the land or building requesting improvements to be made before considering the service of a formal notice.

Prosecution:

- 8.19 The Council will consider commencing a prosecution in the Courts against any person who has failed to comply with the requirement(s) of any of the following Notices where the date for compliance has passed and the requirements have not been complied with.
- Enforcement Notice
 - Listed Building Enforcement Notice
 - Conservation Area Enforcement Notice

- Breach of Condition Notice
- Section 215 Notice
- Stop Notice
- Temporary Stop Notice

8.20 The Council will also consider commencing a prosecution in the Courts where:

- Unauthorised works have been carried out to trees subject to a Tree Preservation Order, or in a designated Conservation Area.
- An advertisement is being displayed without the necessary consent and the Council request to remove it within a specified timescale has been declined or ignored.
- Unauthorised works have been carried out to a Listed Building.
- Unauthorised demolition has been carried out in a Conservation Area.
- The recipient of a Planning Contravention Notice has failed to provide a response within the prescribed time or has supplied false or misleading information.

8.21 Before commencing any legal proceedings, the Council must be satisfied that there is sufficient evidence to offer a realistic prospect of conviction and that the legal proceedings are in the public interest.

Injunction:

8.22 Where an Enforcement Notice has not been complied with and a prosecution is not considered expedient or previous prosecution(s) have failed to remedy the breach of planning control, the Council will consider applying to the Court for an injunction. Such action will only normally be considered if the breach is particularly serious and is causing, or likely to cause, exceptional harm.

Direct Action:

8.23 Where any steps required by an Enforcement Notice or S215 Notice have not been taken within the compliance period (other than the discontinuance of the use of land), the Council will consider whether it is expedient to exercise its power under Section 178 of the Town & Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended) to:-

- a) Enter the land and take the steps to remedy the harm: and
- b) Recover from the person who is then the owner of the land any expenses reasonably incurred by them doing so.
- c) A charge against the land will be imposed where direct works are undertaken, and the expenses are not recovered.

Monitoring of Conditions:

- 8.24 The Council actively monitors conditions to ensure that development is carried out in accordance with a planning permission. Failure to comply with a planning condition will be viewed seriously and appropriate action taken in accordance with the powers outlined above.

Trees & Landscape:

- 8.25 When alleged cases of unauthorised works on a protected tree(s) come to the attention of the Council, an initial investigation will be carried out as soon as reasonably practicable. The initial investigation will consist of a check to establish whether the tree is protected, whether any consent for the works has been granted, and, where appropriate conduct a site visit. In certain circumstances the Council can invoke a right of entry to enter private land to carry out such investigations where appropriate.

High Hedges:

- 8.26 From the 1 June 2005 Local Authorities have the power, under Part 8 of the Anti Social Behaviour Act 2003, to adjudicate on disputes over high hedges subject to various legal tests being met which include the requirement for occupiers to take all reasonable steps to resolve matters by negotiation before making a complaint to the Council. In cases where the Council finds in favour of the complainant the Council will ensure, through enforcement action if necessary, that any specified schedule of remedial works is carried out.

Common Land in Lewes District:

- 8.28 When alleged cases of unauthorised works have been undertaken on Common Land comes to the attention of Lewes District Council, an initial investigation will be carried out as soon as reasonably practicable. This will likely involve a site visit to assess the situation. Efforts will be made to contact the person(s) alleged to be carrying out the works to try and establish the reasons and objectives for the works. Action will only be considered where there is a clear breach of the Commons Act 2006 and where applicable the Lewes District Council Scheme of Regulation made under section 1 of the Commons Act 1899 and Lewes District Council byelaw dated 28 May 1997. The Council (LDC) can undertake enforcement action where it is appropriate or necessary to do so.

Community Infrastructure Levy Enforcement Procedures:

- 8.29 To ensure that the CIL collection process runs smoothly, collecting authorities have been given a stringent set of enforcement powers, including surcharges for failing to submit CIL notices prior to commencement. The CIL regulations also allow collecting authorities to penalise late or non-payment of CIL charges, including applying interest on late CIL payments and imposing surcharges where payments are not received in full when due.

Persistent failure to pay CIL charges due may result in the council serving a CIL stop notice prohibiting further development on the site, and taking action to recover the debt due, including seizing assets.

The consequences of failing to follow the CIL collection and payment procedures are set out on our website's CIL Section. Guidance on the Community Infrastructure Levy, including the collection and enforcement process, can be found on the Planning Practice Guidance website: Government's Online Planning Practice Guidance.

