

SCHEDULE 2

Permitted development rights

PART 19

Development by the Crown or for national security purposes

Class A – general development by the Crown

Permitted development

A. The erection or construction and the maintenance, improvement or other alteration by or on behalf of the Crown of—

- (a) *any small ancillary building, works or equipment on Crown land required for operational purposes;*
- (b) *lamp standards, information kiosks, passenger shelters, shelters and seats, telephone boxes, fire alarms, drinking fountains, refuse bins or baskets, barriers for the control of people and vehicles, and similar structures or works required in connection with the operational purposes of the Crown.*

Interpretation of Class A

A.1 The reference in Class A to any small ancillary building, works or equipment is a reference to any ancillary building, works or equipment not exceeding 4 metres in height or 200 cubic metres in capacity.

Class B – extension or alteration of an operational Crown building

Permitted development

B. The extension or alteration by or on behalf of the Crown of an operational Crown building.

Development not permitted

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

- (a) the building as extended or altered is to be used for purposes other than those of—
 - (i) the Crown; or
 - (ii) the provision of employee facilities;
- (b) the height of the building as extended or altered would exceed the height of the original building;
- (c) the cubic content of the original building would be exceeded by more than—
 - (i) 10%, in respect of development on any article 2(3) land; or
 - (ii) 25%, in any other case;
- (d) the floor space of the original building would be exceeded by more than—
 - (i) 500 square metres in respect of development on any article 2(3) land; or
 - (ii) 1,000 square metres in any other case;

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- (e) the external appearance of the original building would be materially affected;
- (f) any part of the building as extended or altered would be within 5 metres of any boundary of the curtilage of the original building; or
- (g) the development would lead to a reduction in the space available for the parking or turning of vehicles.

Interpretation of Class B

B.2 For the purposes of Class B—

- (a) the erection of any additional building within the curtilage of another building (whether by virtue of Class B or otherwise) and used in connection with it is to be treated as the extension of that building, and the additional building is not to be treated as an original building;
- (b) where 2 or more original buildings are within the same curtilage and are used for the same operational purposes, they are to be treated as a single original building in making any measurement; and
- (c) “employee facilities” means social, care or recreational facilities provided for employees or servants of the Crown, including crèche facilities provided for the children of such employees or servants.

Class C – developments on operational Crown land

Permitted development

C. *Development carried out by or on behalf of the Crown on operational Crown land for operational purposes consisting of—*

- (a) *the installation of additional or replacement plant or machinery;*
- (b) *the provision, rearrangement or replacement of a sewer, main, pipe, cable or other apparatus; or*
- (c) *the provision, rearrangement or replacement of a private way, private railway, siding or conveyor.*

Development not permitted

C.1 Development described in Class C(a) is not permitted if—

- (a) it would materially affect the external appearance of the premises; or
- (b) any plant or machinery would exceed a height of 15 metres above ground level or the height of anything replaced, whichever is the greater.

Interpretation of Class C

C.2 In Class C, “Crown land” does not include land in or adjacent to and occupied together with a mine.

Class D – hard surfaces for operational Crown buildings

Permitted development

D. The provision by or on behalf of the Crown of a hard surface within the curtilage of an operational Crown building.

Class E – development on operational Crown land relating to an airbase

Permitted development

E. The carrying out on operational Crown land, by or on behalf of the Crown, of development (including the erection or alteration of an operational building) in connection with the provision of services and facilities at an airbase.

Development not permitted

E.1 Development is not permitted by Class E if it would consist of or include—

- (a) the construction or extension of a runway;
- (b) the construction of a passenger terminal the floor space of which would exceed 500 square metres;
- (c) the extension or alteration of a passenger terminal, where the floor space of the building as existing at 7th June 2006 or, if built after that date, of the building as built, would be exceeded by more than 15%;
- (d) the erection of a building other than an operational building; or
- (e) the alteration or reconstruction of a building other than an operational building, where its design or external appearance would be materially affected.

Condition

E.2 Development is permitted by Class E subject to the condition that the relevant airbase operator consults the local planning authority before carrying out any development, unless that development falls within the description in paragraph E.4.

Interpretation of Class E

E.3 For the purposes of paragraph E.1, floor space is calculated by external measurement and without taking account of the floor space in any pier or satellite.

