

COMMITTEE REPORT

BY THE DIRECTOR OF ENVIRONMENT AND NEIGHBOURHOOD SERVICES
READING BOROUGH COUNCIL
PLANNING APPLICATIONS COMMITTEE: 27 June 2018

ITEM NO. 8

Ward: Abbey

App No.: 171808/FUL

Address: Central Jamme Mosque, 18/18a Waylen Street, Reading

Proposal: Retrospective planning application for the demolition of a pre-existing extension and the construction of a two storey rear extension, and the erection of a boundary wall adjacent to the highway (amended description).

Applicant: Bangladesh Association of Greater Reading (charity number 1039747).

Date received: 6 December 2017

Minor Application PPA decision date: 4 July 2018

RECOMMENDATION: GRANT retrospective planning permission.

Conditions to include:

1. AP1 Approved plans.
2. No later than three months from the date of this planning permission, details of the measures to block up of windows and substitution of glazed doors for solid doors, as shown on the approved plans in Condition 1, shall have been submitted to the Local Planning Authority. The details for the windows shall include all materials and plans and sections of not less than 1:20 scale showing how the works will be carried out. The details for the doors will show full specifications of the doors to be used. The above works shall be undertaken in full not later than three months following written approval of the details by the Local Planning Authority. The development shall be retained in accordance with the approved details thereafter.
Reason: to ensure that the unauthorised development is regularised in terms of the harm caused to privacy/overlooking of neighbouring properties, in accordance with Policy DM4.
3. No later than three months from the date of this planning permission, detailed scaled elevations and plans shall have been submitted to the Local Planning Authority, which shall show a the reinstatement of the front boundary wall which has been demolished. These details shall be based on the wall as shown in the approved plans approved by Condition 1 above. Following approval, the wall shall be completed no later than three months following approval of the approval of the details.
Reason: to provide a suitable means of enclosure, in the interests of the streetscene and the Conservation Area, in accordance with policies CS7 and CS33.
4. No later than three months from the date of this planning permission, a scheme for hard and soft landscaping scheme for the area enclosed to the front of the site, shall have been submitted to the Local Planning Authority. The scheme should include hard landscaping details and full details of cycle parking and bin storage provision. The approved landscaping works as described above shall be carried out in full compliance with the approved scheme no later than three months following

approval of the approval of the details and the development retained with such facilities thereafter.

Reason: to ensure that the unauthorised development is regularised in terms of the harm caused to the streetscene and to ensure that a suitable level of cycle parking and servicing is provided in accordance with policies CS7, CS24 and CS33.

5. No later than four weeks from the date of this planning permission, the extract/ventilation systems shall have been installed in accordance with the approved plans and specifications and thereafter the extract/ventilation systems shall be permanently retained and maintained in accordance with the approved specifications. Thereafter, the specific sound level of the plant/equipment hereby approved, $LA_{eqr,T}$ as measured at a point 1 metre external to sensitive facades, shall be at least 10dB below the existing background sound level, $LA_{90,T}$ when all plant/equipment (or any part of it) is in operation. The noise rating level of the plant/equipment hereby approved, $LA_{eqr,T}$ (specific sound level plus any adjustment for the characteristic features of the sound) as measured at a point 1 metre external to sensitive facades, shall not exceed the existing background sound level, $LA_{90,T}$ when all plant/equipment (or any part of it) is in operation.

Reason: To safeguard the amenities of the adjoining premises and the area generally, in accordance with Policy CS34 of the Reading Borough LDF Core Strategy 2008 (Altered 2015) and Policy DM4 of the Reading Borough LDF Sites and Detailed Policies Document 2012 (Altered 2015).

6. Notwithstanding the provisions of Schedule 2, Part 3 of the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (England) Order 2015, the premises shall be used as a D1 Mosque offering space for a combination of worship, training, education and meetings activities for a maximum of 300 people only and for no other purpose (including any other purpose in the same Use Class of the Schedule to the Town & Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 (as amended), or in any provision equivalent to that Class in any statutory instrument revoking or re-enacting that Order with or without modification.
7. Basement ablutions area to remain ancillary only.
8. No amplified music at the premises at any time.
9. All openings (windows, doors) shut during services.
10. Submission of a travel plan.

Informatives

- The provisions of the extant Enforcement Notice continue to apply.
- Separate approval under the Building Regulations and Fire Safety Regulations is required.
- Terms and conditions
- Conditions precedent
- Positive and proactive requirement
- No parking permits to be issued

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The application site consists of Nos. 18/18a Waylen Street, just to the west of central Reading. It is situated within a street of predominantly large terraced Victorian residential properties and within the Russell Street/Castle Hill Conservation Area.
- 2.2 The site is long and narrow and generally flat. It accommodates a frontal building which has two distinct elements and was formerly the Elim Family Church and a house. Little is known about the history of the buildings and there is no detailed information on this site in the relevant Conservation Area Appraisal. But the right-hand side (northerly) building probably started off as a handsome 1840s-1860s Italianate style villa in its own relatively generous garden. It has some nice decorative features, including exposed rafters at the eaves, coloured string courses, stone window surrounds and arched windows. The building that then abuts it, 18a, appears (according to historic maps) to have been added at roughly the same time as the rear church hall, so given the style and the fact that it would appear to be of cavity wall construction, somewhere between 1930-1950.
- 2.3 The site has been the home of the Central Jamme Mosque (also known as the Central Jamme Masjid) for around the last 20 years. The application site area measures some 400 sq.m in area.



2. PROPOSAL

- 2.1 The planning application primarily seeks to retain a large, two storey extension which replaced an earlier extension. The application also includes other related works which consist of filling in and adjusting various openings on both flank ground floor elevations of the extension and the rebuilding of a front boundary wall, which

may have been removed in order to facilitate the building works which have taken place.