7. The Council Policies for Enforcing Planning Control

POLICY EN1: General enforcement policy 1

The Council recognise the importance of establishing effective controls over unauthorised development, to assist in the preservation and enhancement of the qualities of both the built and natural environment, and to protect public amenities and will vigorously exercise its enforcement powers to ensure that development takes place in accordance with the appropriate legislation or conditions and limitations imposed on any planning permission.

POLICY EN2: General enforcement policy 2

The Council will exercise its powers in relation to enforcement that are granted under the provisions of the TCPA 1990 and other relevant Acts of Parliament, Orders, Regulations and Bylaws, to control unauthorised development effectively having regard to the significance and seriousness of the breach, the policies in Development Plan and all other material considerations.

POLICY EN3: General enforcement policy 3

In considering enforcement action, the Council will assess whether the breach of planning control unacceptably affects public amenity or causes harm to land or buildings.

POLICY EN4: Serious breaches of planning control

The Council will immediately commence planning enforcement action against any unauthorised development which has a seriously adverse impact on public amenity or causes unacceptable harm to land or buildings.

POLICY EN5: General approach for other breaches of planning control

The Council will attempt to persuade an owner or occupier of land to remedy voluntarily any harmful effects of unauthorised development. The Council will not, however, allow discussions to delay any necessary formal enforcement action to make the development more acceptable on planning grounds, or to make it cease.

POLICY EN6: Derelict or unsightly land or buildings

Where a building or land is in a condition which seriously detracts from, or affects the visual amenity of an area, the Council will take the following measures:

- a) the owner will be requested in writing to improve the appearance of the land or building(s).
- b) where no improvement works are carried out within a reasonable time (as specified in writing), the Council will serve a Notice under Section 215 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.
- c) where the Notice has not been complied with prosecution proceedings will be commenced and consideration will be given to entering the land and carrying out the works in default.

POLICY EN7: Protection of tourist accommodation (EBC)

Within the Tourist Accommodation Area, designated in the Eastbourne Borough Plan and the Eastbourne Core Strategy Local Plan 2027, enforcement action will be taken against the unauthorised change of use of Tourist Accommodation to any other use unless it can be proven that the change of use meets the viability criteria in the Council Supplementary Planning Guidance: "Assessment of Financial Viability of Tourist Accommodation".

POLICY EN8: Development without planning permission

Where development has been, or is in the process of being, carried out without planning permission and where immediate action under Policy EN4 would not be justified, the following steps will be taken:

- a) an assessment will be made to establish if it is likely that unconditional planning permission could be granted.
- b) If planning permission is likely to be granted, the submission of a retrospective planning application will be invited.
- c) where a retrospective planning application has been requested but not submitted within a reasonable time, a planning contravention notice may be served.
- d) where there is no specific planning objection to the development, further enforcement action will not normally be considered appropriate.
- e) where the development is considered to cause demonstrable harm then formal enforcement action will be taken.

POLICY EN9: Development not in accordance with approved plans

- a) Where development is carried out with planning permission, but it does not strictly accord with the approved plans, an assessment will be made to establish whether the changes from the approved plans are sufficiently material to constitute new development, requiring a separate planning permission or whether they can be dealt with under a non-material change application. Where the changes are of a very minor nature they may sometimes be considered as being "de-minimis" (i.e. so small that they are of no consequence) and no action will be taken.
- b) where development is being carried out which is significantly different from the approved plans and the changes cause serious harm to public amenity, immediate enforcement action may be taken, including the issue of a Stop Notice or Enforcement Injunction to stop the unauthorised development.

POLICY EN10: Imposition of conditions to make development more acceptable.

Where development has been carried out without planning permission and the development could only be made acceptable by imposing conditions to overcome planning objections, the Council will request the submission of a retrospective application for planning permission. If after a reasonable period no application has been submitted, an Enforcement Notice will be issued. The notice will have the effect of granting planning permission subject to full compliance with those steps specified in the notice which will address any harm caused by the development.

POLICY EN11: Non-compliance with conditions

Where conditional planning permission has been granted for development, but conditions have not been complied with, a Breach of Condition Notice or Enforcement Notice will be served where demonstrable harm is caused by the development.

POLICY EN12: Minor variations to works carried out under 'Permitted Development' rights

Where development carried out under permitted development rights exceeds the limitations specified in the relevant Order the Council will not necessarily take enforcement action solely to counteract a slight variation over what would be permitted, unless the excess causes unacceptable harm to public amenity.

