

Application for listed building consent for alterations, extension or demolition of a listed building plus advertisement consent

Checklist and Advice

- Completed form (3 copies PLUS ORIGINAL unless submitted electronically)

All planning applications need to be presented on a standard application form, which will be available electronically, however, applicants will retain the option of submitting paper versions of the form. In that event, HBC will require three additional copies (plus the original of the completed standard application form) to be submitted, as specified by Government legislation. An applicant may be requested to submit more than three copies, but three copies is the statutory requirement for a valid application.

- A plan identifying the land to which the application relates (3 copies PLUS ORIGINAL unless submitted electronically)

All applications must include copies of a location plan based on an up-to-date map. This should be at a scale of 1:1250 or 1:2500. Government legislation requires three copies plus the original (unless submitted electronically). In exceptional circumstances plans of other scales may also be required. Plans should, wherever possible, show at least two named roads and the surrounding buildings. The properties shown should be numbered or named to ensure that the exact location of the application site is clear. The application site should be edged clearly with a red line. It should include all land necessary to carry out the proposed development – for example, land required for access to the site from a public highway, visibility splays, landscaping, car parking and open areas around buildings. A blue line should be drawn around any other land owned by the applicant, close to or adjoining the application site.

- A copy of other plans (3 copies PLUS ORIGINAL unless submitted electronically) including:
 - Block plan of the site (e.g. at a scale of 1:100 or 1:200) showing any site boundaries

Copies of plans should show: any site boundaries; the type and height of boundary treatment (e.g. walls, fences etc); the position of any building or structure on the other side of such boundaries.
 - Existing and proposed elevations (e.g. at a scale of 1:50 or 1:100)

These should clearly show the proposed works in relation to what is already there. All sides of the proposal must be shown and these should indicate, where possible, the proposed building materials, as well as the style, materials, and finish of windows and doors. Blank elevations must also be included (if only to show that this is in fact the case). Where a proposed elevation adjoins another building or is in close proximity, the drawings should clearly show the relationship between the buildings and detail the positions of the openings on each property.
 - Existing and proposed floor plans (e.g. at a scale of 1:50 or 1:100)

These should explain the proposal in detail. Where existing buildings or walls are to be demolished these should be clearly shown. The drawings submitted should show details of the existing building(s) as well as those for the proposed development. New buildings should also be shown in context with adjacent buildings (including property numbers where applicable).
 - Existing and proposed site sections and finished floor and site levels (e.g. at a scale of 1:50 or 1:100)

Such plans should show a cross section(s) through the proposed building(s). In all cases where a proposal involves a change in ground levels, illustrative drawings should be submitted to show both existing and finished levels to include details of foundations and eaves and how encroachment onto adjoining land is to be avoided. Full information should also be submitted to demonstrate how proposed buildings relate to existing site levels and neighbouring development. Such plans should show existing site levels and finished floor levels (with levels related to a fixed datum point off site) and also show the proposals in relation to adjoining buildings. This will be required for all applications involving new buildings. In the case of householder development, the levels may be evident from floor plans and elevations, but particularly in the case of sloping sites it will be necessary to show how proposals relate to existing ground levels or where ground levels outside the extension would be modified. Levels should also be taken into account in the formulation of design and access statements.

○ Roof plans (e.g. at a scale of 1:50 or 1:100)

A roof plan is used to show the shape of the roof and is typically drawn at a scale smaller than the scale used for the floor plans. Details such as the roofing material and their location are typically specified on the roof plan.

Please note - when submitting floor, elevation and roof plans, these should all include the scale, a scale bar, key dimensions and original page size. If these are not included the application may not be accepted.

Where possible plans should be submitted/produced for A3 size.

The completed Ownership Certificate (A, B, C or D – as applicable)

Legislation states that the local planning authority must not entertain an application for planning permission unless the relevant certificates concerning the ownership of the application site have been completed. All applications for planning permission must include the appropriate certificate (A, B, C, or D) of ownership stating the ownership of the property (for this purpose an 'owner' is anyone with a freehold interest, or leasehold interest the un-expired term of which is not less than 7 years).

A = If you are the sole owner

B = If any part of the application goes outside land in your sole ownership

C = If you do not know the names of all of the owners

D = If you do not know the names of any of the owners

In the event that you need to serve notice on an 'owner' of the site, the requisite Notice No. 1 can be accessed via this link: <http://www.havant.gov.uk/havant-9532>.

In the event that you do not know some, or any, of the 'owners' of the site then the requisite Notice No. 2 for justification in a local newspaper can be accessed via this link: <http://www.havant.gov.uk/havant-9532>.

