

Application: 20250138

**TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990
THE TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING (DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT PROCEDURE)
(ENGLAND) ORDER 2015 (AS AMENDED)**

NOTIFICATION OF GRANT OF PERMISSION TO DEVELOP LAND
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To: **Mr Diego Garcia, Glencore UK
Britannia Metal Refinery And Premises
Lower Road
Northfleet
Gravesend
Kent**

TAKE NOTICE that the **GRAVESHAM BOROUGH COUNCIL**, the Local Planning Authority under the Town and Country Planning Acts, has **GRANTED PERMISSION** for development of land situate at:

**Britannia Metal Refinery And Premises
Lower Road
Northfleet
Gravesend
Kent**

and being **Erection of single storey building for storage of lead products**. Your application dated 8th April 2025 is permitted subject to the following:-

1. The development hereby approved shall be begun not later than 3 years following the date of this decision.

Reason: In pursuance of Section 91 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, as amended by Section 51 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.

2. The development hereby permitted shall be carried out in accordance with the following schedule of approved plans:

Application for Planning Permission form;
Drawing no. 16083-01 Rev. F Proposed ground floor layout;
Drawing no. 16083-06 Rev. C Proposed elevations;
Drawing no. 16083-30 Site location plan;
Drawing no. 16083-31 Existing block plan;
Drawing no. 16083-32 Proposed block plan;
Drawing no. BRM 08621 Rev B Flood gate location plan;
Ecological Statement 28 March 2025;
Flood Risk Assessment 19 September 2024;
Design and Access Statement;
Emergency Response Plan 04 May 2023;
Letter dated 28 July 2023 re Ground Investigation;
Piling Risk Assessment July 2024; and

Emergency Response Checklist.

Reason: For the avoidance of doubt and in the interests of proper planning.

3. Prior to the first use of the building hereby approved, details of the sliding flood gates and their supporting slabs, shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The approved flood gates and slabs shall be installed prior to the first use of the building and thereafter maintained for the lifetime of the development.

Reason: In order to reduce flood and contamination risks in accordance with Policies CS18 and CS19 of the Gravesham Local Plan Core Strategy (2014).

4. If, during development, contamination not previously identified is found to be present at the site then no further development (unless otherwise agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority) shall be carried out until a remediation strategy detailing how this contamination will be dealt with has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The remediation strategy shall be implemented as approved.

Reason: To ensure that the development does not contribute to, or is not put at unacceptable risk from, or adversely affected by, unacceptable levels of water pollution from previously unidentified contamination sources at the development site and in accordance with Policy CS19 of the Gravesham Local Plan Core Strategy (2014).

5. No drainage systems for the infiltration of surface water drainage into the ground is permitted other than with the express written consent of the Local Planning Authority, which may be given for those parts of the site where it has been demonstrated that there is no resultant unacceptable risk to controlled waters. The development shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details.

Reason: To ensure that the development does not contribute to, or is not put at unacceptable risk from, or adversely affected by, unacceptable levels of water pollution caused by mobilised contaminants in line with Policy CS19 of the Gravesham Local Plan Core Strategy (2014).

6. Notwithstanding the details included on the application form and approved plans the materials to be used in the construction of the external surfaces of the development hereby permitted shall match those used in the existing dwelling.

Reason: To ensure a satisfactory visual relationship between the existing and the new development in accordance with Policy CS19 of the Gravesham Local Plan Core Strategy (2014).

7. No external lighting, other than that which illuminates the ground within the curtilage of the development hereby permitted, shall be installed.

Reason: In the interest of biodiversity and amenity and in accordance with Policies CS12 and CS19 of the Gravesham Local Plan Core Strategy (2014).

8. The development hereby permitted shall be operated in accordance with the following flood risk mitigation documents at all times;

- Emergency Response Plan 04 May 2023;
- Emergency Response Checklist in the event of flood or flood warning; and
- Drawing no. BRM 08621 Rev. B Flood Gate Location Map.

