

Officer's Report

Application Number	HGY/2022/4235
Type	Lawful development: Existing use
Location	126A West Green Road, Tottenham, London, N15 5AA
Proposal	Certificate of lawfulness for the use of the upper three floors of 126A West Green Road, N15 5AA as three separate self-contained flats
Case Officer	Sarah Madondo
Valid Date	04/01/2023
Applicant	Mr Mehmet Alkan
Agent	Mrs Gunes Alkan Ozmen

RECOMMENDATION

Approve

PLANNING & ENFORCEMENT HISTORY

The relevant planning history is as follows.

HGY/2019/2401 126 West Green Road London N15 Erection of mansard roof to the rear of the roof, erection of front dormer and roof lights to the front slope of the roof. Formation of roof terrace at the rear of the property Approve with Conditions 30/10/2019

There is no planning enforcement history in relation to this site.

REPRESENTATIONS

Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) on Lawful Development Certificates, sets out that:
"There is no statutory requirement to consult third parties. It may, however, be reasonable for a Local Planning Authority to seek evidence from these sources, if there is good reason to believe they may possess relevant information about the content of a specific application. Views expressed by third parties on the planning merits of the case, or on whether the applicant has any private rights to carry out the operation, use or activity in question, are irrelevant when determining the application." (Paragraph: 008 Reference ID: 17c-008-2014030).

No representations have been received.

RELEVANT PLANNING LEGISLATION

The application has been made under section 191 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 and relevant amendments. This is not a planning application but instead the applicant seeks confirmation that the proposed development is lawful.

Town and Country Planning Act 1990

Section 191 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended by section 10 of the Planning and Compensation Act 1991) states that:

"If any person wishes to ascertain whether any existing use of buildings or other land is lawful ...he may make an application for the purpose to the Local Planning Authority specifying the land and describing the use ... For the purposes of this Act uses ... are lawful at any time if –

(a) no enforcement action may then be taken in respect of them (whether because they did not involve development or require planning permission or because the time for enforcement action has expired or for any other reason); and

(b) they do not constitute a contravention of any of the requirements of any enforcement notice then in force.

If, on an application under this section, the Local Planning Authority are provided with information satisfying them of the lawfulness at the time of the application of the use, described in the application, they shall issue a certificate to that effect; and in any other case they shall refuse the application."

National Planning Practice Guidance (PPG)

National Planning Policy Guidance issued by the Government in relation to Lawful Development Certificates explains the process for obtaining a lawful development certificate for existing or proposed use.

In this case, the Local Planning Authority is requested to grant a certificate confirming that: "(a) an existing use of land, or some operational development, or some activity being carried out in breach of a planning condition, is lawful for planning purposes under section 191 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990" Paragraph 001 Reference ID: 17c-001-20140306.

Paragraph: 009 Reference ID: 17c-009-20140306 of the PPG indicates:

"A Local Planning Authority needs to consider whether, on the facts of the case and relevant planning law, the specific matter is or would be lawful. Planning merits are not relevant at any stage in this particular application or appeal process."

As such, the impact of the proposed development on the neighbouring amenity or the character of the area cannot be taken into consideration for the purpose of this submission.

Paragraph: 006 Reference ID: 17c-006-20140306 of the PPG indicates:

"The applicant is responsible for providing sufficient information to support an application, although a local planning authority always needs to co-operate with an applicant who is seeking information that the authority may hold about the planning status of the land. A local planning authority is entitled to canvass evidence if it so wishes before determining an application. If a local planning authority obtains evidence, this needs to be shared with the applicant who needs to have the opportunity to comment on it and possibly produce counter-evidence.

In the case of applications for existing use, if a Local Planning Authority has no evidence itself, nor any from others, to contradict or otherwise make the applicant's version of events less than probable, there is no good reason to refuse the application, provided the applicant's evidence alone is sufficiently precise and unambiguous to justify the grant of a certificate on the balance of probability."

EVALUATION

Section 191 of the Act indicates that the burden of proof lies with the applicant, but the relevant test is 'the balance of probability'. Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) are advised that (unless the applicant's evidence is imprecise or ambiguous, or the LPA has evidence of its own which contradicts or undermines the applicant's version of events), a certificate should be issued.

In this case, a Certificate is sought on the grounds that the building outlined in red on the submitted plan has been in use as two flats/maisonettes for a continuous period of 4 or more years.

Applicant's evidence

The application form accompanying this application asserts that:

- The use of 126a West Green Road as 3 flats commenced on 2002.

The application is accompanied by the following evidence:

Flat 1,2 & 3, 126a West Green Road N15

- Tenancy agreements (Officer Comments: the applicant has submitted tenancy agreements from 2005 to 2022. It is considered that this is sufficient evidence to show that property was split into flats for more than 4 years or more)
- Council Tax bills (Officer Comments: The applicant did not submit any Council Tax bills, however information from the Council Tax shows that split into 3 flats occurred into 2006 and the council tax officer has confirm this via an email).
- Signed sworn affidavits (Officer Comments: A sworn affidavit was submitted from an estate agent that managed the flats from 2009 until 2019 and the letter was sworn in front of solicitors who confirmed that the document is legal).
- Water Supply Invoice (Officer Comments: The invoice is dated 2002 and indicating that the flats have been in place for more than 4 years).
- Bank Statement (Officer Comments: The applicant has submitted bank statements from 2017 showing payments of rents, this indicates that the property has been converted into flats for a period of 4 years or more).
- My deposit certificate (Officer Comments: A my deposit certificate was submitted dated 2019 for flat 3. The name of tenant collaborates with the information on the tenancy agreement).

The evidence presented to substantiate the statement of case is considered comprehensive in nature. On the balance of probability therefore it is considered that the evidence submitted by the applicant precisely and unambiguously demonstrates that the use of the upper three floors of 126A West Green Road, N15 5AA has been used as three separate self-contained flats for a continuous period of four years before the date of this application.

RECOMMENDATION

Grant the requested Certificate of Lawfulness under section 191 of Town and Country Planning Act 1990.

From the documentation and evidence provided, the Local Planning Authority is satisfied that, on the balance of probabilities the use of the upper three floors of 126A West Green Road, N15 5AA has been used as three separate self-contained flats for a continuous period of four years before the date of this application. Therefore, the sought use is considered to be lawful.