Design and access statement, if required

A Design and Access Statement must accompany applications for both outline and full planning permission unless they relate to one of the following:

- A material change of use of land and buildings, (unless it also involves operational development);
- Engineering or mining operations;
- Householder developments.

However, statements are required for householder applications where any part of a dwellinghouse or its curtilage falls within one of the following designated areas:

- National Park
- Site of special scientific interest
- Conservation area
- Area of outstanding natural beauty

A Design and Access Statement is a short report accompanying and supporting a planning application that should seek to explain and justify the proposal in a structured way. The level of detail required in a Design and Access Statement will depend on the scale and complexity of the application, and the length of the statement will vary accordingly.

The Design and Access Statement should cover both the design principles and concepts that have been applied to the proposed development and how issues relating to access to the development have been dealt with. What is required in a Design and Access Statement is set out in Article 4C of the GDPO and DCLG Circular 01/06 – [Guidance on Changes to the Development Control System](#).

Applications for listed building consent will also be required to be accompanied by a Design and Access Statement. In particular, such a statement should address:

- (i) the special architectural or historic interest of the building;
- (ii) the particular physical features of the building that justify its designation as a listed building; and
- (iii) the building's setting.

The legislative requirements are set out in regulation [3A of the Planning \(Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas\) Regulations 1990](#).

Agricultural Holdings Certificate

This certificate is required whether or not the site includes an agricultural holding. All agricultural tenants must be notified prior to the submission of the application. This certificate is not required if the applicant is making an application for reserved matters, renewal of temporary planning permission, discharge or variation of conditions, tree preservation orders, or express consent to display an advertisement.

Fee

Heritage Statement (including Historical, archaeological features and Scheduled Ancient Monuments)

Where archaeological or historical features or remains may be affected.

The scope and degree of detail necessary in a Heritage Statement will vary according to the particular circumstances of each application. Applicants are advised to discuss proposals with either a planning officer or a conservation officer before any application is made. The following is a guide to the sort of information that may be required for different types of application.

For applications for listed building consent, a written statement that includes a schedule of works to the listed building(s), an analysis of the significance of archaeology, history and character of the building/structure, the principles of and justification for the proposed works and their impact on the special character of the listed building or structure, its setting and the setting of adjacent listed buildings may be required. A structural survey may be required in support of an application for listed building consent.

For applications for conservation area consent, a written statement that includes a structural survey, an analysis of the character and appearance of the building/structure, the principles of and justification for the proposed demolition and its impact on the special character of the area may be required.

For applications either related to or impacting on the setting of heritage assets a written statement that includes plans showing historic features that may exist on or adjacent to the application site including listed buildings and structures, historic parks and gardens, historic battlefields and scheduled ancient monuments and an analysis of the significance of archaeology, history and character of the building/structure, the principles of and justification for the proposed works and their impact on the special character of the listed building or structure, its setting and the setting of adjacent listed buildings may be required.

For applications within or adjacent to a conservation area, an assessment of the impact of the development on the character and appearance of the area may be required.

For all applications involving the disturbance of ground within an Area of Archaeological Potential as defined in the development plan or in other areas in the case of a major development proposal or significant infrastructure works, an applicant may need to commission an assessment of existing archaeological information and submit the results as part of the Heritage Statement. For heritage assets, advice is provided in [Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 Planning and the Historic Environment, \(September 1994\)](#). For archaeological remains, advice is provided in [Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning \(November 1990\)](#).

Photographs/photomontages

Showing the whole building and its setting and/or the particular section of the building affected by the proposals.

These provide useful background information and can help to show how large developments can be satisfactorily integrated within the street scene. Photographs should be provided if the proposal involves the demolition of an existing building or development affecting a conservation area or a listed building.

Additional Conditional Documents

Structural Survey

Where the structural integrity of the building is affected, i.e., barn conversions or reuse of other buildings, if the condition is questionable. A structural survey may also be required in support of an application if the proposal involves substantial demolition.

Lighting assessment

Only where significant external lighting is proposed, i.e., flood lighting, lit areas of car parking, new street lighting.

Proposals involving the provision of publicly accessible developments, in the vicinity of residential property, a listed building or a conservation area, or open countryside, where external lighting would be provided or made necessary by the development, should be required to be accompanied by details of external lighting and the proposed hours when the lighting would be switched on.

These details shall include a layout plan with beam orientation and a schedule of the equipment in the design. [Lighting in the countryside: Towards good practice \(1997\)](#) is a valuable guide for local planning authorities, planners, highway engineers and members of the public. It demonstrates what can be done to lessen the effects of external lighting, including street lighting and security lighting. The advice is applicable in towns as well as the countryside.