2.2 The development currently on site does not benefit from a valid planning permission. Your officers have been encouraging the applicant/owner to submit a planning application to attempt to regularise the planning situation for a number of years. An Enforcement Notice was eventually served on the owners in May 2017. This application was submitted in response to that Notice.

2.3 This application is being referred to your meeting for a number of reasons.

- There has recently been an Enforcement appeal decision and this is a large structure which the appeal Inspector considers is not acceptable;
- it is a non-residential assembly and leisure use in a residential conservation area; and
- a similar proposal in 2001 was also reported to the Planning Applications Committee and at that time, the Committee granted the planning permission.

2.4 Religious buildings are not chargeable for the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) under the Council's adopted CIL Charging Schedule.

2.5 Supporting documents submitted with the application include:

- Planning and Design and Access Statement
- Heritage Statement
- Acoustic report
- BREEAM Pre-estimator

3. PLANNING HISTORY

3.1 Relevant planning history is as follows:

00/01355/FUL (later planning reference: 990726)	First floor rear extension and internal alterations to existing Mosque and part change of use of four bedroom house to offices	PERMISSION 7/3/2001. LAPSED.
140288/PREAPP	Pre-application advice for proposed amendments.	Advice supplied 30/4/2014.
170154/CLE	1st Floor rear extension and internal alterations to existing Mosque.	CERTIFICATE REFUSED 13/4/2017
E0345/C/17/3178555	Enforcement Notice served 12/5/2017. Enforcement appeal received, concerning: Without planning permission, the erection of a two storey rear extension and removal of a boundary wall.	APPEAL DISMISSED 4/4/2018, planning permission refused, Enforcement Notice upheld, subject to minor variation concerning compliance period.

4. CONSULTATIONS

(i) Statutory:

None.

(ii) Non-statutory:

RBC Transport Strategy has raised the following concerns:

- Clarification is required as to how the increase in floor space has affected congregation numbers.
- Proposed mode of transport split would be required as to how attendees travel to the Mosque. This could be achieved by undertaking surveys from the existing attendees.
- It would appear that the demolition of the boundary wall has caused damage to the public highway. *Officer comment: this matter has been passed to RBC Environment and Neighbourhood Services to assess separately.*
- The Mosque is situated in a CPZ area, there are shared user bays directly outside the mosque; surveys of shared user bays is required to ascertain use of bays during hours the mosque is at its busiest i.e. Friday prayer times.

RBC Environmental Protection has raised issues with noise from the congregation and the plant noise and has proposed detailed condition wording. Full discussion is provided in the Appraisal below.

RBC Building Control advises that there is no Building Regulations approval for the works which have been undertaken, although a Building Regulations application was submitted in 2012 and is still a live application. Building Control's principal concerns are means of escape in the event of a fire.

Berkshire Archaeology advises that there are no archaeological issues with the application. Given the scale of the extension and the previous impacts on site, Berkshire Archaeology would not have recommended that any archaeological investigations would have been required prior to construction.

Public consultation

Letters were sent to the following addresses in Waylen Street in December 2017: 16, 19 (Flats 1-4), 20, 23, 25. No letters received.

5. RELEVANT POLICY AND GUIDANCE

5.1 Section 38(6) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires that proposals be determined in accordance with the development plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise. Material considerations include relevant policies in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) - among them the 'presumption in favour of sustainable development'.

5.2 The following local and national planning policy and guidance is relevant to this application:

National Planning Policy Guidance
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

The Reading Borough Local Development Framework: Core Strategy (2008, as amended, 2015)

CS1 Sustainable Construction and Design
CS3 Social Inclusion and Diversity

CS4 Accessibility and the Intensity of Development
CS5 Inclusive Access
CS7 Design and the Public Realm
CS17 Protecting the Existing Housing Stock
CS20 Implementation of the Reading Transport Strategy
CS22 Transport Assessments
CS23 Sustainable Travel and Travel Plans
CS24 Car/Cycle Parking
CS31 Additional and Existing Community Facilities
CS33 Protection and Enhancement of the Historic Environment
CS34 Pollution and Water Resources

The Reading Borough Local Development Framework: Sites and Detailed Policies Document (2012, as amended, 2015)

SD1 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development
DM4 Safeguarding Amenity
DM12 Access, Traffic and highway-Related Matters
DM19 Air Quality

Supplementary Planning Documents

Revised Parking Standards and Design (2011)
Sustainable Design and Construction (2011)

Other documents: Russell Street/Castle Hill Conservation Area Appraisal (2004)

6. APPRAISAL

6.1 The main issues are:

- a) Principle of the use
- b) Noise and disturbance
- c) Rear extension: design and impact on neighbours
- d) Loss of the wall and impact on the Conservation Area
- e) Transport
- f) Equalities and disabled access issues

a) Principle of the use

6.2 The former Elim Church hall, which was to the rear of the site and then included the front (left) building in an L-shape, appears to be present on old maps going back as far as WWII, therefore the principle of a D1 Place of Worship use on this site is accepted as being established. The hall to the Elim church, which was known to have been single storey with a vaulted ceiling and pitched roof and which covered the majority of the rear of the site, is likely to have been in the region of 200 square metres in size and therefore capable of potentially accommodating a large number of people, for which there were no planning restrictions. Therefore, although essentially a non-conforming use in a residential area, it is accepted that this has been a long-established situation.

6.3 At this point it is worth noting that the Planning Applications Committee approved a similar proposal (against an officer recommendation to refuse permission) to that

which is now under consideration, in 2001. However, as indicated in the Planning History section above, that permission was not implemented and lapsed. The appeal Inspector considered that the appeal should be considered on its own merit, leading officers to advise that no weight should be given to the earlier permission. However, references will be made to that permission where relevant and the differences between the two schemes will feature in this assessment as a comparison.