E.4 Development falls within this paragraph if—

- (a) it is urgently required for the efficient running of the airbase; and
- (b) it consists of the carrying out of works, or the erection or construction of a structure or of an ancillary building, or the placing on land of equipment, and the works, structure, building, or equipment do not exceed 4 metres in height or 200 cubic metres in capacity.

E.5 For the purposes of Class E, “operational building” means an operational Crown building, other than a hotel, required in connection with the movement or maintenance of aircraft, or with the embarking, disembarking, loading, discharge or transport of passengers, military or civilian personnel, goods, military equipment, munitions and other items.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (England) Order 2015, PART 19. (See end of Document for details)

Class F – development on operational land within an airbase

Permitted development

F. The carrying out on operational land within the perimeter of an airbase, by or on behalf of the Crown, of development in connection with the provision of air traffic services.

Class G – development on operational land outside an airbase

Permitted development

G. The carrying out on operational land outside but within 8 kilometres of the perimeter of an airbase, by or on behalf of the Crown, of development in connection with the provision of air traffic services.

Development not permitted

G.1 Development is not permitted by Class G if—

- (a) any building erected would be used for a purpose other than housing equipment used in connection with the provision of air traffic services;
- (b) any building erected would exceed a height of 4 metres; or
- (c) it would consist of the installation or erection of any radar or radio mast, antenna or other apparatus which would exceed 15 metres in height, or, where an existing mast, antenna or apparatus is replaced, the height of that mast, antenna or apparatus, if greater.

Class H – development on operational land by the Crown connected with air traffic services

Permitted development

H. The carrying out on operational land, by or on behalf of the Crown, of development in connection with the provision of air traffic services.

Development not permitted

H.1 Development is not permitted by Class H if—

- (a) any building erected would be used for a purpose other than housing equipment used in connection with the provision of air traffic services;
- (b) any building erected would exceed a height of 4 metres; or
- (c) it would consist of the installation or erection of any radar or radio mast, antenna or other apparatus which would exceed 15 metres in height, or, where an existing mast, antenna or apparatus is replaced, the height of that mast, antenna or apparatus, if greater.

Class I – emergency use of land by the Crown connected with air traffic services

Permitted development

I The use of land by or on behalf of the Crown in an emergency to station moveable apparatus replacing unserviceable apparatus in connection with the provision of air traffic services.

Condition

I.1 Development is permitted by Class I subject to the condition that on or before the expiry of a period of 6 months beginning with the date on which the use began, the use ceases, and any apparatus is removed, and the land is restored to its condition before the development took place, or to such other state as may be agreed in writing between the local planning authority and the developer.

Class J – use of land etc by the Crown connected with air traffic services

Permitted development

J. *The use of land by or on behalf of the Crown to provide services and facilities in connection with the provision of air traffic services and the erection or placing of moveable structures on the land for the purposes of that use.*

Condition

J.1 Development is permitted by Class J subject to the condition that, on or before the expiry of the period of 6 months beginning with the date on which the use began, the use ceases, any structure is removed, and the land is restored to its condition before the development took place, or to such other state as may be agreed in writing between the local planning authority and the developer.

Class K – use of land by the Crown in relation to surveys etc

Permitted development

K. *The use of land by or on behalf of the Crown for the stationing and operation of apparatus in connection with the carrying out of surveys or investigations.*

Condition

K.1 Development is permitted by Class K subject to the condition that on or before the expiry of the period of 6 months beginning with the date on which the use began, the use ceases, any apparatus is removed, and the land is restored to its condition before the development took place, or to such other state as may be agreed in writing between the local planning authority and the developer.

Class L – use of buildings by the Crown on an airbase connected to air transport services etc

Permitted development

L. *The use of buildings by or on behalf of the Crown within the perimeter of an airbase for purposes connected with air transport services or other flying activities at that airbase.*

Interpretation of Class L

L.1 For the purposes of Class L, “air transport services” has the same meaning as in section 82 of the Airports Act 1986 ^{M1}.

Marginal Citations

M1 1986 c. 31.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (England) Order 2015, PART 19. (See end of Document for details)

Class M – development by the Crown on operational Crown land connected to rail

Permitted development

M. Development by or on behalf of the Crown on operational Crown land, required in connection with the movement of traffic by rail.

Development not permitted

M.1 Development is not permitted by Class M if it consists of or includes—

- (a) the construction of a railway;
- (b) the construction or erection of a hotel, railway station or bridge; or
- (c) the construction or erection otherwise than wholly within a railway station of an office, residential or educational building, car park, shop, restaurant, garage, petrol filling station or a building used for an industrial process.

