MANCHESTER CITY COUNCIL

Important – Planning permission & notices of consent

Compliance with conditions

- Your planning approval or consent is attached. It will contain conditions that you must comply with.
- Please read the conditions and understand their requirements and restrictions, for example submission and approval of details or measures to protect trees.
- Some conditions will require action before you start development, and it is imperative that you seek to have these discharged before any work commences.
- Whilst every effort has been made to group conditions logically, it is your responsibility to ensure that you are aware of the requirements and/or restrictions of all conditions.
- If you fail to comply with the conditions this may result in a breach of planning control and this may lead to enforcement action.
- Failure to comply with conditions may also result in the development not being lawful.
- It is in your interests to demonstrate that conditions have been complied with. Failure to do so may cause difficulties if the property is sold or transferred.
- A fee is payable for each request to discharge conditions.
- For advice on any of these matters, please contact Planning, Manchester City Council, PO Box 532, Town Hall, Manchester M60 2LA or email planning@manchester.gov.uk

MANCHESTER CITY COUNCIL

Town & Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended)

Planning Permission

Part 1 – Particulars of the application/development

Proposal:

Erection of two-storey side, part single part two storey rear extension and front porch to provide additional living accommodation

Location:

149 MANCHESTER ROAD MANCHESTER M16 0FE

Application reference:

PLA-2026-001016

Applicant:

Mr Ashfaq Ishaq

Date of application:

03 August 2026

Part 2 – Particulars of decision

Manchester City Council gives notice that the development referred to in Part 1 has been **approved** in accordance with the application and plans submitted subject to the condition(s) listed below (if any).

Article 35 Declaration

Officers have worked with the applicant in a positive and proactive manner based on seeking solutions to problems arising in relation to dealing with the planning application. The proposal is considered to be acceptable and therefore determined within a timely manner.

Condition(s) attached to this decision

1) The development must be begun not later than three years beginning with the date of this permission.

   Reason - Required to be imposed by Section 91 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended).

2) The development hereby approved shall be carried out in accordance with the following drawings and documents:

   a. MR102 – Proposed Floor Plans (received 14 July 2026)

   b. MR103 – Existing & Proposed Roof Plans (received 14 July 2026)

   c. MR105 – Proposed Elevations – (received 15 Sept 2026)

d. Proposed Site Block Plan (received 14 July 2026)

e. Location Plan (received 14 July 2026)

Reason - To ensure that the development is carried out in accordance with the approved plans, pursuant to policies DM 1, SP 1 and EN 1 of the Core Strategy and JP-P1 & of Places for Everyone.

3) The materials used in the external surfaces of the development hereby approved shall be similar in appearance to the existing building in terms of type, size, colour and texture.

Reason - In order to ensure a satisfactory appearance in the interests of visual amenity in accordance with policies SP1 and DM1 of the Core Strategy and the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework.

4) Notwithstanding the provisions of Schedule 2, Part 1 of the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 2015 (as amended) (or any order revoking and re-enacting that Order with or without modification), no additional windows, doors or other openings shall be inserted in the the development hereby approved, without planning permission being granted by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason - In the interests of residential amenity, pursuant to policies DM1 and SP1 of the Manchester Core Strategy.

Informatives

Building Regulations 2010

This permission does not grant approval under Building Regulations.

Dwellings (Use Class C3)

This decision relates to the extension or improvement of an existing dwellinghouse, falling within Class C3 of the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 (as amended) and does not infer or imply approval for the use of the property for any other purpose.

Manchester City Council has made an Article 4 Direction to remove permitted development rights that allow for a change of use from Class C3 - *Dwellinghouses* to Class C4 - *House in Multiple Occupation*. This means that from 8 October 2011, planning permission is required for a change of use from a Dwellinghouse to a House in Multiple Occupation. Further information regarding the Article 4 direction can be found on Manchester City Council's website:

www.manchester.gov.uk/planning-and-regeneration/guide-to-development/article-4-directions

If you intend to use the property to which this decision relates for any purpose other than a dwellinghouse, you should first contact Manchester City Council's Planning Service. Failure to obtain any necessary planning permission prior to carrying out a material change of use or physical development could result in enforcement action being taken, which can have serious implications.

Date: 16 September 2026

Signed: 

Julie Roscoe
Director of Planning, Building Control & Licensing

Manchester City Council, P O Box 532, Town Hall, Manchester M60 2LA

Notes

1. This permission refers only to that required under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 does not include any consent or approval under any other enactment, byelaw, order or regulation.

2. If the applicant is aggrieved by the decision of the local planning authority to refuse permission or approval for the proposed development, or to grant permission or approval subject to conditions, they may appeal to the Secretary of State in accordance with Section 78(1) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 within 12 weeks of the date of the notice of the decision.

   The Planning Inspectorate have introduced an online appeals service that can be used to make appeals online. This service is available through the gov.uk website – www.gov.uk/appeal-householder-planning-decision. The Inspectorate will publish details of your appeal on the internet. Alternatively If you are unable to access the online appeal form, please contact the Planning Inspectorate to obtain a paper copy of the appeal form on tel: 0303 444 5000.

   The Secretary of State has power to allow a longer period for the giving of a notice of appeal but they will not normally be prepared to exercise this power unless there are special circumstances that excuse the delay in giving notice of appeal.

3. The statutory requirements are those set out in Section 79(6) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, namely Sections 70(1) and 72(1) of the Act.

4. If either the local planning authority of the Secretary of State refuses permission to develop land or grants it subject to conditions, the owner may claim that they can neither put the land to a reasonably beneficial use in its existing state nor render the land capable of a reasonably beneficial use by the carrying out of any development which has been or would be permitted.

   In these circumstances, the owner may serve a purchase notice on the Council in whose area the land is situated. This notice will require the Council to purchase his interest in the land in accordance with the provisions of Part VI of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990

5. In certain circumstances, a claim may be made against the local planning authority for compensation, where permission is refused or granted subject to conditions by the Secretary of State on appeal or on a reference of the application to them. The circumstances in which such compensation is payable are set out in Section 114 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.

Right of challenge on planning application decision

A third party does not have a right of appeal against a decision on a planning application. Instead, there is a right of challenge (a Judicial Review) which is limited to lawfulness of the procedure that we have taken in coming to that decision.

Any challenge must be based on the following and not the merit of the decision:

- Procedural irregularity
- Irrationality
- Illegality

Any application for permission to bring such a challenge (which is through the High Court) must be made within 6 weeks of the date of the decision being issued.