

# General Permitted Development Order 2015

14 Oct 2021

## Aims

- What is the GPDO 2015?
- Navigate the legislation
- Permitted Development & Prior Approval vs Planning Application
- Introduce the NCC Guide
- Further guidance

## What is the GDPO 2015?

Series of Permitted Development Rights (PDRs) that allows certain work

- Don't need planning permission = "permitted development rights"
  - O But some require Prior Approval...

PDRs = general planning permission granted not by the Local Authority but by Government

First GPDO = 1948 (21 Classes) → most recent = 2015 (100s Classes split into 20 Parts)

### What to check **BEFORE** giving advice on householder permitted development rights:

Source: Planning Jungle 'Part 1 of the GPDO - Visual Guide (FREE VERSION)'

Is the property a HOUSE?
Is the property a LISTED building?
Is the property on ARTICLE 2(3) land (Conservation Area, AONB, National Park, Broads, WHS)?
Have PD rights been removed by an ARTICLE 4 direction?
Have PD rights been removed (or affected) by a CONDITION on a previous planning permission?
Has the property PREVIOUSLY been extended?

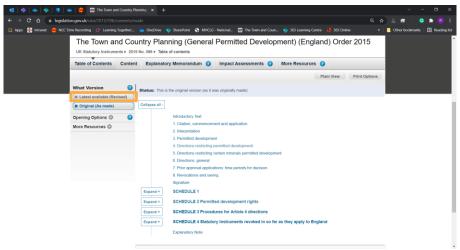


## Recent updates

- Adequate natural light in all habitable rooms, 1 Aug 2020
- New Part 20 'Upwards extension', 31 Aug 2020
- Temporary structures/change of use, during COVID-19
- Use Class E, 1st Sept 2020
  - some Classes deleted and
  - o new Part 3 Class MA, 1st Aug 2021
- National minimum space standards for dwellinghouses, 6<sup>th</sup> April 2021
- Not new but consolidated GPDO 2015
  - = tricky reading!



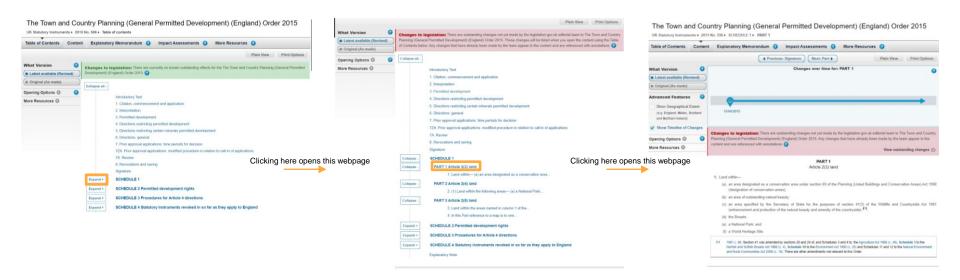
Type GPDO into Google, click on the "legislation.gov.uk" link (loads of other guides and bulletins will also appear within the search results)

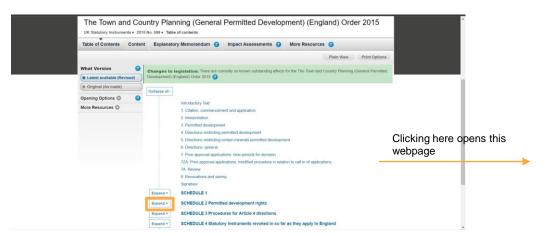


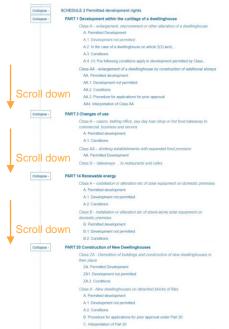
Make sure you are viewing the latest version (orange box) (the legislation changes regularly!)



Schedule 1 Part 1 details Article 2(3) land (relevant to the examples provided later)

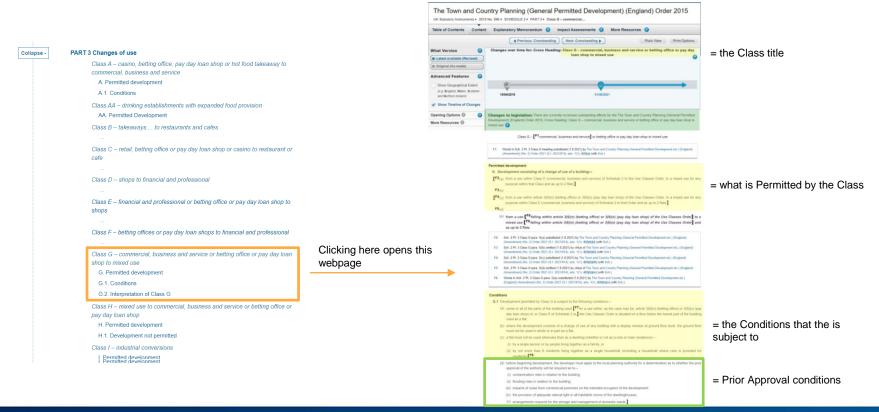






These Parts are deemed most relevant to the target audience so are included in this Presentation

Let's look at an example...