Interpretation of Class M

M.2 For the purposes of Class M, references to the construction or erection of any building or structure include references to the reconstruction or alteration of a building or structure where its design or external appearance would be materially affected.

Class N – development by the Crown on operational Crown land connected to shipping etc

Permitted development

N. Development by or on behalf of the Crown or its lessees on operational Crown land where the development is required—

- (a) *for the purposes of shipping; or*
- (b) *at a dock, pier, pontoon or harbour in connection with the embarking, disembarking, loading, discharging or transport of military or civilian personnel, military equipment, munitions, or other items.*

Development not permitted

N.1 Development is not permitted by Class N if it consists of or includes the construction or erection of a bridge or other building not required in connection with the handling of traffic.

Interpretation of Class N

N.2 For the purposes of Class N, references to the construction or erection of any building or structure include references to the reconstruction or alteration of a building or structure where its design or external appearance would be materially affected.

Class O – use of land by the Crown for spreading of dredged material

Permitted development

O. The use of any land by or on behalf of the Crown for the spreading of any dredged material resulting from a dock, pier, harbour, water transport, canal or inland navigation undertaking.

Class P – development by the Crown on operational Crown land etc relating to aids to shipping

Permitted development

P. *Development by or on behalf of the Crown on operational Crown land, or for operational purposes, consisting of—*

- (a) *the use of the land as a lighthouse, with all requisite works, roads and appurtenances;*
- (b) *the extension of, alteration, or removal of a lighthouse; or*
- (c) *the erection, placing, alteration or removal of a buoy or beacon.*

Development not permitted

P.1 Development is not permitted by Class P if it consists of or includes the erection of offices, or the reconstruction or alteration of offices where their design or external appearance would be materially affected.

Interpretation of Class P

P.2 For the purposes of Class P—

“buoy or beacon” includes all other marks and signs of the sea; and

“lighthouse” includes any floating and other light exhibited for the guidance of ships, and also any sirens and any other description of fog signals.

Class Q – development by the Crown relating to an emergency

Permitted development

Q. *Development by or on behalf of the Crown on Crown land for the purposes of—*

- (a) *preventing an emergency;*
- (b) *reducing, controlling or mitigating the effects of an emergency; or*
- (c) *taking other action in connection with an emergency.*

Conditions

Q.1 Development is permitted by Class Q subject to the following conditions—

- (a) the developer must, as soon as practicable after commencing development, notify the local planning authority of that development; and
- [^{F1}(b) on or before the expiry of the period of 12 months beginning with the date on which the development began—
 - (i) any use of that land for a purpose of Class Q ceases and any buildings, plant, machinery, structures and erections permitted by Class Q is removed; and
 - (ii) the land is restored to its condition before the development took place, or to such other state as may be agreed in writing between the local planning authority and the developer,unless permission for the development has been granted by virtue of any provision of this Schedule or on an application under Part 3 of the Act.]

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (England) Order 2015, PART 19. (See end of Document for details)

Textual Amendments

- F1** Sch. 2 Pt. 19 Class Q para. Q.1(b) substituted (3.12.2020) by [The Town and Country Planning \(General Permitted Development\) \(England\) \(Amendment\) Regulations 2020 \(S.I. 2020/1243\)](#), regs. 1(2), **9**

Interpretation of Class Q

Q.2—(1) For the purposes of Class Q, “emergency” means an event or situation which threatens serious damage to—

- (a) human welfare in a place in the United Kingdom;
- (b) the environment of a place in the United Kingdom; or
- (c) the security of the United Kingdom.

(2) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (1)(a), an event or situation threatens damage to human welfare only if it involves, causes or may cause—

- (a) loss of human life;
- (b) human illness or injury;
- (c) homelessness;
- (d) damage to property;
- (e) disruption of a supply of money, food, water, energy or fuel;
- (f) disruption of a system of communication;
- (g) disruption of facilities for transport; or
- (h) disruption of services relating to health.

(3) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (1)(b), an event or situation threatens damage to the environment only if it involves, causes or may cause—

- (a) contamination of land, water or air with biological, chemical or radioactive matter; or
- (b) disruption or destruction of plant life or animal life.