POLICY EN13: Retrospective applications

Where unauthorised development has been carried out which causes demonstrable material harm to amenity, the submission of a retrospective application will not be encouraged and will not stop enforcement action being taken. When a retrospective application has been refused and enforcement action has not already been taken in accordance with the Council enforcement policies, the applicant will be advised that an enforcement notice is to be issued.

POLICY EN14: Refusal of retrospective applications

Where retrospective planning permission has been refused, enforcement action will be taken, and the appropriate Notices served even if an appeal has been lodged against the refusal of planning permission.

POLICY EN15: Trivial or technical breaches of planning control

Formal enforcement action will not normally be taken against trivial or technical breaches of planning control that cause no material harm to amenity.

POLICY EN16: Unauthorised works to listed buildings.

Where works without consent have been carried out to a listed building and they materially affect its character and appearance either internally or externally, consideration will be given to issuing a Listed Building Enforcement Notice and/or starting criminal proceedings.

POLICY EN17: Unauthorised development in conservation areas

Where development has been carried out in a conservation area without planning permission or conservation area consent, and the development does not preserve or enhance the character and appearance of the area, enforcement action will be considered in accordance with the general enforcement policies EN1 to EN5.

POLICY EN18: Unauthorised business development where re-location is feasible.

Where business development has been carried out without planning permission and it is unacceptable on the site, alternative acceptable sites, if available, will be investigated, with a timetable to allow for re-location. If the timetable is ignored, an Enforcement Notice may be issued giving a reasonable time to allow re-location to take place.

POLICY EN19: Acceptable unauthorised development by small businesses

Where development has been carried out by a small business without planning permission, consideration will be given to allowing the business to continue operating acceptably from the site or operate less intensively.

POLICY EN20: Unauthorised development by small businesses

If unauthorised activity by a small business cannot be allowed to continue, an Enforcement Notice may be issued giving a realistic time to stop the activity and allow for re-location if necessary. Where it is clear to us that serious attempts are being made to comply with the requirements of the Enforcement Notice, consideration may be given to extending the time for compliance.

POLICY EN21: Display of illegal advertisements

Where an advertisement which has been displayed without express consent causes substantial injury to amenity or public safety the Council will ask for it to be removed. Where the advertisement continues to be displayed, prosecution proceedings will be commenced.

POLICY EN22: Fly Posting

Where resources permit, all posters illegally displayed will be removed. Where flyposting has been carried out on sensitive sites and it causes substantial injury to the character or amenity of the area, prosecution proceedings will be commenced against all those responsible for its display.

POLICY EN23: Advertisements on listed buildings

Where an advertisement has been displayed on a listed building without consent, and that advertisement adversely affects the character and appearance of the building or compromises its setting, the Council will ask for it to be removed. Where the advertisement continues to be displayed, action will be taken to secure its removal.

POLICY EN24: Retrospective applications for advertisement consent

Where a retrospective application for express consent has been refused, the applicant will be asked to remove the advertisement within a specified time. If the advertisement continues to be displayed, proceedings will be commenced even if an appeal has been lodged against the decision to refuse consent.

POLICY EN25: Lawful uses or activities

Where unauthorised development has taken place, but it is claimed that the use or activity is lawful, the submission of an application for a lawful development certificate will be invited. A lawful use or activity will not be conclusively accepted unless a certificate has been granted. Where a certificate has not been granted, enforcement action will be considered in accordance with the general enforcement policies EN1 to EN5.

POLICY EN26: High hedges applications

In cases where the Council finds in favour of the complainant the Council will pursue the necessary enforcement action to ensure that that the specified schedule of remedial works is carried out within a specified timescale.

POLICY EN27: Resources for effective planning enforcement

The Council will commit reasonable resources to ensure effective implementation and maintenance of planning enforcement control.

10. How to Contact the Council (EBC and LDC) in respect of a suspected breach of planning control:

For further information about the Planning Enforcement function or to report an alleged breach of planning control please email customerfirst@lewes-eastbourne.gov.uk

Alternatively call 01273 471600 or 01323 410000 or visit our website and follow this link <https://www.lewes-eastbourne.gov.uk/planning-and-building-control/development-management/planning-enforcement/>

11. Appeals

11.1 If you are served with an Enforcement Notice, there is a right of appeal. The appeal procedure is set out and explained in the enforcement notice.

11.2 The appeal is lodged with the Planning Inspectorate and further details relating to appeals can be found at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/enforcement-appeals-procedural-guide>