

Planning

Growth & Development

Delegated officer report for planning application

Application no. 135741/LE/2022
Date registered valid: 30 December 2022
Proposal: Use of property as two flats (ground and first floor).
Address: 36 Colliery Street, Bradford, Manchester, M11 2AP
Ward(s): Clayton & Openshaw Ward

Applicant: Mr Adam Iaconianni
Agent (if any):
Case officer: Robert Tyrer
Tel: 0161 234 4068
Email: robert.tyrer@manchester.gov.uk

Recommendation: GRANT
Date of recommendation: 17 February 2023

Application details

Type of application: Certificate Lawful Development Existing

Development type: Certificates of lawfulness

Date of site visit:

Standard consultations:

No consultations have been printed and sent.

Neighbour notifications

Printed: 13 January 2023 Expired: 3 February 2023

Site notice

No site notice has been produced

Press advert

No press advert had been published

Departure from Development Plan: No

Environmental Statement: Not required

Description of site/building



The application site relates to mid terraced two storey dwellinghouse, with a rear yard and no front garden.

Listed building: Not applicable

Conservation area: Not applicable

Tree Preservation Order: Not applicable

Description of area

There are other residential properties, to the west and south, with industrial premises to the east and the Manchester City FC training complex to the north.

Description of development

The applicant seeks a certificate for the use of property as two flats (ground and first floor).

Consultations & Notification Responses

Publicity – Notification letters were sent to nearby residential properties (see appendix 1 for the list of properties).

Local residents/public opinion – No objections, comments or representations in support of the application have been received.

Issues

Legislative Issues

Sections 191 and 192 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 provide for anyone (not just a person with a legal interest in the land) to apply to the local planning authority (LPA) for a lawful development certificate (LDC). A certificate is a statutory document certifying:

(1) in the case of an application under section 191, the lawfulness, for planning purposes, of existing operations on, or use of land, or some activity being carried out in breach of a planning condition; or

(2) in the case of an application under section 192, the lawfulness of proposed operations on, or use of land.

The onus of proof in regard to (1) is firmly on the applicant and the issue of a certificate will depend on the on factual evidence provided about the history and planning status of the building or other land and the interpretation of any relevant planning law or judicial authority. The relevant test of the evidence in this matter is “the balance of probability” and the applicants own evidence does not need to be corroborated by independent evidence. If the LPA have no evidence to contradict the applicants version of events or make them less than probable, there is no good reason to refuse the issue of a certificate.

In regard to (2), this provides that, if the LPA are supplied with information satisfying them that the use or operations described in the application would be lawful, if instituted or begun at the time of the application, they shall issue a certificate to that effect; and, in any other case, they shall refuse the application.

In short, the purpose section 192 is to enable any person who wishes to find out whether any proposed use or operations would be lawful to apply to the LPA for that purpose

The application needs to describe the proposal with sufficient clarity and precision to enable the LPA to understand (from a written description and plans) exactly what is involved in the proposal; and to submit whatever supporting information or legal submission that are to be relied upon in order to satisfy the LPA that a certificate should be granted for the proposal.

In making their decision on an application under section 192, the LPA ask themselves the hypothetical question - *"If this proposed change of use had already occurred, or if this proposed operation had commenced, on the application date, would it have been lawful for planning purposes?"* In doing so, the LPA will not only consider whether the proposal would involve "development" requiring an application for planning permission, but whether it would involve a breach of any existing condition or limitation imposed on a grant of planning permission which has been acted upon, and which therefore constrains what can be done on the land. The LPA will not make a proposal fit a scenario; the only question is whether the proposal made by the applicant is lawful at the time of submission.

The Application

This application is pursued under subsection (1) of section 191 which provides for an application to determine whether a specified existing use, operation, or failure to comply with a planning condition or limitation, which has already been carried out on land is lawful for planning purposes

In a case of this type, the onus is on the applicant to substantiate their case, on the balance of probability. The applicant needs to demonstrate that the use as a small house in multiple occupation (Class C4) commenced more than ten years prior to the date of the application (i.e. by 20 December 2012) and continued without a significant break for ten years.

Evidence – The following evidence has been submitted for consideration:

1. A site location plan edged in red.
2. Tenancy Agreements

The tenancy agreements show that the property has been split into two flats known as 36A and 36B, the tenancy agreements for 36A show that between the years of 2014 and 2021 the property has been occupied as a flat with a mixture of 6 and 12 month tenancies. Likewise the tenancy agreements for 36B show that between 2013 and 2020 the property has been occupied as one flat again with a mixture of 6 and 12 month tenancies.

LPA have no evidence to contradict the applicants version of events or make them less then probable. Indeed the Council Tax Valuation Page (images 1 and 2) show that the property continues to be in use as two flats and have been since 1 April 1993.