[^{F2}Class QA – development by the Crown relating to a pandemic

Textual Amendments

- F2** Sch. 2 Pt. 19 Class QA inserted (3.12.2020) by [The Town and Country Planning \(General Permitted Development\) \(England\) \(Amendment\) Regulations 2020 \(S.I. 2020/1243\)](#), regs. 1(2), **10**

Permitted development

QA. *Development by or on behalf of the Crown on Crown land for the purposes of—*

- (a) *preventing a pandemic;*
- (b) *reducing, controlling or mitigating the effects of a pandemic; or*
- (c) *taking other action in connection with a pandemic.*

Conditions

QA.1 Development is permitted by Class QA subject to the following conditions—

- (a) the developer must, as soon as practicable after commencing development, notify the local planning authority of that development; and
- (b) on or before the expiry of the period of 12 months beginning with the date on which the development began—
 - (i) any use of that land for a purpose of Class QA ceases and any buildings, plant, machinery, structures and erections permitted by Class QA is removed; and
 - (ii) the land is restored to its condition before the development took place, or to such other state as may be agreed in writing between the local planning authority and the developer,

unless permission for the development has been granted by virtue of any provision of this Schedule or on an application under Part 3 of the Act.

Interpretation of Class QA

QA.2 For the purposes of Class QA—

In calculating the number of days during which development is permitted, no account is to be taken of any day during which development is permitted under Class Q of Part 19 of this Schedule;

“pandemic” means a public health emergency of international concern within the meaning given by the International Health Regulations (2005) of the World Health Organisation adopted by the fifty-eighth World Health Assembly on 23rd May 2005;

“World Health Assembly” has the meaning set out in the Constitution of the World Health Organisation adopted by the International Health Conference held in New York from the 19th June to 22nd July 1946 and signed on 22nd July 1946;

“World Health Organisation” means the specialised agency within the terms of Article 57 of the Charter of the United Nations, established by the Constitution of the World Health Organisation.]

Class R – erection etc of gates, fences etc by the Crown for national security purposes

Permitted development

R. *The erection, construction, maintenance, improvement or alteration of a gate, fence, wall or other means of enclosure by or on behalf of the Crown on Crown land for national security purposes.*

Development not permitted

R.1 Development is not permitted by Class R if the height of any gate, fence, wall or other means of enclosure erected or constructed would exceed 4.5 metres above ground level.

Class S – closed circuit television cameras for national security purposes

Permitted development

S. *The installation, alteration or replacement by or on behalf of the Crown on Crown land of a closed circuit television camera and associated lighting for national security purposes.*

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (England) Order 2015, PART 19. (See end of Document for details)

Development not permitted

S.1 Development is not permitted by Class S if—

- (a) the dimensions of the camera including its housing exceed 0.75 metres by 0.25 metres by 0.25 metres; or
- (b) the uniform level of lighting provided exceeds 10 lux measured at ground level.

Conditions

S.2 Development is permitted by Class S subject to the following conditions—

- (a) the camera is, so far as practicable, sited so as to minimise its effect on the external appearance of any building to which it is fixed; and
- (b) the camera is removed as soon as reasonably practicable after it is no longer required for national security purposes.

Interpretation of Class S

S.3 For the purposes of Class S—

“camera”, except in paragraph S.1(a), includes its housing, pan and tilt mechanism, infra-red illuminator, receiver, mountings and brackets; and

“ground level” means the level of the surface of the ground immediately adjacent to the building to which the camera is attached or, where the level of the surface of the ground is not uniform, the level of the lowest part of the surface of the ground adjacent to it.

Class T – electronic communication apparatus etc for national security purposes

Permitted development

T. *Development by or on behalf of the Crown for national security purposes in, on, over or under Crown land, consisting of—*

- (a) *the installation, alteration or replacement of any electronic communications apparatus;*
- (b) *the use of land in an emergency for a period not exceeding 6 months to station and operate moveable electronic communications apparatus required for the replacement of unserviceable electronic communications apparatus, including the provision of moveable structures on the land for the purposes of that use; or*
- (c) *development ancillary to radio equipment housing.*

Development not permitted

T.1 Development is not permitted by Class T(a) if—

- (a) in the case of the installation of apparatus (other than on a building) the apparatus, excluding any antenna, would exceed a height of 15 metres above ground level;
- (b) in the case of the alteration or replacement of apparatus already installed (other than on a building), the apparatus, excluding any antenna, would, when altered or replaced, exceed the height of the existing apparatus or a height of 15 metres above ground level, whichever is the greater;
- (c) in the case of the installation, alteration or replacement of apparatus on a building, the height of the apparatus (taken by itself) would exceed the height of the existing apparatus or—