- 6.4 At the time of the original planning application's consideration in 2000/1, the Committee Report indicates that the site then consisted of a house at the front of the site and church hall to the rear. The report agreed to the change of use of the house to become part of the mosque and retention of part of it as, almost, a self-contained flat on the first floor. The current plans (as built) show an office, bedroom and shower-room for the Imam and then a walk along a landing to the main kitchen/dining area of the mosque. Officers suspect that whilst these internal changes may have taken place, perhaps 10-15 years ago, this was not of itself an implementation of the 2001 planning permission. RBC Council Tax has advised that this building ceased to pay Council Tax in May 2000. Whilst the new layout would be technically contrary to Policy CS17 (which seeks to retain dwellings), officers consider that there would continue to be an ancillary residential function/presence associated with the mosque and the situation in practice is unlikely to be greatly different from that which was considered suitable in the 2001 permission and may of itself become immune from enforcement in any event. Officers therefore consider that in this case, although a separate residential unit is technically lost, a residential purpose is maintained.
- 6.5 It is also noted that the proposal involves improvements to an existing community facility and there is support for this in principle in policies CS31 and CS3 and for this in a generally sustainable location in terms of Policy CS4. On the basis of the above, officers advise that the principle of an extension of the mosque is acceptable, subject to the issues identified below.

b) Noise and disturbance

- 6.6 The application site is in a residential street near Central Reading. Waylen Street is a Victorian street which is characterised by narrow terraced townhouses of a variety of similar styles, typically 2 and 3 storeys. The application site is different, featuring a large villa with what appears to be a large 2½ storey side extension and the whole is then a detached structure, rather than being adjoined to other buildings. This is a dense, residential part of the Conservation Area and officers consider that the opportunity for disturbance from the use, if not suitably controlled, is potentially severe. Policy DM4 seeks to ensure that development will not cause a significant detrimental impact to the living environment of existing residential properties through, *inter alia*, noise and disturbance. As discussed above, the issues raised in this application need to be considered on their individual planning merits.
- 6.7 The current situation on site is that the large rear extension is considered to be 'substantially complete' although there are multiple areas where concluding and - as this report will go on to explain - remedial works are necessary. Although it is noted that the current extension does not have a planning permission or thus no planning controls on its use, there are no recorded complaints to Planning Enforcement over the use of the site/extension. This is likely due to the fact that whilst there will at times be large numbers in the congregations, the prayer

services are quiet and often, largely silent. However, the size of the congregations, the fact that a PA system is used and that a central air conditioning system is being installed and may (or may not) already be operational; are all areas to consider for control via conditions.

- 6.8 The application includes a noise survey report which assessed the PA noise, break-out noise and noise from the air conditioning plant equipment. This concluded that in all cases, the use of the mosque, as extended did not give rise to amenity concerns. The Council's Environmental Protection (EP) Team advises that the noise assessment has been carried out satisfactorily. Their only recommendation is to ensure that the air conditioning plant is supplied with the necessary acoustic enclosure, as advised in the report, in order to protect the amenity to the nearest noise-sensitive receptor (in this case, the nearest habitable room window at No. 16 Waylen Street). This condition is set out in full in the Recommendation. However, your officers consider that further conditions are required.
- 6.9 Given the wide range of uses which can be covered by the D1 Use Class and various combinations of disturbance, traffic, etc. which such uses can create, whenever granting new planning permissions involving D1, the LPA will normally seek to restrict the use to that which is being applied for. Whilst the D1 use itself is lawful, Members may recall the principle established in the *Harbidge* case, that where the local planning authority is faced with an unauthorised use to which it does not in itself take exception but is aware that a change could take place in its operation it must take enforcement action or seek to suitably control it. Otherwise, if there has been no application for planning permission, there is the risk of uncontrolled, undesirable change. This supports your officers' position that whilst there is no in principle concern for the presence of an extension for mosque purposes, this cannot take place in a completely uncontrolled fashion. Therefore a condition is recommended that this be a D1 mosque only. Officers have also considered the need for a capacity restriction. The Council's Building Control section advises that given the floorspace now provided, ~~an occupancy of~~ some 700 persons could be present on site at any one time. The applicant at the time of the enforcement appeal stated that it was unlikely than more than 300 persons could use the accommodation. In the absence of any other information (for example a fire limit on the premises), officers advise that a capacity of 300 could be covered by the condition which seeks to control the D1 use. This is considered to be a reasonable approach, given the residential area, the instances of disturbance which could be caused through the operation of the mosque itself and any related comings and goings and the increase in floorspace over the previous situation with the Elim Church hall.
- 6.10 Consideration has also been given to the ancillary uses of these premises. Mosques, like many religious buildings or assembly and leisure-type uses, come in various shapes and sizes and their associated functions vary. It is notable that this mosque has been operating for some time now (possibly 20 years) in the community and with relatively few issues of disturbance during that time. This is likely to be because there is no amplified music and the mosque is quiet, with an extensive library, so this is a place which tends to be for serene prayer, rather than loud religious services. Such services occur at all hours and more so during Ramadan (16 May - 14 June this year) and officers have checked with the EP team as to whether any complaints have been received recently and there have been none. At the time of writing, officers are not suggesting the need for an hours of use condition on the site, given that the site has an established use for D1 at all hours and no disturbance appears to have been recorded.