Reason: In order to mitigate flood risk impacts and in accordance with Policies C18 and CS19 of the Gravesham Local Plan Core Strategy (2014).

INFORMATIVES:-

1 STATEMENT OF POSITIVE AND PROACTIVE APPROACH TO DECISION-MAKING

In accordance with Article 35 (2) of the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2015 (as amended), and paragraph 39 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2024, the Local Planning Authority has approached the assessment and determination of this application in a positive and creative way and, where appropriate, has worked pro-actively with the applicant to secure a development that is sustainable and that improves the economic, social and environmental conditions of the area, and that is in accordance with the Development Plan for the area.

2 BUILDING REGULATIONS AND PARTY WALL ACT

This decision DOES NOT imply any consent which may be required under the Building Regulations or under any other enactment or provision. Nor does it override any private rights which any person may have relating to the land affected by this decision, including the provisions of the Party Wall etc. Act 1996.

3 DEVIATION FROM APPROVED PLANS

It is possible that any proposed deviation from the approved plans could be classed as a 'material' change requiring a further application/permission. In the event that any change is proposed, applicants are advised to seek advice from the Local Planning Authority [as proceeding without the necessary permissions could nullify this permission].

4 CODE OF PRACTICE FOR CONSTRUCTION/DEMOLITION SITES WITHIN THE BOROUGH OF GRAVESHAM

This Code of Practice relates to all building sites in Gravesham and is given to ensure best practice is achieved equally throughout the borough. All aspects of the code apply to every building site and will only be altered on an individual basis if there are found to be special circumstances on that particular site. Any amendment made will be in writing by an authorised officer of the Environmental Health Department. The following circumstances are given where consideration will be given to a variation in the Code of Practice:-

- a) Where occupiers of noise sensitive properties are unlikely to be affected by the works.
- b) Where the work cannot be carried out during the hours specified because of the requirements of another authority such as the emergency services, utilities, traffic management authorities etc.
- c) Where the site location is isolated or where the works are in a mainly commercial/industrial area with few residential properties.

In all the above cases the onus will be on the applicants to provide written justification as to why the code should be varied. When making such a statement the applicant must include the following information where appropriate:-

- i) Location, nature and duration of works.
- ii) Measured/predicted noise levels and background levels.
- iii) Measured/predicted vibration levels.
- iv) Proximity and numbers of residential properties.
- v) Evidence of public consultation/information to persons likely to be affected.
- vi) Written evidence from the appropriate authority (in instances where b) above applies).

In order for adequate consideration to be given by this Council to a request for deviation from the Code of Practice, any proposal must be provided in writing to the Environmental Health Services Manager at least fifteen working days prior to the works starting.

On developments where construction/demolition is undertaken on contaminated land, work will be required to be carried out in a way which will be specified within conditions of the site's planning approval.

The requirements of this Code of Practice should prevent unnecessary disturbance to nearby residents. In the event of a nuisance being caused due to work not being carried out in an appropriate way, the council may take enforcement action to resolve the situation.

Please note compliance with Health and Safety requirements arising from construction/ demolition work shall be given priority over this Code of Practice.

BURNING OF MATERIAL

It is expected that no burning of materials shall take place on a construction or demolition site. Where the contractor is of the opinion that this is unavoidable he shall make representations to the council for consideration. No burning will be allowed to take place without written authority from a suitably authorised officer of the council. Any burning so authorised will be subject to strict controls which will include, amongst other matters, the following:-

- o A strict control on the amount of material burnt at any one time.
- o Burning is carried out under the direct and continuous supervision of the person responsible for the site or a person authorised to act on his behalf.
- o All material shall be kept dry prior to being burnt.
- o The wind shall be positively blowing away from nearby residential or other sensitive buildings. Where this is not possible burning shall take place in still weather.

NOISE AND VIBRATION

Where sensitive premises are likely to be affected by noise and/or vibration, all works and ancillary operations which are audible at the site boundary, or at such other place as may be agreed with the council, shall be carried out only between the following hours (these to be known as normal working hours) : -

Monday - Friday	08:00 - 18:00
Saturdays	08:00 - 13:00
Sunday and Bank Holidays. No works audible at the site boundary or any other place agreed by the council.	