- (i) 15 metres, where it is installed, or is to be installed, on a building which is 30 metres or more in height; or
 - (ii) 10 metres in any other case,whichever is the greater;
- (d) in the case of the installation, alteration or replacement of apparatus on a building, the highest part of the apparatus when installed, altered or replaced would exceed the height of the highest part of the building by more than the height of the existing apparatus or—
 - (i) 10 metres, where it is installed, or is to be installed, on a building which is 30 metres or more in height;
 - (ii) 8 metres, in the case of a building which is more than 15 metres but less than 30 metres in height; or
 - (iii) 6 metres in any other case,whichever is the greater;
- (e) in the case of the installation, alteration or replacement of apparatus (other than an antenna) on a mast, the height of the mast and the apparatus supported by it would, when the apparatus was installed, altered or replaced, exceed any relevant height limit specified in respect of apparatus in paragraphs (a), (b), (c) and (d), and for the purposes of applying the limit specified in paragraph (c), the words “(taken by itself)” in that paragraph are disregarded;
- (f) in the case of the installation, alteration or replacement of any apparatus other than—
 - (i) a mast;
 - (ii) an antenna;
 - (iii) any apparatus which does not project above the level of the surface of the ground; or
 - (iv) radio equipment housing,the ground or base area of the structure would exceed the ground or base area of the existing structure or 1.5 square metres, whichever is the greater;
- (g) in the case of the installation, alteration or replacement of an antenna on a building (other than a mast) which is less than 15 metres in height; on a mast located on such a building; or, where the antenna is to be located below a height of 15 metres above ground level, on a building (other than a mast) which is 15 metres or more in height—
 - (i) the antenna is to be located on a wall or roof slope facing a highway which is within 20 metres of the building on which the antenna is to be located, unless it is essential for operational purposes that the antenna is located in that position; or
 - (ii) in the case of dish antennas, the size of any dish would exceed the size of the existing dish when measured in any dimension or 1.3 metres when measured in any dimension, whichever is the greater;
- (h) in the case of the installation, alteration or replacement of a dish antenna on a building (other than a mast) which is 15 metres or more in height, or on a mast located on such a building, where the antenna is located at a height of 15 metres or above, measured from ground level the size of any dish would exceed the size of the existing dish when measured in any dimension or 1.3 metres when measured in any dimension, whichever is the greater;
- (i) in the case of the installation of a mast, on a building which is less than 15 metres in height, such a mast would be within 20 metres of a highway, unless it is essential for operational purposes that the mast is installed in that position; or
- (j) in the case of the installation, alteration or replacement of radio equipment housing—

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (England) Order 2015, PART 19. (See end of Document for details)

- (i) the development is not ancillary to the use of any other electronic communications apparatus; or
- (ii) the development would exceed 90 cubic metres or, if located on the roof of a building, the development would exceed 30 cubic metres.

T.2 Development consisting of the installation of apparatus is not permitted by Class T(a) on article 2(3) land unless—

- (a) the land on which the apparatus is to be installed is, or forms part of, a site on which there is existing electronic communication apparatus;
- (b) the existing apparatus was installed on the site on or before the relevant day; and
- (c) the site was Crown land on the relevant day.

T.3—(1) Subject to sub-paragraph (2), development is not permitted by Class T(a) if it will result in the installation of more than 1 item of apparatus (“the original apparatus”) on a site in addition to any item of apparatus already on that site on the relevant day.

(2) In addition to the original apparatus which may be installed on a site by virtue of Class T(a), for every 4 items of apparatus which existed on that site on the relevant day, 1 additional item of small apparatus may be installed.

(3) In sub-paragraph (2), “small apparatus” means—

- (a) a dish antenna, other than on a building, not exceeding 5 metres in diameter and 7 metres in height;
- (b) an antenna, other than a dish antenna and other than on a building, not exceeding 7 metres in height;
- (c) a hard standing or other base for any apparatus described in paragraphs (a) and (b), not exceeding 7 metres in diameter;
- (d) a dish antenna on a building, not exceeding 1.3 metres in diameter and 3 metres in height;
- (e) an antenna, other than a dish antenna, on a building, not exceeding 3 metres in height;
- (f) a mast on a building, not exceeding 3 metres in height;
- (g) equipment housing not exceeding 3 metres in height and of which the area, when measured at ground level, does not exceed 9 square metres.