- 6.11 Attendant issues of sound attenuation, control, air-conditioning etc. need to be properly and comprehensively controlled and given the potential for noise and disturbance arising from the use in the future officers recommend conditions that any other uses, including the basement ablutions area, remain ancillary; and there should be no amplified music or external speakers. Also, the noise report has considered amplified speech. Clearly, if any windows or doors are open, this will be detrimental to neighbours. Therefore Officers suggest a condition requiring that these remain shut during all services.
- 6.12 With the range of noise-related conditions discussed above, adopted planning policies (CS34, Pollution and Water Resources, DM4, Safeguarding Amenity and DM12, Access, Traffic and Highway-Related Matters) are considered to be complied with.

c) Rear extension: design and impact on neighbours

- 6.13 The rear extension which has been constructed is unauthorised. In your officers' opinion, the applicant/owner oversaw the construction of this structure and was fully aware of the differences between what was constructed and the 2001 planning permission. There are significant variations in what has been built and the planning permission 00/01355/FUL, i.e. the new floor plans are significantly shorter, the roof shape is higher and angles are different and this affects long lengths of roof, and openings on both flank elevations are very different.
- 6.14 The applicant's submitted DAS is relatively poor and is essentially a re-working of points made in their statement for the enforcement appeal, so as a consequence it is not comprehensive. The statement and conclusions made in the Inspector's appeal decision letter are important material considerations to be taken into account in the determination of this application for retrospective planning permission. Importantly, the Inspector states that the two storey rear extension which is on site presents a 'new chapter' in the planning history of the site and must thus be assessed on its individual planning merits. The Inspector remarks that '...with regard to outlook, I consider that the extension is excessively large'. He found that it is disproportionate and out of scale with the site's rear curtilage and the height and massing close to the boundaries with Nos. 16 and 20 results in an intrusive and noticeably dominating presence which adversely and unacceptably affects the outlooks of both properties, causing them significant harm. He did not seek to reduce it in size, he decided that it should be removed, as the extant Notice requires.
- 6.15 However, at this point, it is worth noting why the Notice asked for the wholesale removal of the extension. In short, it is because that was the only option open to your officers. The use could not be stopped, it is established. The Notice could not have asked for the extension to have been reduced back down to some agreed reference point, because there was none. Therefore the Notice concentrated on seeking the removal of the extension and the reinstatement of the front wall (discussion below) and was upheld. With the appeal now having been dismissed, it is up to the Local Planning Authority to look afresh at the development and decide whether this planning application - which was on-going at the time of the Inspector's decision - is now capable of approval. There are two main issues to consider in design terms: whether the design and its impact on the Conservation Area is suitable; and the impact on neighbouring properties.

Design and impact on the Conservation Area

- 6.16 The design consists of a large rearward extension to the frontal buildings and is made up of a wide and long single-storey prayer hall, covering the majority of the site, with a first floor set in from the flank elevations. This is achieved with lean-to roofs on the sides and a simple pitch roof of similar angles at the ridge. The first floor is a smaller galleried/mezzanine space providing a smaller prayer hall, reached by internal staircases from the front and rear. The extension is similar in appearance to that approved in 2001. As can be seen from the photo below, immediate impacts on Waylen Street are extremely limited, given the narrow views possible and the fact that the first floor bulk is set in, behind the frontal buildings. Whilst views from within conservation areas are also important, in this case, the main public view from the rear is a private car park, accessed off Russell Street and the photo below shows this. The stepped gable-end wall is presented immediately on the boundary with the car park, but this was also the intention of the 2001 permission. (The word 'intention' is used because the approved plans in that planning permission included significant errors, as the length of that extension was in fact some five metres longer than the site itself and therefore not capable of construction within the application site in any event).
- 6.17 The design is in a sympathetic style, with brick and slate roofs and reconstituted stone window surrounds in arches and decorative brick details. This is a generally pleasant blend of materials which reflect the majority of the conservation area, whilst signalling the purpose of the building as a mosque. Windows would be adjusted on the flank elevations so as to block them up in a sympathetic style.

Impact on neighbouring properties

- 6.18 The coloured-up section plan (not to scale) at the end of this report attempts to show how the various designs relate to each other. In the background is the Elim Church Hall. In green is the bulk approved in 2001 and in blue is the bulk as built. Officers are aware that the original Elim Church Hall had side-facing windows at close proximity to the neighbouring properties. Some of these may have been obscure glazed. However, the size of the openings in the unauthorised extension, particularly given the ground level change to No. 16, produces an overbearing and overlooking presence, of much greater intensity. The retrospective application initially applied to retain these openings 'as built' but given the appeal decision, these are now proposed to be infilled.
- 6.19 There is a slightly elevated floor level at No. 18 over No. 16 and there is a habitable side/rear room in No. 16 (a dining room) with a side-facing bay window and a large patio this side. In the appeal, the Local Planning Authority's statement offered that in order to be acceptable, the structure either needed to be adjusted (by removing the offending openings) or else be completely removed. The Inspector took the latter, more severe route. Officers have consistently sought to regularise the situation and have not intentionally sought the wholesale removal of the extension and this was the advice given in the pre-application response in 2014, when the extension by that point was erected and weathertight.
- 6.20 It is difficult to accurately present to the Committee the difference in massing between the 2001 permission and what has been built, due to the original plans not being scalable, but officers estimate that the variance in dimensions appears to be under a metre (save for the overall length of the structure, which as discussed above, is significantly shorter such that it now fits on the site). The structure is

indeed bulky when viewed from the properties either side, but not dissimilar in shape and form/massing to the 2001 permission. Officers' primary concern has been for the impact of the side windows.

