



and motion for appointment of counsel. We summarily affirm.

The procedural history of this case is set out in our opinion in *Ward v. State*, No. 45A05-9907-PC-317, slip op. at 3-4 (Ind. Ct. App. November 20, 2000)(“*Ward II*”): Following a jury trial in 1986, Ward was convicted of robbery as a Class A felony. Ward filed a motion to correct errors which the trial court denied. Ward then filed a petition with this court to waive his direct appeal and proceed before the trial court pursuant to Ind. Post-Conviction Rule 1. This court granted his motion. Ward thereafter filed original and amended petitions for post-conviction relief. The trial court denied Ward’s petitions and this court affirmed. *See Ward v. State*, No. 45A05-9710-PC-439 (Ind. Ct. App. June 3, 1998)(“*Ward I*”). This court granted Ward permission to file a successive post-conviction relief petition. The trial court denied the successive petition, and this court affirmed in *Ward II*.

Ward then sought to file a belated appeal pursuant to Ind. Post-Conviction Rule 2 which the trial court summarily denied. Ward, however, specifically waived his right to a direct appeal following his conviction and elected to proceed under Ind. Post-Conviction Rule 1. As a result, he cannot now seek a belated appeal under P-C.R. 2.

Waiver notwithstanding, Ward’s appeal also fails because he has failed to make any claim or showing that he has been diligent in requesting permission to pursue a belated appeal as required by P-C.R. 2 § 3(c).

Affirmed.

DARDEN, J., and MATHIAS, J., concur.