

Officer's Report

Application Number	HGY/2023/0654
Type	Lawful development: Existing use
Location	Flat in roofspace, Stanhope House, 38-40 Shepherds Hill, London N6 5RR
Proposal	Certificate of Lawfulness for the existing use of the building's roof space (known as Flat 19 Caretakers) as a self-contained flat.
Case Officer	Laina Levassor
Valid Date	07/03/2023
Applicant	Mr Leon Manzi
Agent	

RECOMMENDATION

Approve

PLANNING & ENFORCEMENT HISTORY

There is no planning 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 area within this building known as ‘caretakers room’ has been in use as a self-contained dwelling for a continuous period of 4 or more years.

Applicant's evidence

The application form accompanying this application asserts that:

“An area designated as 'caretakers room' located within the roof space was created as part of a larger residential development constructed in 1990. This accommodation is self contained, currently known as Flat 19 caretakers, and is the use for which a lawful development certificate is being sought.

The development originally approved by Haringey Borough Council consisted of 10 flats and 6 maisonettes. Subsequently the developers applied to vary the internal mix of units to 14 flats and 4 maisonettes. The layout shows that upper floors of the 4 maisonettes were sited within roof spaces. Haringey London Borough Council failed to determine the application and the developers appealed.

The appeal, to the then Department of the Environment and the Department of Transport, was determined in favour of the appellant on the 26th October 1988. The originally designated 'caretakers room' is located in roof space, as are the upper floors of the four adjacent maisonettes. It is self contained with its own front entrance door and the internal layout as designed and implemented in 1990 provides 1 bedroom, a shower room & toilet, storage area, and kitchen as part of the living area. It's gross internal area is 47.2m².

It was used intermittently by various persons acting as caretakers between 1990 and 2010.

Included within the evidence for this submission are a contractual agreement between the property manager and the occupant of the unit which details the terms of employment and occupation of the unit in question. These documents confirm that the area subject to assessment has been in use as a 1 x bedroom self-contained unit as described and has been occupied by the same tenant since November 2010.

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 'Flat in roofspace, Stanhope House, 38-40 Shepherds Hill, London N6 5RR' has been used as a self-contained dwelling 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 'Flat in roofspace, Stanhope House, 38-40 Shepherds Hill, London N6 5RR' has been as a self-contained unit for a continuous period of four years before the date of this application. Therefore, the sought use is considered to be lawful.