Conditions

T.4—(1) Class T(a) and Class T(c) development is permitted subject to the condition that any antenna or supporting apparatus, radio equipment housing or development ancillary to radio equipment housing constructed, installed, altered or replaced on a building in accordance with that permission is, so far as is practicable, sited so as to minimise its effect on the external appearance of the building.

(2) Class T(a) development consisting of the installation of any additional apparatus on article 2(3) land is permitted subject to the condition that the apparatus is installed as close as is reasonably practicable to any existing apparatus.

(3) Class T(b) development is permitted subject to the condition that any apparatus or structure provided in accordance with that permission is, at the expiry of the relevant period, removed from the land and the land restored to its condition before the development took place.

(4) Class T development—

- (a) on article 2(3) land or land which is, or is within, a site of special scientific interest; or

- (b) on any other land and consisting of the construction, installation, alteration or replacement of a mast; or of an antenna on a building or structure (other than a mast) where the antenna (including any supporting structure) would exceed the height of the building or structure at the point where it is installed or to be installed by 4 metres or more; or of radio equipment housing with a volume in excess of 2.5 cubic metres; or of development ancillary to radio equipment housing,

is permitted subject, except in case of emergency, to the conditions set out in T.5.

T.5—(1) The developer must, before commencing development, give notice of the proposed development to any person (other than the developer) who is an owner or tenant of the land to which the development relates—

- (a) by serving the appropriate notice on every such person whose name and address is known to the developer; and
- (b) where the developer has taken reasonable steps to ascertain the names and addresses of every such person, but has been unable to do so, by local advertisement.

(2) Where the proposed development consists of the installation of a mast within 3 kilometres of the perimeter of an aerodrome, the developer must, before commencing development, notify the Civil Aviation Authority, the Secretary of State for Defence or the aerodrome operator, as appropriate.

Interpretation of Class T

T.6 For the purposes of Class T—

“aerodrome operator” means the person who is for the time being responsible for the management of the aerodrome;

“appropriate notice” means a notice signed and dated by or on behalf of the developer and containing—

- (a) the name of the developer;
- (b) the address or location of the proposed development;
- (c) a description of the proposed development (including its siting and appearance and the height of any mast);

“development ancillary to radio equipment housing” means the construction, installation, alteration or replacement of structures, equipment or means of access which are ancillary to and reasonably required for the purposes of the radio equipment housing;

“mast” means a radio mast or a radio tower;

“owner” means any person who is the estate owner in respect of the fee simple, or who is entitled to a tenancy granted or extended for a term of years certain of which not less than 7 years remain unexpired;

“relevant day” means—

- (a) 7th June 2006; or
- (b) where apparatus is installed pursuant to planning permission granted on or after 7th June 2006, the date when that apparatus is finally installed pursuant to that permission,

whichever is later;

“relevant period” means a period which expires—

- (a) 6 months from the commencement of the construction, installation, alteration or replacement of any apparatus or structure permitted by Class T(a) or Class T(c) or from the commencement of the use permitted by Class T(b), as the case may be; or

- (b) when the need for such apparatus, structure or use ceases, whichever occurs first; and
- “tenant” means the tenant of an agricultural holding any part of which is comprised in the land to which the proposed development relates.

^{F3}Class TA – development by the Crown on a closed defence site

Textual Amendments

- F3** Sch. 2 Pt. 19 Class TA inserted (11.1.2022) by The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development etc.) (England) (Amendment) (No. 3) Order 2021 (S.I. 2021/1464), arts. 1(2)(c), 8

Permitted development

TA. *The erection, extension or alteration on a closed defence site by or on behalf of the Crown of—*

- (a) *single living accommodation;*
- (b) *a non-residential building.*

Development not permitted

TA.1.—(1) Development is not permitted by Class TA—

- (a) within 15 metres of the closed defence site’s perimeter (“the perimeter”);
- (b) within 25 metres of the perimeter where the development would be visible from a highway and—
 - (i) in the case of a building erected, the height of the building would exceed 10 metres;
 - (ii) in the case of a building extended or altered, the height of the building would exceed the lesser of—
 - (aa) the height of the existing building, or
 - (bb) 10 metres;
- (c) at any other location if the height of—
 - (i) any building erected would exceed 12 metres;
 - (ii) any building extended or altered would exceed the lesser of—
 - (aa) the height of the existing building, or
 - (bb) 12 metres;
- (d) on land which is or forms part of—
 - (i) article 2(3) land;
 - (ii) a site of special scientific interest;
 - (iii) a listed building or land within its curtilage;
 - (iv) a scheduled monument or land within its curtilage.

