

Ref. No.

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1. The above information was obtained from the records of the FBI, New York City Office, and is being furnished to you for your information.

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THE DISTRICT COUNCIL OF

To Mr. N. Coppock,
37 Wilshaw Park South,
Wilshaw,
Cheshire.

Agents: Brown and Morry,
41 High Street,
Tring,
Herts.

at 19 Millfield, Berkhamsted, Herts.

Brief description and location of proposed development.

In pursuance of their powers under the above-mentioned Acts and the Orders and Regulations for the time being in force thereunder, the Council hereby permit the development proposed by you in your application dated 1st September 1977 and received with sufficient particulars on 16th September 1977 and shown on the plan(s) accompanying such application, subject to the following conditions:—

- (1) The development to which this permission relates shall be begun within a period of 5 years commencing on the date of this notice.
- (2) ~~The materials used externally shall harmonise with those on the existing building of which this development shall form a part.~~

3. 讨论

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1. The first step in the process of identifying a problem is to define the problem. This involves identifying the symptoms of the problem and determining the scope of the problem. Once the problem has been defined, the next step is to identify the causes of the problem. This involves identifying the factors that are contributing to the problem and determining the underlying causes. Once the causes have been identified, the next step is to develop a plan of action. This involves identifying the steps that need to be taken to solve the problem and determining the resources that will be needed to implement the plan. Once a plan of action has been developed, the next step is to implement the plan. This involves carrying out the steps that have been identified in the plan and monitoring the progress of the implementation. Finally, the last step in the process is to evaluate the results of the implementation. This involves determining whether the problem has been solved and whether the resources have been used effectively.

[illegible]

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PLEASE TURN OVER

planning law
1977

TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1971 and 1977

The reasons for the Council's decision to grant permission for the development subject to the above conditions are:-

(1) To comply with the requirements of Section 41 of the Town & Country Planning Act, 1971.

2) To ensure the appearance of the development is satisfactory.

IN THE COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT

67

to be
notified
notified
notified to

Dated 23rd day of September 1977

Signed
Designation Director of Technical Services

NOTE

- (1) If the applicant wishes to have an explanation of the reasons for this decision it will be given on request and a meeting arranged if necessary.
- (2) If the applicant is aggrieved by the decision of the local planning authority to refuse permission or approval for the proposed development, or to grant permission or approval subject to conditions, he may appeal to the Secretary of State for the Environment, in accordance with section 36 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1971. within six months of receipt of this notice. Appeals must be made on a form which is obtainable from the Secretary of State for the Environment, Whitehall, London, S.W.1. The Secretary of State has power to allow a longer period for the giving of a notice of appeal but he will not normally be prepared to exercise this power unless there are special circumstances which excuse the delay in giving notice of appeal. The Secretary of State is not required to entertain an appeal if it appears to him that permission for the proposed development could not have been granted by the local planning authority, or could not have been so granted otherwise than subject to the conditions imposed by them, having regard to the statutory requirements, to the provisions of the development order, and to any directions given under the order.
- (3) If permission to develop land is refused, or granted subject to conditions, whether by the local planning authority or by the Secretary of State and the owner of the land claims that the land has become incapable of reasonably beneficial use in its existing state and cannot be rendered capable of reasonably beneficial use by the carrying out of any development which has been or would be permitted, he may serve on the Common Council, or on the Council of the county borough, London borough or county district in which the land is situated, as the case may be, a purchase notice requiring that council to purchase his interest in the land in accordance with the provisions of Part IX of the Town and Country Planning Act 1971.
- (4) In certain circumstances, a claim may be made against the local planning authority for compensation, where permission is refused or granted subject to conditions by the Secretary of State on appeal or on a reference of the application to him. The circumstances in which such compensation is payable are set out in section 169 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1971.