Vale of White Horse District Council

December 2016

Draft Statement of Community Involvement

PART 2

Getting Involved in The Local Plan and Planning Policy

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT – GETTING INVOLVED IN THE LOCAL PLAN AND PLANNING POLICY

This SCI comprises three parts.

This document, Part 2, sets out how to get involved with and influence the council as it prepares its Local Plan and other Planning Policy documents.

Part 1: Community Involvement – Getting Involved in Shaping our Future:

- This provides information on the council's overall approach to community engagement and involvement in the planning process.

Part 3: Community Involvement – Getting Involved in Planning Applications:

- This provides information on how to become involved with planning applications.

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WHAT IS PLANNING POLICY?

Planning Policy involves making plans that help to decide where and when development takes place. We use Planning Policy to help make decisions on planning applications. It is also used to plan for our future needs by assessing what change is likely to happen and where. The key Planning Policy document a council must prepare is its Local Plan.

Currently, there are regulations as to what constitutes a Local Plan, and we will comply with the relevant prevailing regulations[i] when consulting on all of our Planning Policy documents. We will make any background papers available to view, which either: disclose any facts or matters related to the subject matter; or were relied on to a material extent, in preparing our Planning Policy documents[ii].

The Government places an emphasis on councils to seek involvement from local communities on the content of plans at the earliest stage in plan-making. It also guides councils to fully support and encourage the active role communities can play in the plan-making process e.g. through neighbourhood planning.

WHAT IS NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANNING?

The Government is providing local communities with the opportunity to shape the area in which they live and work, by encouraging them to prepare Neighbourhood Plans. The council strongly encourages and supports local communities who wish to prepare a neighbourhood plan and has put resources in place to help communities in preparing plans.

Local communities wishing to play an active role in planning for their area can now do two things:

- prepare a Neighbourhood Plan setting out the vision, objectives and planning policies to shape development of their neighbourhood and/or;
- seek a grant of permission directly for certain types of development in their neighbourhood through a Neighbourhood Development Order (NDO) or a Community Right to Build Order (CRtBO).

i Currently, The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012

ii Currently, Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

HOW WILL YOU INVOLVE ME IN THE PREPARATION OF PLANNING POLICY DOCUMENTS?

We want our plan-making to fully consider and take account of community views. We will continue to explore methods to carry out consultations and to learn from what is and isn't successful when engaging with our communities.

At all stages of plan-making, we will always publicise any consultation material and accompanying documents on our website. Consultees registered on our database, for planning matters, will always be notified (by letter or email) of any consultations on future plan-making proposals.

All of our Planning Policy documents are made available electronically. We will also make information available in other ways, if appropriate.

We will always ensure that our consultations on Planning Policy documents are as extensive as possible. Depending on the scope of the consultation, the methods which are employed can include one or more of the following examples as set out in **Table 1**. This list is not exclusive, there are other methods that we may use.

Table 1: Methods we use to consult on our Planning Policy documents

1	Make consultation material available on our website
2	Hold public meetings
3	Workshops (Towns and Parishes; Stakeholders)
4	Public exhibitions (staffed and un-staffed)
5	Publish questionnaires and response forms
6	Publish leaflets, posters and bulletins (paper and/ or email)
7	Publish press releases to local media
8	Publish formal notices in newspapers circulating across the district*
9	Notify consultees registered on our database (for planning related matters) by email and/or letter
10	Social Media (e.g. Twitter and Facebook)
11	Targeted work with access groups, ethnic minority groups and young people
12	Targeted work with community groups and voluntary organisations
13	Targeted work with the Resident's Panel

* Statutory requirement

Further information on the council's overall approach to community engagement and involvement in the planning process can be found in **Part 1**.

HOW DO WE CONSULT?

The methods of consultation we will use will vary depending on the nature of the Planning Policy document, the stage of the document being consulted on and the geographical scope or nature of the planning issue being considered in the document.

A Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) for example, may focus on proposals and policies that affect a smaller geographical area, (e. g. a town or parish or a specific location), whereas a Local Plan may focus on policies and proposals that affect the whole district, and/or other neighbouring council areas.

We may seek to undertake focussed events with community groups and voluntary organisations and our hard to reach groups, as well as adopting our usual consultation methods, for development proposals that may affect a specific location or area.

In most cases, wider consultation will be carried out where our proposals and/or policies affect a wider geographical area.