(2) Development is not permitted by Class TA(a) if the total floor space of any buildings added to the closed defence site via erection or extension under Class TA(a) would exceed 25% of the total floor space of single living accommodation on the closed defence site immediately before 11th January 2022.

(3) Development is not permitted by Class TA(b) if the total floor space of any buildings added to the closed defence site via erection or extension under Class TA(b) would exceed 35% of the total floor space of non-residential buildings at the closed defence site immediately before 11th January 2022.

Conditions

TA.2.—(1) Development is permitted by Class TA subject to the conditions that before beginning development the developer must—

- (a) assess the contamination and flood risks of the development,
- (b) identify measures to reduce so far as practicable any contamination or flood risks of the development,
- (c) where the development is in an area within Flood Zone 3, carry out prior consultation in accordance with paragraph TA.3, and
- (d) in any event, provide written notification to the local planning authority—
 - (i) of the date on which it is proposed to begin development, and
 - (ii) including a description of the development containing sufficient information to enable the local authority to satisfy itself that the development complies with the provisions of Class TA.

(2) Development is permitted by Class TA subject to the condition that it is carried out in accordance with any measures identified under paragraph TA.2(1)(b) to reduce so far as practicable any contamination or flood risks.

(3) Where the total footprint of any buildings added to the closed defence site via erection or extension under Class TA exceeds (or would, as a result of the proposed development, exceed) 4,000 square metres, development is permitted by Class TA subject to the condition that before beginning the development the developer must apply to the local planning authority for a determination as to whether the prior approval of the authority will be required as to the siting and scale of the development.

(4) The conditions in sub-paragraph (5) apply where proposed development relates to the erection or extension of a building which will be—

- (a) visible from a highway,
- (b) of height in excess of 10 metres, and
- (c) either—
 - (i) single living accommodation which will be higher than the highest existing single living accommodation on the closed defence site, or
 - (ii) a non-residential building which will be higher than the highest existing non-residential building on the closed defence site.

(5) Proposed development described in sub-paragraph (4) is permitted by Class TA subject to the conditions that—

- (a) the proposed development is sited and its external appearance designed so as to minimise so far as practicable its effect on the amenity of the area, and
- (b) before beginning the development the developer must apply to the local planning authority for a determination as to whether the prior approval of the authority will be required as to the external appearance of the building.

(6) An application under sub-paragraph (3) or (5)(b) is to be made and determined in accordance with paragraph TA.4.

Procedure for prior consultation under Class TA

TA.3.—(1) Where a developer is required to carry out prior consultation under paragraph TA.2(1) (c), the developer must consult the Environment Agency as to the flood risks of the proposed development.

(2) The developer must notify the Environment Agency specifying the date by which they must respond (not being less than 21 days from the date the notice is given) (“the closing date”).

(3) The development must not begin—

(a) before the occurrence of one of the following—

- (i) the receipt by the developer of responses to the consultation required by this paragraph, or
- (ii) the day after the closing date.

(b) in any event, before the developer takes into account any representations received on or before the closing date as a result of consultation under this paragraph.

(4) Where the developer receives representations on or before the closing date as a result of consultation under this paragraph, the developer must as soon as reasonably practicable send to the local planning authority—

(a) a copy of the representations, and

(b) a statement explaining how the developer has taken the representations into account.

Procedure for applications for prior approval under Class TA

TA.4.—(1) The following provisions apply where a developer is required under paragraph TA.2(3) or (5)(b) to make an application for a determination as to whether the prior approval of the authority will be required.

