

Officer's Report

Application Number HGY/2022/4517
Type Lawful development: Existing use
Location Shop, 512 Lordship Lane, Wood Green, London, N22 5DD
Proposal 3 x self-contained C3 flats on the first and second floors

N.B. PLEASE NOTE THE SITE ADDRESS IS FOR THE GROUND FLOOR SHOP AS THERE WAS NO ADDRESS AVAILABLE FOR THE UPPER FLOORS

Case Officer Sabelle Adjagboni
Valid Date 22/12/2022
Applicant Ms C Cynn
Agent ms Nikki O'Hagan

RECOMMENDATION

Permitted Development

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT AND LOCATION DETAILS

This is an application for a Certificate of lawfulness for the existing use of the first and second floor of the property as three separate self-contained residential flat. The ground floor of the application site is used as a commercial unit.

The property is not located in a conservation area, nor does it have a listed status.

PLANNING & ENFORCEMENT HISTORY

The relevant planning history is as follows:

HGY/1998/0768 | Change of use of part of bakery to a place of worship. | Refuse.

HGY/1999/0469 | Erection of 1 double sided free standing internally illuminated advertisement display unit outside 512 Lordship Lane N22. | Refuse.

HGY/2000/0230 | Change of Use of rear storage area to residential garage, construction of a vehicular crossover. | Granted.

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 512 Lordship Lane as three self-contained flats commenced on 01/12/2002.

The application is accompanied by the following evidence:

- Appendix A – **Conways Chartered Surveyor Report** (Officer comments: the report dating back to 2006, describes the site as "a three-storey end of terrace house converted and extended to provide a ground floor separate commercial premises with residential upper part". It goes further to describe the use of each floor and does so as follows: Ground floor contains the Bods Bakery Express (retail) and the communal entrance hall, on the first floor the half landing leads to Flat B which is about 23.20sqm and the landing further leads to Flat A which is about 31sqm; lastly, the landing on the second floor leads to Flat C which is about 31sqm. Additionally, it gives details on the rent prices and tax rates for each unit.)
- Appendix B – **Sales Particulars** (Officer's comments: This document dating back to September 2006 details the sales information for the property and includes tenancy details and pricing for each flat with the oldest starting from 2005 and the others from 2006. The document also confirms that the three flats have been rated separately since February 2002.)
- Appendix 2O – **Conditions of Sale** (Officer's comments: This document dated September 2006 includes information on special conditions of sale that were agreed upon the sale of the property. Condition 12 of the document states that the property is sold subject to and with the benefit of the continued residential tenancies of the three flats.
- Appendix 2M – **VOA Council Tax Valuation List** (Officer's comments: Dated October 2006, this document shows a VOA search result which lists the three flats in bands A and B effective from 2004.)
- Further to the above, a lot more corroborating information to support the application has been provided. Such information includes **Site photos, tenancy agreements, contracts with Zone Letting Management**-the local residential lettings and management company responsible for letting and maintaining the three flats-, **Insurance policy reports, Gas safety reports, Electrical Safety Condition report, Energy Performance Certificates from HM Government and Floor Plans.**

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 512 Lordship Lane has been

used as three self-contained flats on the first and second floors for a continuous period of over 10 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 512 Lordship Lane has been used as three self-contained flats on the first and second floors for a continuous period of over 10 years before the date of this application. Therefore, the sought use is considered to be lawful.