- 6.21 On the South elevation (towards the garden of No. 20) high-level arched windows are currently situated on the boundary. The applicant's original contention was that the former Elim Church Hall presented itself to this neighbour in a similar manner. However, this is not an acceptable situation in terms of overlooking/presence to a residential garden and at officers' suggestion, the plans now show these high-level arched windows to be carefully bricked up, with a half-brick 'reveal', to provide some relief to this elevation. In terms of the massing, the building runs for 15 metres (the length of the garden) at single storey only - some 3 metres in height - and then the lean-to roof to the first floor gallery and then up to the ridge. There are no side-facing windows in the first floor, but the gallery level is served by four large rooflights facing south, although the roof angle means that these are not particularly noticeable. The extension is to the north of No. 20's garden, so there is no overshadowing concern, although it is accepted that there will be a degree of overbearing.
- 6.22 On the north elevation towards No. 16, the development currently has a number of openings and officers have advised that given the change in ground levels and the slight lay-off to that boundary (about a metre), actual and perceived overlooking to this property is unacceptable and the appeal Inspector agreed. Regarding light levels to No. 16, officers have assessed the light angles with specific reference to the side-facing bay window, which faces south. It appears that the extension as constructed obstructs the light angle from the window-pane of the bay window at around 40 degrees. The Inspector has attached significant harm to this. It is therefore accepted that in terms of location, height and massing of the development, it is visually dominant and overbearing on this property.
- 6.23 Officers consider that there are various matters to consider against this position. Firstly, is the fact that there is a separation distance to No. 16 and this is unusual in this street. Secondly, the bay window is to the side and this is not common. Presumably this was built around the same time as the original No. 18, so at that point, it would have enjoyed an outlook over No. 18's garden. However, the opportunity for doing so would already have been lost by at least WWII, by the time the original Elim Church Hall was constructed.
- 6.24 Officers also consider that the changes are not dissimilar to the situation which existed from the 1940s to approximately 2010 and the changes which have been made as deviations from the 2001 permission, whilst significant, are not considered so harmful as to warrant any draconian measures, such as seeking to reduce the bulk of what has been built; but it is up to the Committee to come to their own conclusions on this. Officers accept the sizeable bulk which has been created, but with the adjustments to remove lateral overlooking, officers are not advising, in this circumstance that any reduction in bulk should be required. As with the South elevation, there are no first floor windows, save for four further rooflights, which afford no overlooking.

d) Loss of the wall and impact on the Conservation Area

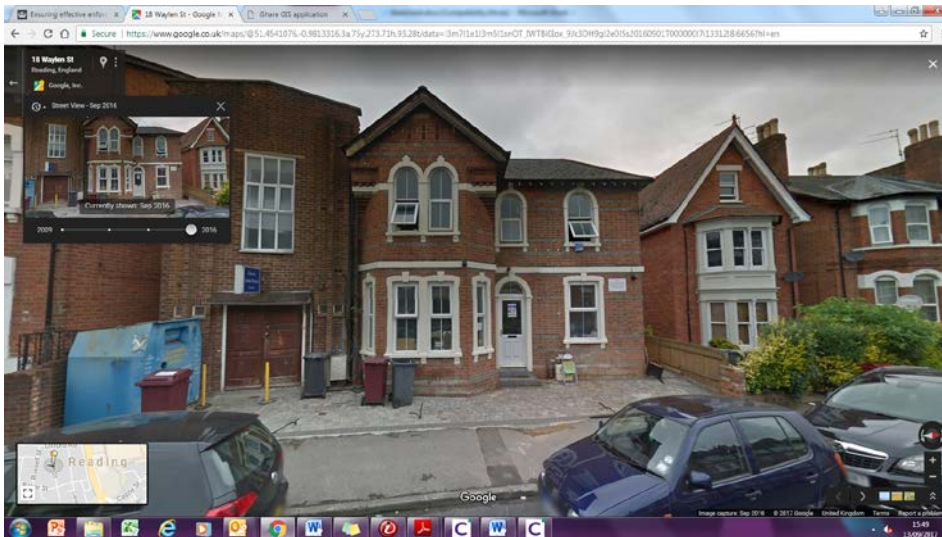
- 6.25 The most obvious concern in terms of the public realm and the Conservation area has been the complete removal of the front boundary wall. Planning permission should have been applied for to remove this wall, as it was over one metre in

height adjacent to the Highway. As can be seen from the Google Streetview photo below, the brick wall was a fairly plain but pleasant and sympathetic boundary treatment within the Conservation Area and such features generally make a positive contribution to streetscene, as in this case. The original building form was a grand house in the street, with its character slightly altered by the addition of 18a to its left; nevertheless, it should be framed by a suitable curtilage (physical boundary). It is accepted that the wall which was removed was non-original.

- 6.26 The Conservation Area Appraisal laments the loss of boundary treatments in this part of the Conservation Area and it is true that in various locations, such boundaries have unfortunately been lost. But as can be seen from the later Streetview photo below (September 2016), the loss of the wall is clearly harmful to the character of the street, through creation of a wide, open frontage, which is neither sympathetic to the character of the building or the streetscene. The building appears to be missing its enclosure (curtilage) to the street edge and this is uncharacteristic of the Conservation Area and the Inspector agreed that there was no convincing reasons for its removal which would outweigh the harm to the Conservation Area and conflict with Policy CS33.
- 6.27 In requiring a suitable replacement, the Enforcement Notice proposed that the boundary wall should be reinstated. Ideally, however, the wall should be a dwarf wall with railings, reflecting the character of No. 18, which was probably one of the grander houses in the street. Sadly, there are relatively few examples of walls and railings in Waylen Street. No. 37 has a very low dwarf wall and railings with Fleurs-de-lys spear-tops. This may have been the style of curtilage at the property. A couple of other properties also have dwarf walls but with simpler 'bow and spear' tops. Officers therefore advise that on the basis that the original style of curtilage is not clear, the proposed plans (as amended) which show a simple reinstatement of the brick wall, are supportable.
- 6.28 Given that the changes do not involve the front of the building itself and the extension has a minimal impact on the streetscene, there is no requirement to provide mitigating landscaping. However, the front courtyard area is small and during the works, a paving scheme has been constructed, to a generally satisfactory standard. However, the re-provision of the wall would be on an area where the applicant has inserted a linear French drain adjacent to the back of the pavement and this would need to be removed. Sustainable drainage to this area would then need to be re-provided. Accordingly a landscaping scheme condition is recommended, to adjust this area.