In addition to the above times the contractor may use up to one hour before and up to one hour after normal working hours for start up and close down of activities. Examples of these activities would be:

- a) Day to day maintenance, checking, lubrication and cleaning/washing down of plant and machinery.
- b) Refuelling of plant and machinery (from on-site storage facilities only).
- c) Deliveries and unloading.
- d) Site inspections and safety checks, but excluding any works necessary to make the working zone and/or construction site safe (which are to be undertaken within normal working hours).
- e) Arrival and departure of workforce and staff at the construction site, but only in so far as the arrival and departure times provide for the minimum time necessary to undertake the tasks allowed by these start up/close down activities.
- f) Site meetings.
- g) Site clean up.

NB The start up and close down periods are not to be regarded as an extension to the normal working day.

Where the site boundary/entrance is located adjacent to noise sensitive areas it must be ensured as far as possible that vehicles do not arrive on site outside the times laid out above. Where this is found not to be possible, drivers of vehicles arriving at the site before it is open must not leave the vehicle's engine running or cause other excessive noise/pollution whilst they are waiting.

On the site itself, best practicable means as defined in section 72 of the Control of Pollution Act 1974 to reduce noise to a minimum shall be employed at all times.

Compliance with BS5228 Part 1:1997 'Noise control on Construction & Open sites' is expected as a minimum standard. This requires amongst other things that all plant and machinery in use shall be properly silenced, maintained and used in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

Criteria and procedures for vibration control are assessed using different parameters as follows:

- * Vibration Dose Values (VDVs) are used to protect the occupants and users of buildings from disturbance. (VDVs are defined in BS 6841 and their application is discussed in BS 6472).
- * Peak Component Particle Velocity is used to protect buildings from risk of physical damage. These are assessed in accordance with BS 7385.

Best Practicable means shall be used to control vibration levels so that the following Vibration Dose Values measured on a normally loaded floor in accordance with BS 6472:1994 are not routinely exceeded as a result of works.

Building Type	Period	VDV (ms ^{-1.75})
Residential Buildings, Educational Establishments, Offices and similar	Normal working hours	0.4
Commercial	Normal working hours	0.8

Best Practicable Means shall be used to control Peak Component Particle Velocity measured at the base of any building in accordance with BS 7385 does not routinely exceed a level of 10 mm/s.

In instances where complaints of vibration are received within any adjacent property then the contractor shall immediately take all measures necessary to demonstrate that the vibration levels are below the limits shown in the paragraphs above.

Where the results of any monitoring indicate non-compliance with the limits stated above, the contractor shall immediately change the method of working, and/or the plant being used. Prior to the work recommencing, the contractor shall satisfactorily demonstrate that the new arrangements satisfy the vibration limits.

DUST

Dust suppression techniques shall be used on site where significant quantities of spoil or fine aggregates are stored and/or where the site location is such that it is likely persons living in residential properties are going to be affected by wind blown dust.

Spoil temporarily placed on site shall be located as far away from sensitive properties as possible. The height of stored material shall be kept as low as is practical and water sprayed onto the surface of the piles shall be used as appropriate to keep the surface damp.

Where longer term storage of fine aggregates and other potentially dusty material is necessary, suitable storage facilities shall be used where practicable in order to screen these materials from the wind. This stored material shall be located so that it is as far away from sensitive properties as possible and measures to prevent wind blown dust shall be adopted. These shall include:-

- * keeping the height of stock piles as low as possible,
- * using water sprays as appropriate whilst minimising the production of excessive runoff,
- * minimising the re handling of dry construction materials and spoil,
- * keeping the loading drop heights to as low as possible,
- * where appropriate applying the surfaces of roads on site with water sprays as necessary and/or using wheel-washing facilities.
- * all materials transported to and from the site shall be conveyed by suitable vehicles in enclosed containers or using other adequate wind shielding measures such as sheeting.

