APPEALS BY OWNERS AND OCCUPIERS OF CAROUSEL PARK

PROOF OF EVIDENCE

Of Ms. Mary Stokes Plot 8, Carousel Park

regarding three Enforcement Notices served by Winchester City Council

at Carousel Park, Basingstoke Road, Micheldever, Winchester

August 2023

WS Ref: J004151

LPA Ref: None

PINS Ref: APP/L1765/C/22/3296767

1.0 <u>INTRODUCTION</u>

- 1.1 To summarise the information in the statement, it relates to matters of personal circumstance. The following matters should be taken into account in the overall planning balance,
 - a) the personal need for accommodation of the applicant
 - b) the availability (or lack) of alternative accommodation for the applicant
 - c) the medical and/or welfare considerations of the applicant
 - d) the best interests of children
- 1.2 Case law is clear that there is a duty on both the LPA and Secretary of State to treat the best interests of the child (including unborn children) as a primary consideration, and that no other consideration is inherently more important. This was established in the case of AZ v SSCLG & South Gloucestershire Council [2012] and Collins v SSCLG [2013]. As such, the best interests of the children occupying the site are a paramount consideration which must be taken into account by the Decision Maker.
- 1.3 The Best interests of the children arise from the duty set out under Article 3.1 of the United Nations convention on the right of the child. The Court of appeal in the case of Collins v Secretary of State for Communities and local Government and Fylde Borough Council 2013 EWCA 1193 confirmed that inspectors must apply the principles set out by Mr Justice Hickinbottom out at paragraph 69 of Stevens v SSCLG and Guildford [2013] EWHC 792 which states as follows:-
 - "69. From these authorities, in respect of the approach of a planning decision-maker, the following propositions can be derived.
 - i) Given the scope of planning decisions and the nature of the right to respect for family and private life, planning decision-making will often engage article 8. In those circumstances, relevant article 8 rights will be a material consideration which the decision-maker must take into account.

- ii) Where the article 8 rights are those of children, they must be seen in the context of article 3 of the UNCRC, which requires a child's best interests to be a primary consideration.
- iii) This requires the decision-maker, first, to identify what the child's best interests are. In a planning context, they are likely to be consistent with those of his parent or other carer who is involved in the planning decision-making process; and, unless circumstances indicate to the contrary, the decision-maker can assume that that carer will properly represent the child's best interests, and properly represent and evidence the potential adverse impact of any decision upon that child's best interests.
- iv) Once identified, although a primary consideration, the best interests of the child are not determinative of the planning issue. Nor does respect for the best interests of a relevant child mean that the planning exercise necessarily involves merely assessing whether the public interest in ensuring planning controls is maintained outweighs the best interests of the child. Most planning cases will have too many competing rights and interests, and will be too factually complex, to allow such an exercise.
- when considering any decision he might make (and, of course, the eventual decision he does make), he needs to assess whether the adverse impact of such a decision on the interests of the context of the individual case.

- vi) Whether the decision-maker has properly performed this exercise is a question of substance, not form. However, if an inspector on an appeal sets out his reasoning with regard to any child's interests in play, even briefly, that will be helpful not only to those involved in the application but also to the court in any later challenge, in understanding how the decision-maker reached the decision that the adverse impact to the interests of the child to which the decision gives rise is proportionate. It will be particularly helpful if the reasoning shows that the inspector has brought his mind to bear upon the adverse impact of the decision he has reached on the best interests of the child, and has concluded that that impact is in all the circumstances proportionate. I deal with this further in considering article 8 in the context of court challenges to planning decisions, below."
- 1.4 It is now the case that the Decision-Maker has a duty to ask themselves what the best interests of the children are, and to keep that at the forefront of their mind. The best interests of the children must carry at least as much weight as any other material consideration and that the balancing exercise must be an exercise of substance rather than form.

2.0 PERSONAL

- 2.1 I am Ms. Mary Stokes. I occupy Plot 8 Carousel Park, and have done for the past year. I am a single mother, and am supported by the help of my family, who occupy the wider appeal site.
- 2.2 I have been permitted to stay on the plot by Mr. Danny Carter, who is now progressing the appeal for my accommodation, as he has grown tired of having to continue to fight the Council regarding activity on this site. He has, in a sense, taken a "step back".
- 2.3 I live on Plot 8 with my 3 children,
 - Child A (8 years old)
 - Child B (5 years old)
 - Child C (8 months old)
- 2.4 Child A and Child B are both homeschooled, as we only moved in last year, and are still settling in.
- 2.5 If the appeals were to be dismissed, and I was forced to vacate the site, I would have no alternative but to be on the roadside. I am a single parent, and I rely upon the support of my family.