

Application for a Lawful Development Certificate for a proposed use or development

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.

○ Site survey plan (e.g. at a scale of 1:50 or 1:100)

The site plan should accurately show:

- the direction of North;
- the proposed development in relation to the site boundaries and other existing buildings on the site, with written dimensions including those to the boundaries;
- all the buildings, roads and footpaths (footpath, bridleway, restricted byway or byway open to all traffic) on land adjoining the site including access arrangements;
- all public rights of way crossing or adjoining the site;
- the position of all trees on the site, and those on adjacent land that could influence or be affected by the development;
- the extent and type of any hard surfacing; and
- boundary treatment including walls or fencing where this is proposed.

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.

Evidence verifying the information included in the application

Fee