(2) The application must be accompanied by—

(a) a written description of the proposed development including a statement of any proposed increase in the total footprint of buildings on the closed defence site,

(b) where the proposed development relates to the erection or extension of—

(i) single living accommodation, a statement showing the total floor space of single living accommodation—

(aa) on the closed defence site immediately before 11th January 2022,

(bb) already added to the closed defence site via development under Class TA(a),
and

(cc) to be added to the closed defence site via the proposed development;

(ii) a non-residential building, a statement showing the total floor space of non-residential buildings—

(aa) on the closed defence site immediately before 11th January 2022,

(bb) already added to the closed defence site via development under Class TA(b),
and

(cc) to be added to the closed defence site via the proposed development;

(c) a plan indicating the closed defence site and showing the proposed development,

(d) drawings prepared to an identified scale and showing—

(i) in the case of a building to be erected, the proposed external dimensions and elevations of that building;

- (ii) in the case of a building to be extended or altered, the external dimensions and elevations of that building both before and after the proposed extension or alteration,
- (e) the developer's contact address and, if they are content to receive communications electronically, the developer's email address, and
- (f) any fee required to be paid.
- (3) The local planning authority may refuse an application where, in the opinion of the authority—
 - (a) the proposed development does not comply with, or
 - (b) the developer has, following a requirement imposed under paragraph TA.4(6), provided insufficient information to enable the authority to establish whether the proposed development complies with,any conditions, limitations or restrictions specified in Class TA applicable to the development in question.
- (4) Sub-paragraphs (5) and (7) do not apply where a local planning authority refuses an application under sub-paragraph (3) and for the purposes of section 78 (appeals) of the Act such a refusal is to be treated as a refusal of an application for approval.
- (5) The local planning authority must give notice of the proposed development—
 - (a) by site display in at least one place on or near the land to which the application relates for not less than 21 days of a notice which—
 - (i) describes the proposed development,
 - (ii) provides the address of the proposed development, and
 - (iii) specifies the date by which representations are to be received by the local planning authority (not being less than 21 days from the date the notice is displayed), or
 - (b) by serving a notice in that form on any owner or occupier of any premises which adjoin the closed defence site.
- (6) The local planning authority may require the developer to submit such information as the authority may reasonably require to determine the application.
- (7) The local planning authority must, when determining an application—
 - (a) take into account any representations made to them as a result of any notice given under sub-paragraph (5), and
 - (b) have regard to the National Planning Policy Framework issued by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government in July 2021, so far as relevant to the subject matter of the prior approval, as if the application were a planning application.
- (8) The development must not begin before the occurrence of one of the following—
 - (a) the receipt by the applicant from the local planning authority of a written notice of their determination that such prior approval is not required;
 - (b) the receipt by the applicant from the local planning authority of a written notice giving their prior approval;
 - (c) the expiry of 56 days following the date on which the application was received by the local planning authority without the authority notifying the applicant as to whether prior approval is given or refused.
- (9) The development must be carried out—
 - (a) where prior approval is required, in accordance with the details approved by the local planning authority;

(b) where prior approval is not required, or where sub-paragraph (8)(c) applies, in accordance with the details provided in the application referred to in sub-paragraph (2), unless the local planning authority and the developer agree otherwise in writing.

(10) The local planning authority may grant prior approval unconditionally or subject to conditions reasonably related to the subject matter of the approval.

(11) When computing the number of days in sub-paragraph (5)(a), any day which is a public holiday must be disregarded.

Interpretation of Class TA

TA.5. For the purposes of Class TA—

“closed defence site” means a site which is—

- (a) on Crown land,
- (b) used exclusively for defence purposes, and
- (c) surrounded by a closed perimeter;

“footprint”, in relation to a building, means the total area of ground covered by it;

“non-residential building” means a building which is used exclusively for defence purposes other than as—

- (a) single living accommodation, or
- (b) a dwellinghouse within the meaning of Class C3 of Schedule 1 to the Use Classes Order;

“single living accommodation” means a building used for the purpose of providing living accommodation for single or unaccompanied persons.]

Interpretation of Part 19

U. For the purposes of Part 19—

“airbase” means the aggregate of the land, buildings and works comprised in a Government aerodrome within the meaning of [^{F4}paragraph 1 of Schedule 1 to the Air Navigation Order 2016]; and

“air traffic services” has the same meaning as in section 98 of the Transport Act 2000 (air traffic services) ^{M2}.

Textual Amendments

F4 Words in Sch. 2 Pt. 19 para. U substituted (25.8.2016) by [The Air Navigation Order 2016 \(S.I. 2016/765\)](#), [art. 1](#), [Sch. 14 para. 8\(b\)](#) (with [arts. 17-23](#), [274\(2\)-\(4\)](#))

Marginal Citations

M2 [2000 c. 38](#).

Changes to legislation:

There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (England) Order 2015, PART 19.