Streetview photo 2012



Streetview photo 2016

e) Transport

- 6.29 The site is in a sustainable location near the bus route (red route) on Oxford Road and within walking distance of the town centre. Uses such as this can have a wide draw, but the presence of the parking zone is likely to mean that most visitors will need to use the public car parks, such as Chatham Street. It is likely that visitors tend to access the mosque via public transport or by foot.
- 6.30 At the time of writing, the applicant has declined the Highway Authority's requests for further information, citing that they consider that there is no significant difference over the 2001 approval. However, it is material consideration that the 2001 approval has no weight, as confirmed by the appeal Inspector. Officers have no response to these thoughts from the Highway Authority at this time, but advise that subject to conditions for a travel plan and to provide cycle parking (there is currently none), the proposal is considered to be generally acceptable in transport terms and complies with Policy CS4.

f) Equalities and disabled access issues

- 6.31 As Members are aware, in determining this application, the Committee is required to have regard to its obligations under the Equality Act 2010. The key equality protected characteristics include age, disability, gender, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sexual orientation. The application raises concerns in terms both in terms of disability and gender discrimination. The issue is the first floor mezzanine/gallery level.
- 6.32 The 2001 permission required the inclusion of a lift to the mezzanine level, via a condition. Whilst at various points, the applicant/owner has claimed to be building in compliance with that planning permission, none of the necessary pre-commencement conditions were discharged, including the condition for a lift. Further, it appears that this level of the mosque may be for the use of women only. However, consultation with the Council's Policy Manager indicates that in instances where there is conflict between the workings of a religious organisation and the Equalities Act, the Act shall not take precedence. Nonetheless, the applicant has been asked to provide further clarification on how their policy on gender and disability matters is organised on the premises and this will be explained at your meeting, then officers will advise further. For the moment, however, officers have not identified a conflict with policies CS3 or CS5 or the Act.

Other matters

- 6.33 The construction quality of the extension appears to be generally reasonable, although inspections from RBC Building Control are on-going. The development does not therefore currently benefit from either Building Regulations approval or fire safety approval. Although these are not planning considerations, an informative reminding the owners of this is advised. Berkshire Archaeology's response is noted and nothing further is recommended.
- 6.34 The application has been submitted with a BREEAM Pre-estimator which proposes a low level to be achieved of 30%/'Pass'. This is a Minor level development, but officers consider that Part L of the Building Regulations must be achieved. A relevant condition is therefore recommended. This is considered to be a reasonable requirement and should not prove overly onerous, although it may involve retrofitting as necessary.

7. CONCLUSION

- 7.1 This planning application has been submitted as a result of the serving of a Planning Enforcement Notice. In its original form, the application was not considered to be acceptable and has since been adjusted following the decision to uphold the Notice.
- 7.2 The Inspector afforded no significance to the 2001 approval, but it is noted in the report above where relevant and Members will need to consider whether they wish to adopt a consistency of approach on the relevant matters, for instance, in considering matters of bulk and massing.
- 7.3 The serving of the Notice was, unfortunately, the last resort, officers having thoroughly exhausted all efforts at trying to reason with the owners and urging them to submit a retrospective application, which officers have continually advised that if the correct information is supplied, they would like to be able to support.

- 7.4 Officers are prepared, on balance and for the reasons above, to recommend the granting of retrospective planning permission, but with a range of carefully-worded planning conditions.
- 7.5 Were you to agree to grant permission, this becomes a situation where the planning conditions could be enforced in the normal manner, via a Breach of Condition Notice (BCN). Were you to refuse permission, the applicant could reapply and secure full compliance with any further approval and undertake such necessary works before the Enforcement Notice deadline of March 2019. Otherwise, the Notice takes Effect, which means that the Local Planning Authority would then be able to apply to the Courts for an Injunction to seek compliance with the Notice requiring that the extension be demolished in totality and the wall rebuilt.

Case Officer: Richard Eatough

Plans:

786/WA/SK - 100 B PROPOSED GROUND FLOOR PLAN IN CONTEXT

786/WA/PP - 100 BASEMENT GENERAL ARRANGEMENT PLAN (received 8/3/18)

786/WA/PP - 100 PROPOSED GROUND FLOOR PLAN AMENDMENTS (received x)