Some planning issues may cross administrative boundaries, such as planning for strategic infrastructure or planning for the sustainable development or use of land. We need to take into account our neighbouring council's policies and proposals for addressing these strategic matters in the process of making local plans. This falls under the Duty to Cooperate. The Duty ensures that we will work with our neighbouring councils and other public bodies to plan effectively for sustainable development that extends beyond our own administrative boundaries. Further information on who we are required to consult with under the Duty is explained in the section below.

WHO DO WE CONSULT?

Local Communities

We always look to understand whom we need to try and talk to in the local community in order to ensure that we consult in the most effective way. The local community includes, but is not limited to, the following: towns and parishes; local residents; local interest groups; local businesses; local community groups and organisations; and 'hard to reach' groups. We will seek to engage with these groups through both our general consultation procedures and if appropriate, through targeted events, (e.g. public meetings, exhibitions and other forums), to ensure we capture a representative sample of local community views.

iii Localism Act 2011, S.110, available at: http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2011/20/contents/enacted

Consultation Bodies

Government regulations are clear how important it is that certain bodies are consulted at key stages when preparing local Planning Policy documents (these bodies are sometimes referred to as Statutory Consultees). They include bodies such as the Environment Agency, Historic England, Natural England and Highways England. We will always consult on our Planning Policy documents with the relevant consultation bodies in accordance with the relevant and up to date regulations (**Appendix 1**)

Duty to Co-operate

The Duty to Co-operate is a legal requirement of plan- making that requires councils to consider planning issues that may affect their neighbouring council areas.

The Government expects councils to work collaboratively with other bodies to ensure that 'cross border' issues are co-ordinated effectively and clearly reflect the policies of each of the councils affected.

The council works closely with its neighbouring councils, and Oxfordshire County Council, in regard to strategic priorities and areas of common interest. These partnerships help us to meet our Duty to Co-operate[iii].

The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012[iii] set out the public bodies that we are required to co-operate with **(Appendix 2)**.

Neighbourhood Planning

When consulting upon an area designation for a new neighbourhood plan, we will always consult with the relevant statutory bodies (e.g. Environment Agency, Natural England and Historic England), neighbouring councils and adjoining towns and parishes.

When consulting upon a draft neighbourhood plan submitted by the qualifying body, either at pre-submission and/or publication stage, we will always consult with those bodies identified in Schedule 1 of the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012 **(Appendix 3)**.

WHEN DO WE CONSULT?

We will consult on our Planning Policy documents at the relevant stages of plan-making, and we will be guided by up to date legislation and Government guidance.

We will carry out Planning Policy consultations in line with the principles for engagement as set out in Part 1 of the SCI, and in accordance with the latest timetable set out in our Local Development Scheme (LDS).

Our start date for Planning Policy consultations will always be set out in a press release and/or formal statutory notice. Before the start of the consultation, we will always notify statutory consultees, and those registered on our consultation database for planning matters, of the commencement dates and period for comment, along with clear guidance regarding how to comment.

Consultation periods may differ depending on the nature of the Planning Policy document being consulted upon. Legislation currently requires us to consult on Planning Policy documents for the minimum statutory period as set out in **Table 2**.

Table 2: Minimum statutory period for public consultation on Planning Policy documents

Planning Policy document	Minimum statutory period for public consultation
Development Plan Document (DPD), e.g. Local Plan; Area Action Plan (AAP)	**6 weeks**
Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)	**4 weeks**
Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)	**4 weeks**
Scoping of Sustainability Appraisal/Strategic Environmental Assessment	**5 weeks**
Local Development Order (LDO)	**28 days**
Neighbourhood Plan Area Designation	**4 weeks**
Draft Neighbourhood Plan/Neighbourhood Development Order (NDO) (e.g. pre-submission; publication)	**6 weeks**
Community Right to Build Order (pre – submission; publication)	**6 weeks**
Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)	**6 weeks**

The statutory periods in **Table 2** are currently guided by the relevant and up to date regulations. Should an update to the relevant legislation indicate any changes to the periods for consultation, we will ensure this is reflected in any forthcoming Planning Policy consultations that we undertake.

We may seek to extend our consultations in certain circumstances, for example, where a public holiday, or a school holiday, falls within the consultation period. We always try to minimise undertaking consultations during holiday periods, however in the event that our consultations do cross over a holiday period we will always seek to extend the deadline. All of our consultations will run for at least two weeks outside of the school holiday period.