# PD & Prior Approval vs Planning Application 1

PDRs = general planning permission granted not by the Local Authority but by Government

Planning Application = start to finish vs PD = finish to start

Some Classes require application of Local Planning Authority for Prior Approval

- Prior approval procedure
  - O Through the Planning Portal (see guidance here)
  - Some Classes require the submission of PDF form (see <u>webpage</u>)
  - 8-week decision period
  - Fees vary (see Planning Portal <u>webpage</u>)



## PD & Prior Approval vs Planning Application 2.1

- Planning officer's role/interpretation of prior approval
- 1. 4th June 2021, Havant (Part 1 Class AA) allowed

#### COMPASS (subscription required) summary:

A council in Hampshire had refused to grant prior approval for a second storey extension on an existing two-storey house, finding that it would look out of place in the street of single and two-storey dwellings. Overruling the council, the inspector pointed out that the GPDO refers specifically to the external appearance of the house itself rather than the surrounding area. Concluding that the proposal would not cause unacceptable harm to the external appearance of the dwellinghouse, when viewed by itself, the inspector concluded that it would be in accord with the provisions of Part 1, Class AA.

#### Key quote:

"GPDO refers specifically to the external appearance of the house itself rather than the surrounding area"

Link to Appeal Decision (ref: APP/X1735/D/21/3269472)





Existing street scene



## PD & Prior Approval vs Planning Application 2.2

- Planning officer's role/interpretation of prior approval
- 2. 24<sup>th</sup> Aug 2021, Wandsworth (Part 1 Class AA) dismissed

COMPASS (subscription required) summary:

Again, Part 1 Class AA. In this case the inspector noted that the proposed materials and roof cover would correspond with the host dwelling. The fenestration pattern would also align with the existing fenestration. However, she found that whilst overall the architectural detailing would match that of the existing dwelling, the additional storey would significantly add to the height of the building. She observed that the resultant eaves and roofline would project obtrusively above that of the neighbouring houses.

Now here is the clever bit. The inspector reasoned that 'By adding an extra floor above, the development as proposed would fundamentally alter the architectural composition of the property within this street context and consequently would have a harmful effect on the external appearance of the dwellinghouse as a result of its inconsistency with the remainder of the terrace.'

#### Key quote:

"Within this street context and consequently would have a harmful effect on the external appearance of the dwellinghouse"

Link to Appeal Decision (ref: APP/H5960/D/21/3272567)





Existing street scene



# PD & Prior Approval vs Planning Application 2.3

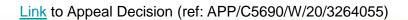
- Planning officer's role/interpretation of prior approval
- 3. 30<sup>th</sup> Sept 2021, Lewisham (Part 20 Class A)

#### COMPASS (subscription required) summary:

The appellant claimed that within the prior approval process, external appearance related solely to the appearance of the building and not its height or impact on area character. The inspector disagreed, prior approval condition interpretation a matter of planning. Judgement given the building's relationship with nearby properties, it was not appropriate to consider the external appearance of the building in isolation. In his opinion, the two storey height would contrast uncomfortably with the massing of nearby blocks and the transition in the scale of buildings in the area, causing significant harm to the external appearance of the building.

#### Key quote

"Prior approval condition interpretation a matter of planning judgement"







Proposed elevation



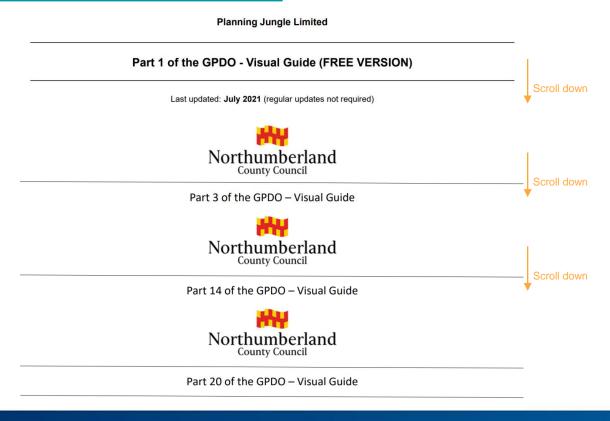
Existing street scene

This conclusion needs to be tested in planning courts!