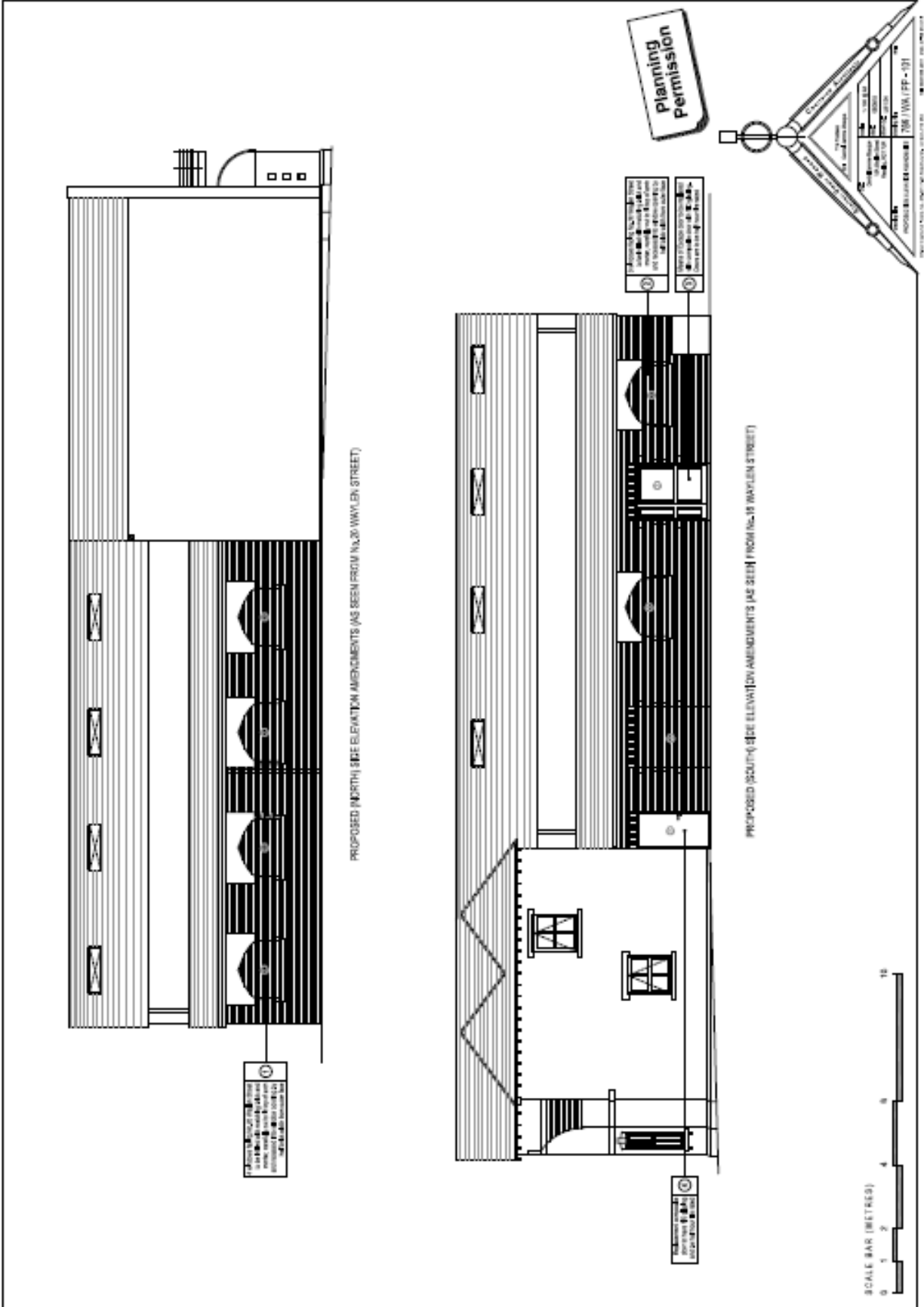
786/WA TI - 541 C WORKING DRAWING: PROPOSED 1ST FLR. PLAN FOR PHASE 3 (received x)

786/WA/TI - 543 C WORKING DRAWING: SECTION Y-Y FOR PHASE 3 [and Rear Elevation] (received 16/10/17)

786/WA/PP - 101 PROPOSED SIDE ELEVATION AMENDMENTS (received x)



Site in current view from Waylen Street. Unauthorised extension is just visible in the red circle. Front boundary wall is missing.



PROPOSED NORTH SIDE ELEVATION (AS SEEN FROM No.20 WATKIN STREET)

PROPOSED SOUTH SIDE ELEVATION (AS SEEN FROM No.19 WATKIN STREET)

Planning Permission

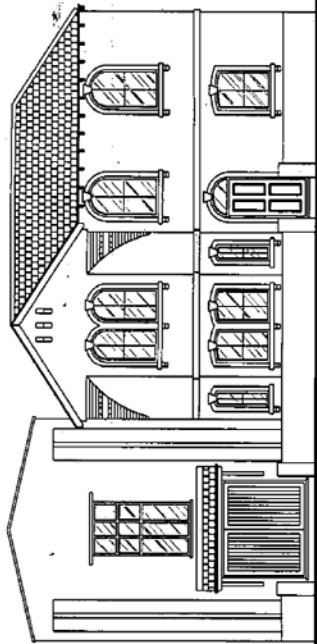


PROPOSED SIGNAGE
PROPOSED GLAZING

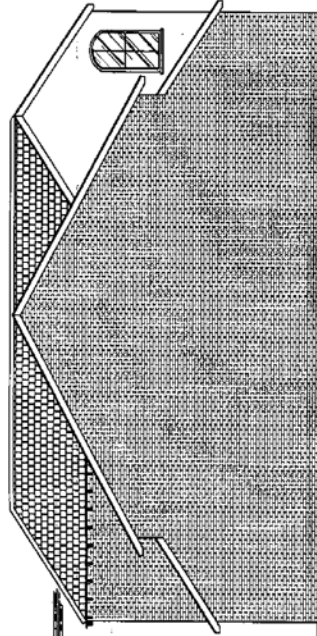
PROPOSED SIGNAGE
PROPOSED GLAZING

PROPOSED SIGNAGE
PROPOSED GLAZING

PROPOSED SIGNAGE
PROPOSED GLAZING



FRONT ELEVATION (prop).



REAR ELEVATION (prop).