We will always publish full details of all Planning Policy consultations on the council website at: **http://www.whitehorsedc.gov.uk/services-and-advice/planning-and-building/planning-policy**

WHAT PLANNING POLICY DOCUMENTS EXIST IN THE VALE OF WHITE HORSE?

Our Local Plan sets out the long term spatial vision for the district. The Local Plan plays a key role in setting out a framework for how future development across the district is to be planned and delivered, and how it will be used to make decisions on planning applications.

Figure 1 sets out the documents that make up our 'Development Plan'.

Planning applications must be decided in accordance with the Development Plan unless other material planning considerations indicate otherwise.

Figure 1: The documents that make up the Vale of White Horse Local Plan and Development Plan

Local Plan 2031 Part 1: Strategic Sites and Policies

- This sets out the overall development strategy for the district and where new housing and employment should be located

Local Plan 2031 Part 2

- This will include detailed policies and non – strategic allocations not included in the Local Plan 2031 Part 1
- It will also deal with our contribution to Oxford City's unmet housing need, and will focus on supporting Didcot Garden Town

Neighbourhood Plans

- Are prepared by either a town, parish or a neighbourhood forum (also known as the 'qualifying body')
- Are able to establish planning policies for the development and use of land in a neighbourhood, but must broadly accord and be aligned with the strategic policies and proposals in the Local Plan
- Are also used to help determine planning applications

Saved Policies of Local Plan 2011

- These policies will be 'saved' until the adoption of the Local Plan 2031 Part 2

Oxfordshire County Council Minerals and Waste Plan

- Oxfordshire County Council is responsible for preparing this to provide up to date minerals and waste planning policies and proposals for the period up to 2031

WHEN CAN I GET INVOLVED IN THE PREPARATION OF NEW DEVELOPMENT PLAN DOCUMENTS INCLUDING THE LOCAL PLAN?

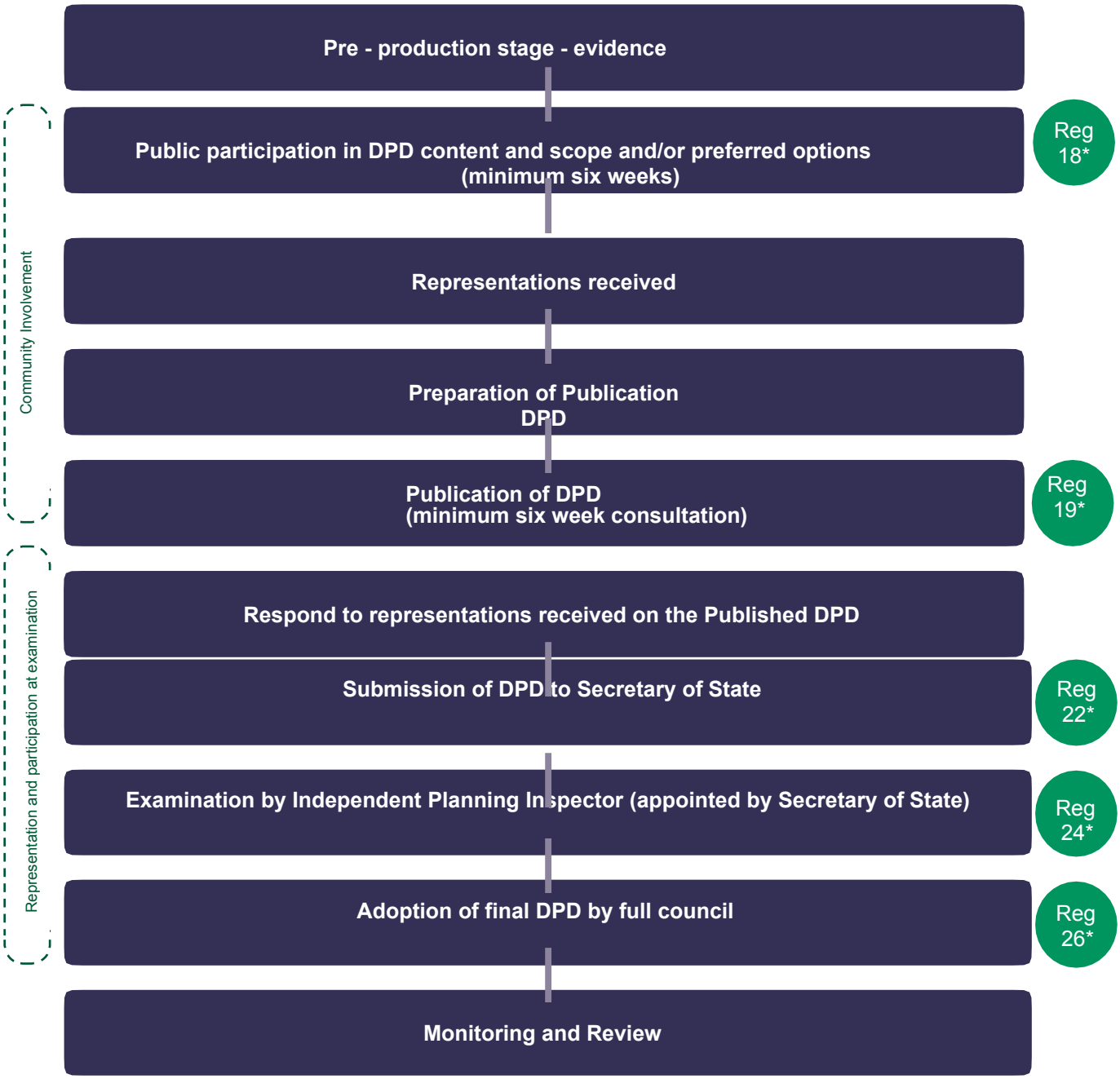
Development Plan Documents **(DPDs)** are Planning Policy documents that make up and include the Local Plan. They help to guide development by setting out detailed policies that councils use to make their decisions on planning applications.