The person responsible for the site shall keep on site a daily log book which will be available to visiting authorised officers and shall list the following:-

- * the conditions on site,
- * whether any wind blown dust was visibly coming off the site,
- * what control measures were carried out, and
- * what the results of these were.

COMMUNICATION

It shall be a matter of priority for a contact name and telephone number to be set up in order to enable ready two-way communication and contact with the council and local residents. In cases where work likely to cause a disturbance is to be carried on out of normal working hours, the phone line would be manned whilst the work is ongoing.

LIGHTING

Where security and/or site lighting is used, this shall be located and directed or screened so that it does not cause undue intrusion to adjacent occupied residential properties, or sensitive areas, or constitute a road hazard, and shall be chosen to limit light pollution effects such as "glow in the sky".

5 INFORMATION FROM THE ENVIRONMENT AGENCY

Surface water drainage:

Only clean uncontaminated water should drain to the surface water system. Roof drainage shall drain directly to the surface water system (entering after the pollution prevention measures). Appropriate pollution control methods (such as trapped gullies and interceptors) should be used for drainage from access roads and car parking areas to prevent hydrocarbons from entering the surface water system. There should be no discharge into land impacted by contamination or land previously identified as being contaminated. There should be no discharge to made ground. There must be no direct discharge to groundwater, a controlled water.

Waste on-site:

The CLAIRE Definition of Waste: Development Industry Code of Practice (version 2) provides operators with a framework for determining whether or not excavated material arising from site during remediation and/or land development works are waste or have ceased to be waste. Under the Code of Practice:

- o excavated materials that are recovered via a treatment operation can be re-used on-site providing they are treated to a standard such that they are fit for purpose and unlikely to cause pollution
- o treated materials can be transferred between sites as part of a hub and cluster project formally agreed with the EA
- o some naturally occurring clean material can be transferred directly between sites.

Developers should ensure that all contaminated materials are adequately characterised both chemically and physically, and that the permitting status of any proposed on site operations are clear. If in doubt, the Environment Agency should be contacted for advice at an early stage to avoid any delays.

It should be noted that re-use of historic landfill materials (including capping materials) is not covered under DoWCoP.

The Environment Agency recommends that developers should refer to:

- o the Position statement on the Definition of Waste: Development Industry Code of Practice and;
- o The Environmental regulations page on GOV.UK

Waste:

Contaminated soil that is, or must be disposed of, is waste. Therefore, its handling, transport, treatment and disposal is subject to waste management legislation, which includes:

- o Duty of Care Regulations 1991
- o Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005
- o Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010
- o The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 Developers should ensure that all contaminated materials are adequately characterised both chemically and physically in line with British Standard BS EN 14899:2005 'Characterization of Waste - Sampling of Waste Materials - Framework for the Preparation and Application of a Sampling Plan' and that the permitting status of any proposed treatment or disposal activity is clear. If in doubt, the Environment Agency should be contacted for advice at an early stage to avoid any delays.

If the total quantity of waste material to be produced at or taken off site is hazardous waste and is 500kg or greater in any 12 month period the developer will need to register with us as a hazardous waste producer.

Note to applicant:

Planning advice service

Should you wish us to review any technical documents or want further advice to meet the requirements of the conditions recommended, we may do this as part of our charged for planning advice service.

Further engagement will provide you with certainty of our position as to what our response to your planning application will be. It should also result in a better quality and more environmentally sensitive development.

As part of our charged for service we will provide a dedicated project manager to act as a single point of contact to help resolve any problems. We currently charge £100 per hour, plus VAT. We will provide you with an estimated cost for any further discussions or review of documents. The standard terms of our charged for service are available here.

If you would like more information on our planning advice service, including a cost estimate, please contact us at kslplanning@environment-agency.gov.uk

6 INFORMATION FROM KCC HIGHWAYS AND TRANSPORTATION

It is important to note that Local Planning Authority (LPA) permission does not convey any approval to carry out works on or affecting the public highway.

