

Planning Statement

**To Verify a Certificate of Lawfulness Application
For a proposed roof conversion consisting of a flat roof rear
facing dormer and front facing rooflights on front roof slope.**

at

**45, Kings Drive.
Hassocks.
West Sussex.
BN6 8DY**

The information stated below are the guidelines for roof conversions that can be constructed within the permitted development guidelines if compliant with the information set out below:-

ROOF CONVERSION PERMITTED DEVELOPMENT CLASS B – ADDITIONS ETC TO THE ROOF

This provides permitted development rights for the enlargement of a house consisting of an addition or alteration to its roof.

Under Class B the following limits and conditions apply:

B.1 Development is not permitted by Class B if –

a) permission to use the dwellinghouse as a dwellinghouse has been granted only by virtue of Class M, N, P, PA or Q of Part 3 of this Schedule (change of use)

Enlargement is not permitted where the house was created under the permitted development rights to change use, set out in Classes M, N, P, PA, and Q of Part 3 of Schedule 2 to the Order (see page 4).

(b) any part of the dwellinghouse would, as a result of the works, exceed the height of the highest part of the existing roof

Additions and alterations made to a roof to enlarge a house (for example a loft conversion or the replacement of an existing flat roof with a pitched roof) will only be permitted development if no part of the house once enlarged exceeds the height of the highest part of the roof of the existing house. If it does, planning permission will be required. The highest part of the roof of the existing house will be the height of the ridge line of the main roof (even though there may be other ridge lines at a lower level) or the height of the highest roof where roofs on a building are flat. Chimneys, firewalls, parapet walls and other protrusions above the main roof ridge line should not be taken into account when considering the height of the highest part of the roof of the existing house.

(c) any part of the dwellinghouse would, as a result of the works, extend beyond the plane of any existing roof slope which forms the principal elevation of the dwellinghouse and fronts a highway

The effect of this is that dormer windows as part of a loft conversion, or any other enlargement of the roof space, are not permitted development on a principal elevation that fronts a highway and will therefore require an application for planning permission. Roof-lights in a loft conversion on a principal elevation may however be permitted development as long as they meet the requirements set out under Class C (see page 38). Principal elevation has the meaning set out in the 'General Issues' section of this document (see page 7). The principal elevation could include more than one roof slope facing in the same direction. For example, where there are large bay windows on the front elevation, or where there is an 'L' shaped frontage. In such cases, all such roof slopes will form the principal elevation and the line for determining what constitutes 'extends beyond the plane of any existing roof slope' will follow these slopes (see guidance on Class A (e) for an illustration of this on page 15). The extent to which an elevation of a house fronts a highway will depend on factors such as those set out in relation to Class A (e) (see page 16).

(d) the cubic content of the resulting roof space would exceed the cubic content of the original roof space by more than -

(i) 40 cubic metres in the case of a terrace house, or

(ii) 50 cubic metres in any other case

For the purposes of Class B “resulting roof space” means the roof space as enlarged, taking into account any enlargement to the original roof space, whether permitted by this Class or not.

To be permitted development any additional roof space created must not increase the volume of the original roof space of the house by more than 40 cubic metres for terraced houses and 50 cubic metres for semi-detached and detached houses.

Any previous enlargement to the original roof space in any part of the house must be included in this volume allowance. ‘Terrace house’ has the meaning set out in the ‘General Issues’ section of this document (see page 6). ‘Original roof space’ will be that roof space in the ‘original building’ (see ‘General Issues’ on page 6 for the definition of this).

(e) it would consist of or include -

(i) the construction or provision of a verandah, balcony or raised platform, or

(ii) the installation, alteration or replacement of a chimney, flue or soil and vent pipe

Alterations to the roof of a house for loft conversions involving the creation of balconies are not permitted development and will require planning permission. ‘Balcony’ can be understood as set out on page 29. Installation, alteration or replacement of chimneys, flues or soil and vent pipes will often be necessary when loft conversions are undertaken. Whilst these are not permitted development under Class B of Schedule 2 to the Order, they may be permitted development under Class G.

(f) the dwellinghouse is on article 2(3) land

In National Parks, the Broads, areas of outstanding natural beauty, conservation areas, and land within World Heritage Sites, roof extensions are not permitted development and will require an application for planning permission.

DORMER VOLUME CALCULATION :-

The calculation for the proposed rear dormer =

Dormer width 8.500m x height 2.650m x depth 3.300m = 74.34 halved = **37.166 cubic m**

As the increased volume is within the 50 cubic metre allowance and complies with all the other guidelines it is assumed that this development is within permitted development. As such this development should be classed as lawful.