An Area Action Plan **(AAP)** is a type of DPD that can be used to guide the development of a specific site or location, for example, a town centre, or other places where significant change is planned.

There are a number of key stages involved in preparing our Development Plan Documents that require public consultation. These stages are designed to ensure that plan- making processes are as open and transparent as possible.

Figure 2 shows the key stages in preparing Development Plan Documents, such as the Local Plan and Area Action Plans (AAP).

Further information on the Local Plan 2031 can be accessed on the council website at: **http://www.whitehorsedc.gov. uk/services-and-advice/planning-and-building/planning- policy/new-local-plan-2031**



* The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012

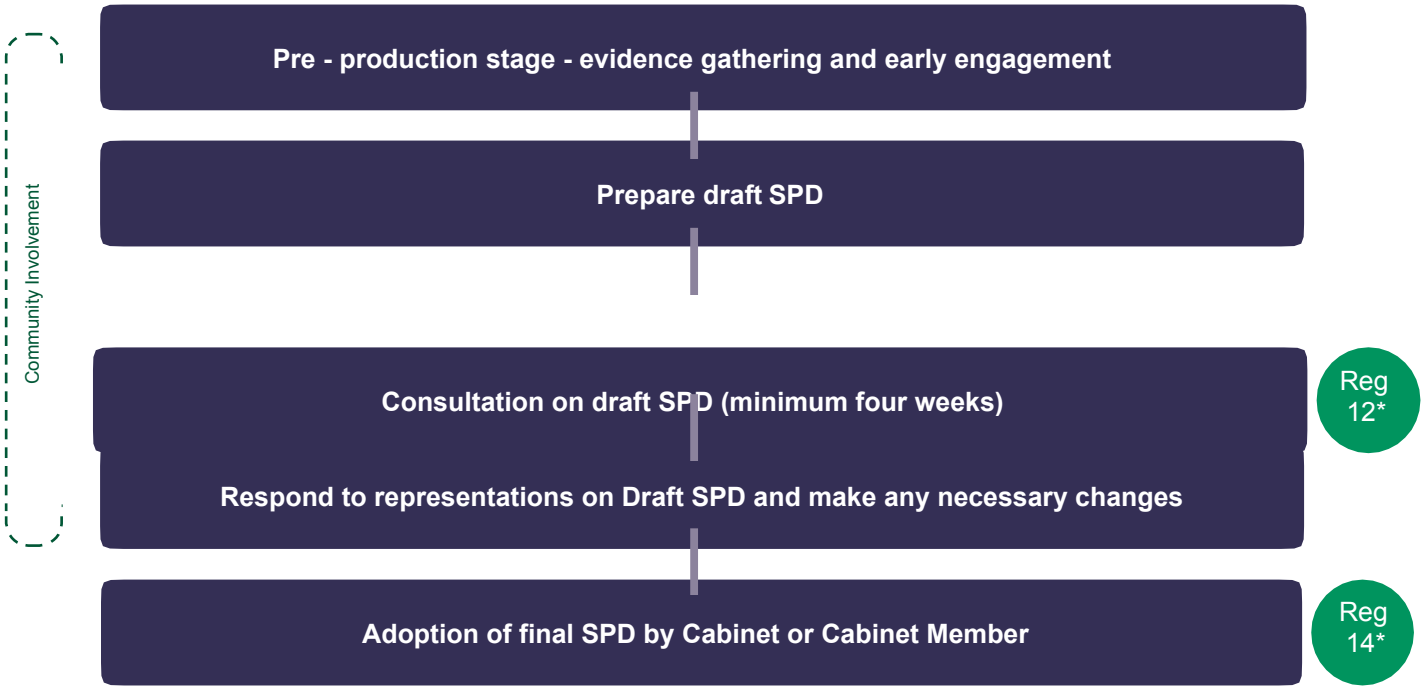
Figure 2: Key stages in the preparation of Development Plan Documents (e.g. Local Plan; Area Action Plan)