Any changes to or affecting the public highway in Kent require the formal agreement of the Highway Authority, Kent County Council (KCC), and it should not be assumed that this will be a given because LPA planning permission has been granted.

For this reason, anyone considering works which may affect the public highway, including any highway-owned street furniture or landscape assets such as grass, shrubs and trees, is advised to engage with KCC Highways and Transportation at an early stage in the design process.

Across the county there are pieces of land next to private homes and gardens and near the highway that do not look like roads or pavements but are actually part of the public highway.

Some of this highway land is owned by Kent County Council whilst some is owned by third party owners. Irrespective of the ownership, this land may have 'highway rights' over the topsoil.

Works on private land may also affect the public highway. These include works to cellars, to retaining walls which support the highway or land above the highway, and to balconies, signs or other structures which project over the highway. Such works also require the approval of the Highway Authority.

Kent County Council has now introduced a pre-application advice service in addition to a full formal technical approval process for new or altered highway assets, with the aim of improving future maintainability. Further details are available on our website below:

<https://www.kent.gov.uk/roads-and-travel/highway-permits-and-licences/highways-permissions-and-technical-guidance>.

This process applies to all development works affecting the public highway other than applications for vehicle crossings, which are covered by a separate approval process. Further details on this are available on our website below:

<https://www.kent.gov.uk/roads-and-travel/highway-permits-and-licences/apply-for-a-dropped-kerb/dropped-kerb-contractor-information>

Once planning approval for any development has been granted by the LPA, it is the responsibility of the applicant to ensure that before development commences, all necessary highway approvals and consents have been obtained, and that the limits of the highway boundary have been clearly established, since failure to do so may result in enforcement action being taken by the Highway Authority.

The applicant must also ensure that the details shown on the approved plans agree in every aspect with those approved under the relevant legislation and common law. It is therefore important for the applicant to contact KCC Highways and Transportation to progress this aspect of the works prior to commencement on site.

Further guidance for applicants, including information about how to clarify the highway boundary and links to application forms for vehicular crossings and other highway matters, may be found on Kent County Council's website: <https://www.kent.gov.uk/roads-and-travel/highway-permits-and-licences/highways-permissions-and-technical-guidance>. Alternatively, KCC Highways and Transportation may be contacted by telephone: 03000 418181.

7 INFORMATION FROM THE MARINE MANAGEMENT ORGANISATION

Works activities taking place below the mean high water mark may require a marine licence in accordance with the Marine and Coastal Access Act (MCAA) 2009.

Such activities include the construction, alteration or improvement of any works, dredging, or a deposit or removal of a substance or object below the mean high water springs mark or in any tidal river to the extent of the tidal influence.

Applicants should be directed to the MMO's online portal to register for an application for marine licence

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/make-a-marine-licence-application>

You can also apply to the MMO for consent under the Electricity Act 1989 (as amended) for offshore generating stations between 1 and 100 megawatts in English waters.

The MMO is also the authority responsible for processing and determining Harbour Orders in England, together with granting consent under various local Acts and orders regarding harbours.

A wildlife licence is also required for activities that that would affect a UK or European protected marine species.

The MMO is a signatory to the coastal concordat and operates in accordance with its principles. Should the activities subject to planning permission meet the above criteria then the applicant should be directed to the follow pages: check if you need a marine licence and asked to quote the following information on any resultant marine licence application:

- local planning authority name,
- planning officer name and contact details,
- planning application reference.

Following submission of a marine licence application a case team will be in touch with the relevant planning officer to discuss next steps.

Environmental Impact Assessment

With respect to projects that require a marine licence the EIA Directive (codified in Directive 2011/92/EU) is transposed into UK law by the Marine Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2007 (the MWR), as amended. Before a marine licence can be granted for projects

that require EIA, MMO must ensure that applications for a marine licence are compliant with the MWR.

In cases where a project requires both a marine licence and terrestrial planning permission, both the MWR and The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2017/571/contents/made> may be applicable.