## NCC's Visual Guide 1

NCC's Guide adapts a Visual Guide prepared by <u>Planning Jungle</u> which explains Part 1 of the GDPO (householder). This Guide has been extended by NCC to include Parts 3 (change of use), 14 (renewable energy) and 20 (new dwellinghouses)



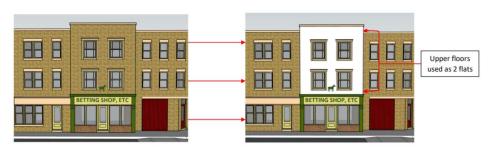


## NCC's Visual Guide 2

Using our example of Class G (of Part 3) this demonstrates how PD Rights are presented within the Guide

#### CLASS G - BETTING OFFICE OR PAY DAY LOAN SHOP TO MIXED USE:

"change of use from betting office (SG) or pay day loan shop (SG) to betting office (SG) or pay day loan shop (SG) plus, up to 2 flats on upper floors"



#### CONDITIONS

- Betting office or pay day loan use is situated a floor below that used as a flat
- Ground floor with display window not used as a flat
- · Flats used as dwellings i.e.:
  - By single person or household living together, or
  - o No more than 6 residents

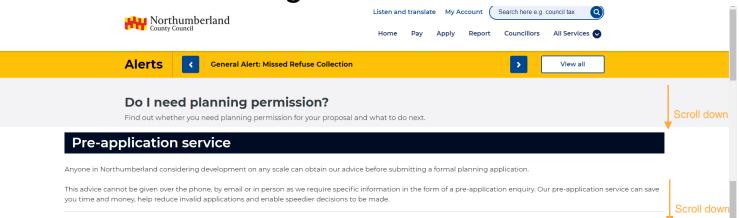


## NCC's Visual Guide 3

Parts 3 and 20 have Prior Approval conditions. Summaries of these are provided at the end of their subsequent sections. See the highlighted example of Class G

		Part 3 Class								Part 3 Class	Part 3 Class			
	Prior Approval Condition		G	М	MA	N	Q	Floorspace ≤ 150m2	Floorsapce > 150m2	Prior Approval Condition         A         G         M         MA         N         Q         R Floorspace \$150m2	Floorsapce > 150m2			
	Notification of change of use date	<b>✓</b>						✓		Completed within 3 years	✓			
	Nature of uses							<b>~</b>		Design and external appearance				
	Plan indicating which buildings have changed use							<b>√</b>		Adequate provision of launderette services (if originally a launderette)				
X	Transport and highways impact			1	1	1	1		<b>√</b>	Storage and management of domestic waste				
	Contamination risk		1	1	1	1	1		1	Impact on character or sustainability of the conservation area (if in conservation area and involves whole or part of ground floor)				
<u></u>	Flood risk		<b>√</b>	<b>~</b>	<b>~</b>	<b>~</b>	<b>√</b>		<b>√</b>	Impact on from industry, waste management and storage and distribution				
*	Adequate natural light in all habitable rooms		✓	1	<b>√</b>	1	<b>√</b>			Impact on the local provision of nursery or health centre (if nursery or health centre)				
<b>•</b>	Noise impact from commercial premises		1		1					Fire safety impact (if development meets fire risk conidition)				
	Noise impact of the development (on what?)								✓	Suitabability of location for residential				

## More NCC guidance



To receive advice on whether a proposal goes beyond that permitted by the GDPO, use this webpage

#### Ask us if you need permission

If you are unsure if the works to your home, business or land etc. require permission you can submit a £40 'do I need permission' pre-application enquiry.

Please ensure you have read the advice on our **do I need planning permission page** first as this information may answer your question. If you choose to submit a pre-application enquiry to ask us to look into whether or not your proposed works require permission we will respond to you in writing within 20 working days. Our response will inform you:

- if your proposal would require planning permission, listed building consent or advertisement consent,
- the fee, plans and reports you will need to submit if permission is required.

This is a basic a yes/no answer option and does not include a site visit. If permission is not needed you may go ahead with the works, however if permission is needed you would then need to formally apply for and obtain planning permission before you can go ahead with the works.

If you need advice on whether or not your proposal is likely to be supported please use the more detailed advice option below. For example as a householder you may want to know if you need permission (or you may already know you do) but you would also like to know whether or not the proposed works are likely to get approval if a householder planning application was submitted. Option 5 at a cost of £60 on the **Schedule of Pre-application Fees** will provide this further advice.

# Any questions?