WHEN CAN I GET INVOLVED IN THE PREPARATION OF A SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING DOCUMENT?

Supplementary Planning Documents **(SPDs)** are prepared to expand Local Plan policies and provide more detail about policies and proposals. Although legally they do not form part of the Local Plan, or have the same 'weight' as a DPD, they are an important material consideration in determining planning applications.

They can also be produced more quickly as they are not subject to an independent examination. **Figure 3** shows the key stages in preparing Supplementary Planning Documents **(SPD)**.

Further information on our SPDs can be found online at: **http://www.whitehorsedc.gov.uk/spd**.



* The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012

Figure 3: Key stages in the preparation of Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs)

WHEN CAN I GET INVOLVED IN THE PREPARATION OF THE COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE LEVY?

The council has decided to prepare a **Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)**. The CIL is a tariff-based charging schedule that councils can use to levy financial contributions on new development. Contributions collected are then used to help provide new community facilities and local infrastructure, such as schools, roads, open spaces etc.

The CIL generally deals with off-site mitigation to address planning impacts, whereas Section 106 is a legal agreement that sets out obligations to mitigate planning impacts on-site.

The process for adopting a CIL Charging Schedule involves two formal stages of public consultation. **Figure 4** shows the key stages in preparing CIL documents.
Further information on the CIL can be found by visiting: **www.whitehorsedc.gov.uk/cil.**

* The Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010
Figure 4: Key stages in the preparation of the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)

WHEN CAN I GET INVOLVED IN THE PREPARATION OF A SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL AND STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT?

When preparing our Planning Policy documents we are usually required to undertake a **Sustainability Appraisal (SA)** and/or **Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)** to assess the potential social, environmental and economic effects of the strategies and policies.

An SEA seeks a high level of protection for the environment through the process of plan preparation. The assessment is undertaken where a plan/programme is likely to have significant environmental effects.