If this consultation request relates to a project capable of falling within either set of EIA regulations, then it is advised that the applicant submit a request directly to the MMO to ensure any requirements under the MWR are considered adequately at the following link <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/make-a-marine-licence-application>

Marine Planning

Under the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 ch.4, 58, public authorities must make decisions in accordance with marine policy documents and if it takes a decision that is against these policies it must state its reasons. MMO as such are responsible for implementing the relevant Marine Plans for their area, through existing regulatory and decision-making processes.

Marine plans will inform and guide decision makers on development in marine and coastal areas. Proposals should conform with all relevant policies, taking account of economic, environmental and social considerations. Marine plans are a statutory consideration for public authorities with decision making functions.

At its landward extent, a marine plan will apply up to the mean high water springs mark, which includes the tidal extent of any rivers. As marine plan boundaries extend up to the level of the mean high water spring tides mark, there will be an overlap with terrestrial plans which generally extend to the mean low water springs mark.

A map showing how England's waters have been split into 6 marine plan areas is available on our website. For further information on how to apply the marine plans please visit our Explore Marine Plans service.

If you require further guidance on the Marine Licencing process, please follow the link <https://www.gov.uk/topic/planning-development/marine-licences>

8 INFORMATION FROM KCC WEST KENT PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY OFFICER

The granting of planning permission confers no other permission or consent on the applicant. It is therefore important to advise the applicant that no works can be undertaken on a Public Right of Way without the express consent of the Highways Authority. In cases of doubt the applicant should be advised to contact this office before commencing any works that may affect the Public Right of Way. Should any temporary closures be required to ensure public safety then this office will deal on the basis that:

- o The applicant pays for the administration costs.
- o The duration of the closure is kept to a minimum.
- o Alternative routes will be provided for the duration of the closure.
- o A minimum of six weeks notice is required to process any applications for temporary closures.

This means that the Public Right of Way must not be stopped up, diverted, obstructed (this includes any building materials or waste generated during any of the construction phases) or the surface disturbed. There must be no encroachment on the current width, at any time now or in future and no furniture or fixtures may be erected on or across Public Rights of Way without consent.

9 INFORMATION FROM GBC COMMERCIAL TEAM (REGULATORY SERVICES)

In these premises the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) will be the enforcing Authority for all health and safety matters. Should you require further advice and information check out the HSE website www.hse.gov.uk.

Dated: 19 June 2025

Civic Centre
Windmill Street
Gravesend
Kent
DA12 1AU

Shazad Ghani
MPhil, MA, BA (Hons)
Head of Planning
Planning Service

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## **NOTIFICATION TO APPLICANT**

### **APPEALS TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE**

- 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 **householder application\*** which has been refused and 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**.
- For all other applications, refused or permitted, if you want to appeal against your Local Planning Authority's decision then you must do so within 6 months of the date of this notice.
- **For further information regarding Appeals and to make an application please click the relevant link:**  
<https://www.gov.uk/appeal-householder-planning-decision>  
<https://www.gov.uk/appeal-planning-decision>
- The Secretary of State can allow a longer period for giving notice of an appeal, but he 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 him 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.
- In practice, the Secretary of State does not refuse to consider appeals solely because the Local Planning Authority based their decision on a direction given by him.

#### **\*Householder applications**

These are:

- (a) applications for planning permission for development of an existing dwellinghouse, or development within the curtilage of such a dwellinghouse for any purpose incidental to the enjoyment of the dwellinghouse, or
- (b) an application for any consent, agreement or approval required by or under a planning permission, development order or local development order in relation to such development

but does **not** include –

- (i) an application for change of use;
- (ii) an application to change the number of dwellings in a building.

## **PURCHASE NOTICES**

If either the Local Planning Authority or the Secretary of State for the Environment refuses permission to develop land or grants it subject to conditions, the owner may claim that he/she can neither put the land to a reasonably beneficial use in its existing state nor can he/she render the land capable of a 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 (District Council, London Borough Council or Common Council of the City of London) in whose area the land is situated. This notice will require 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.