16/02/2023, 10:26	Property information for FLAT A GND FLR 36, COLLIERY STREET, MANCHESTER, M11 2AP - Check and challenge your...
Cookies on HMRC services We use some essential cookies to make our services work. We would like to set additional cookies so we can remember your settings, understand how people use our services and make improvements.	
English	
Property information for FLAT A GND FLR 36, COLLIERY STREET, MANCHESTER, M11 2AP	
Local Authority Manchester (http://www.manchester.gov.uk/)	
Local authority reference number 2317933	
Council Tax band A	
Improvement indicator No	
With effect from 1 April 1993	
Mixed-use property No	
Court code None	
https://www.tax.service.gov.uk/check-council-tax-band/property/2317933	

16/02/2023, 10:27	Property information for FLAT B 1ST FLR 36, COLLIERY STREET, MANCHESTER, M11 2AP - Check and challenge your...
Cookies on HMRC services We use some essential cookies to make our services work. We would like to set additional cookies so we can remember your settings, understand how people use our services and make improvements.	
English	
Property information for FLAT B 1ST FLR 36, COLLIERY STREET, MANCHESTER, M11 2AP	
Local Authority Manchester (http://www.manchester.gov.uk/)	
Local authority reference number 2317944	
Council Tax band A	
Improvement indicator No	
With effect from 1 April 1993	
Mixed-use property No	
Court code None	
https://www.tax.service.gov.uk/check-council-tax-band/property/2317944	

Conclusion - From the information that has been provided it is considered, that on the balance of probabilities, the rooms comprising the property has been let as two flats at least 4 years and this use has subsequently continued accommodating 1-2 people per flat. The use of the property as two flats (ground and first floor) is considered to be the lawful use of the dwellinghouse known as 36 Colliery Street.

Other Legislative Requirements

Equality Act 2010

Section 149 (Public Sector Equality Duty) of the Equality Act 2010 requires due regard to the need to: Eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation and other conduct prohibited by the Act and; Advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a protected characteristic and persons who do not share it. The Equality Duty does not impose a legal requirement to conduct an Equality Impact Assessment. Compliance with the Equality Duty involves consciously thinking about the aims of the Equality Duty as part of the process of decision-making.

Human Rights Act 1998 considerations

This application needs to be considered against the provisions of the Human Rights Act 1998. Under Article 6, the applicants (and those third parties, including local residents, who have made representations) have a right to a fair hearing and to this end the local planning authority must give full consideration to their comments.

Protocol 1 Article 1, and Article 8 where appropriate, confer(s) a right of respect for a person's home, other land and business assets. In taking account of all material considerations, including Council policy as set out in the Core Strategy and saved policies of the Unitary Development Plan, the Director of Planning, Building Control & Licensing has concluded that some rights conferred by these articles on the applicant(s)/objector(s)/resident(s) and other occupiers and owners of nearby land that might be affected may be interfered with but that that interference is in accordance with the law and justified by being in the public interest and on the basis of the planning merits of the development proposal. She believes that any restriction on these rights posed by the recommendation given is proportionate to the wider benefits of and that such a decision falls within the margin of discretion afforded to the Council under the Town and Country Planning Acts.

Recommendation: GRANT

Condition(s) to be attached to decision for approval OR Reasons for recommendation to refuse

1) From the evidence available, and with reference to the relevant planning legislation, Manchester City Council is satisfied that the use is lawful by reason of the said use having been in existence for a period of 4 years up to the date of this application.

Appendix 1 – List of consultees & neighbours notified

38 Colliery Street, Bradford, Manchester, M11 2AP
34 Colliery Street, Bradford, Manchester, M11 2AP
32 Colliery Street, Bradford, Manchester, M11 2AP
37 Colliery Street, Bradford, Manchester, M11 2AW
Unit 3, Wilson Street, Beswick, Manchester, M11 2AZ
Unit 2, Wilson Street, Beswick, Manchester, M11 2AZ
Unit 1, Wilson Street, Beswick, Manchester, M11 2AZ
VAN PARTS LIMITED, Unit 4, Wilson Street, Beswick, Manchester, M11 2AZ
35 Colliery Street, Bradford, Manchester, M11 2AW
Flat B, 36 Colliery Street, Bradford, Manchester, M11 2AP
Flat A, 36 Colliery Street, Bradford, Manchester, M11 2AP
40 Colliery Street, Bradford, Manchester, M11 2AP

Appendix 2 – Planning constraints

Article 4 Direction - Removal Of PD Rights Change Of Use From Class C3 To Class C4
Aircraft Safeguarding Zone - Aircraft Safeguarding Zone - All Exceeding 90M
Coal Authority - Development Low Risk - Name: DEVELOPMENT_LOW_RISK_AREA
Coal Authority - Surface Coal Resources - Name: Coal bearing strata at surface
Susceptible to Surf Water Flood (Less) -
Susceptible to Surf Water Flood (Middle) -
Area Team Boundary - Name: CENTRAL