READING DISTRICT COUNCIL			
PLANNING DEPARTMENT			
DATE	BY	PH	
1 JULY 2000			
LS	HS	SS	

The KEEN Partnership
 Culham House, 122 Castle Street
 Reading, Berks RG1 7RU

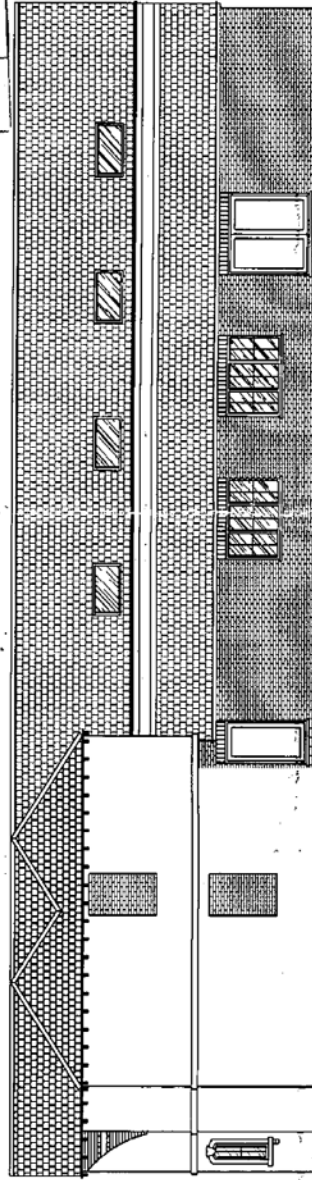
Drawn by: **M. SAOOD ESQ.**

Site Title: **Central Jamme Mosque,
 18A Wayfen Street,
 Reading.**

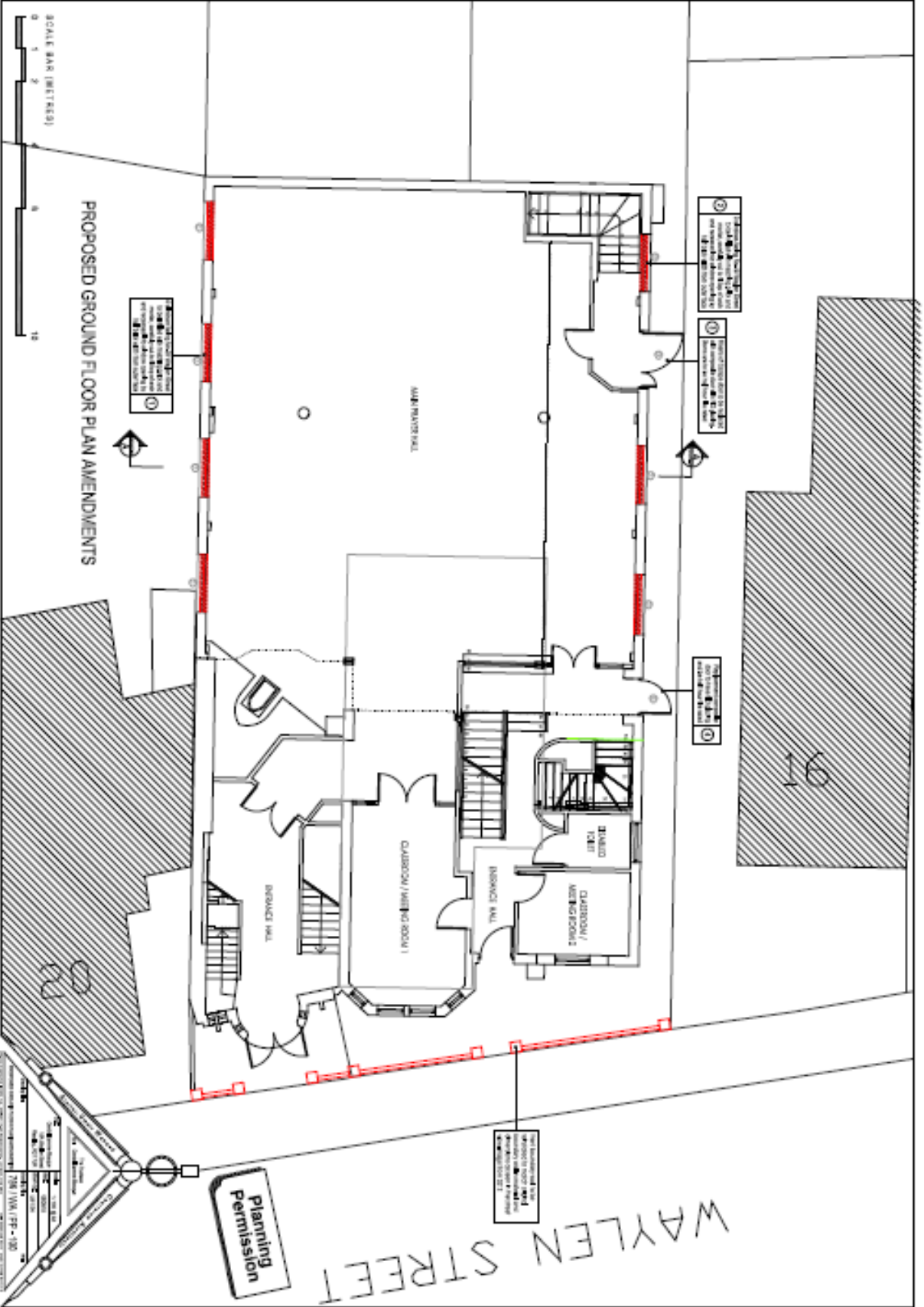
Prepared by: **PROP. ELEVATIONS.**

Scale: **1/100.**
 Date: **July, 2000.**
 Drawn by: **P.J.M.**
 Ref: **7242-00-04.**

Plot: **A3**
 Tel: 0118 9510855 Fax 0118 9510866
 E-mail: info@keenpartnership.co.uk



SIDE ELEVATION (prop).



Comparison section plan (not to scale, officer estimates, for information):
 Black outline: original Elim Church hall
 Green outline: 2001 planning permission
 Blue outline: current planning application