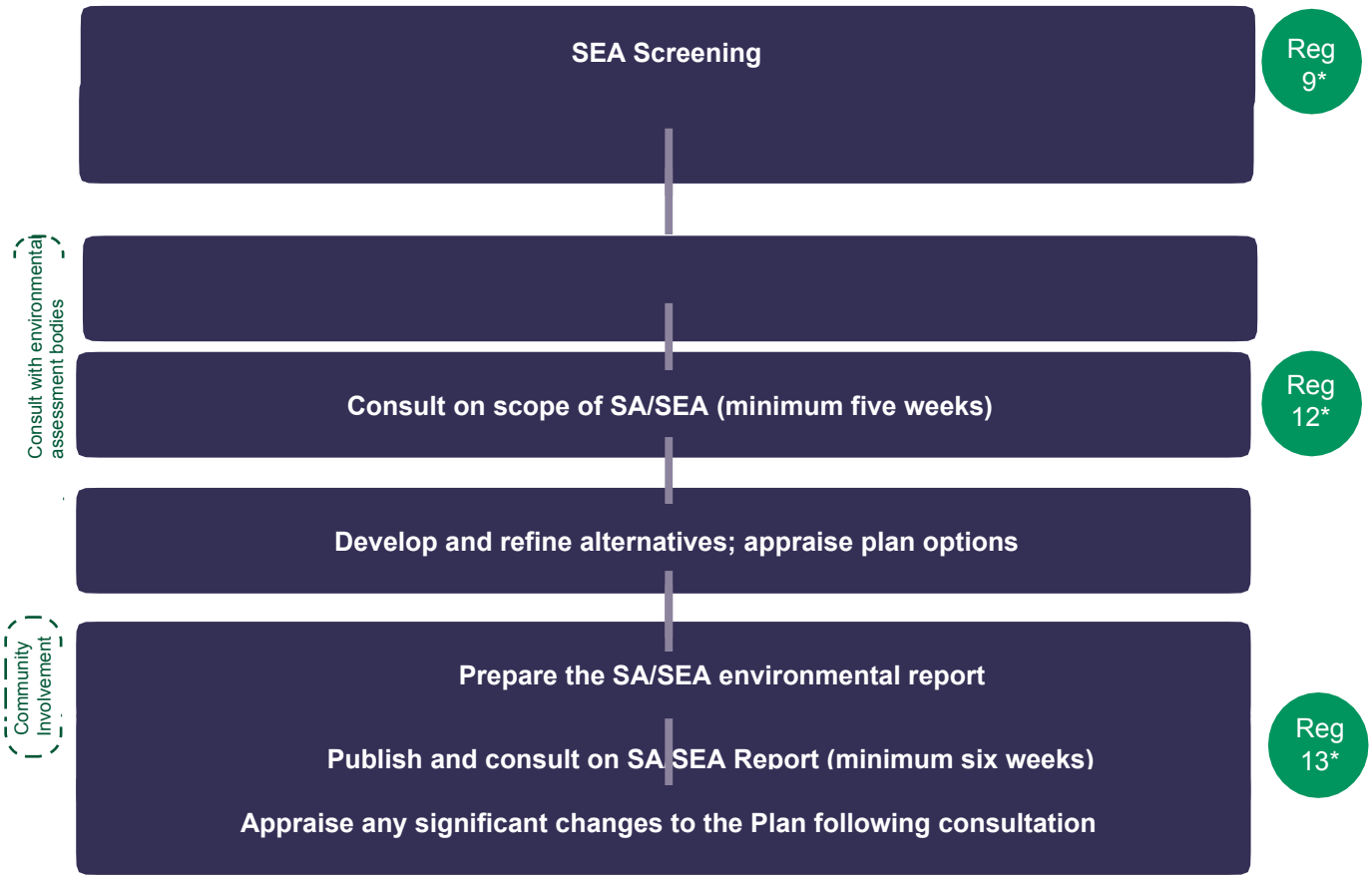
A Sustainability Appraisal seeks the most sustainable form of development, by assessing an emerging plan against reasonable alternatives to achieve important environmental, economic and social objectives. An SA incorporates the legal requirements of an SEA.

Figure 5 shows the key stages when preparing a Sustainability Appraisal (SA). An SA is usually required on all DPDs.

Figure 5 also shows the key stages when preparing an SEA.

Where proposals in an SPD or Neighbourhood Development Plan or Order are likely to have significant environmental effects that have not already been assessed when preparing a Local Plan, an SEA may be required, and groups may choose to undertake an SA.

The council will consult on draft SA/SEA reports alongside the draft version of the plan to which it relates. For example, the SA Report should be published alongside the Publication Version of a DPD. It may also be appropriate to publish any SEA reports alongside early consultation documents.



* Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004

Figure 5: SA/SEA and plan – making

WHEN CAN I GET INVOLVED IN THE PREPARATION OF A LOCAL DEVELOPMENT ORDER?

A Local Development Order **(LDO)** is made by the council and grants planning permission to specific types of development within a defined area.

The purpose of the LDO is to streamline the planning process by removing the need for developers to make a planning application to the council.

The extent of public consultation will depend on the nature and scale of the proposal. For example, an LDO for a specific site may require focussed consultation with the town and/or parish and a range of community groups.
Proposals for a Local Development Order that cover a broader scope may require wider and proportionate consultation where necessary.

Figure 6 shows the key stages when preparing a Local Development Order.

* The Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2015
Figure 6: Key stages required in the preparation of a Local Development Order (LDO)

WHEN CAN I GET INVOLVED IN THE PREPARATION OF A NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN OR A NEIGHBOURHOOD DEVELOPMENT ORDER?

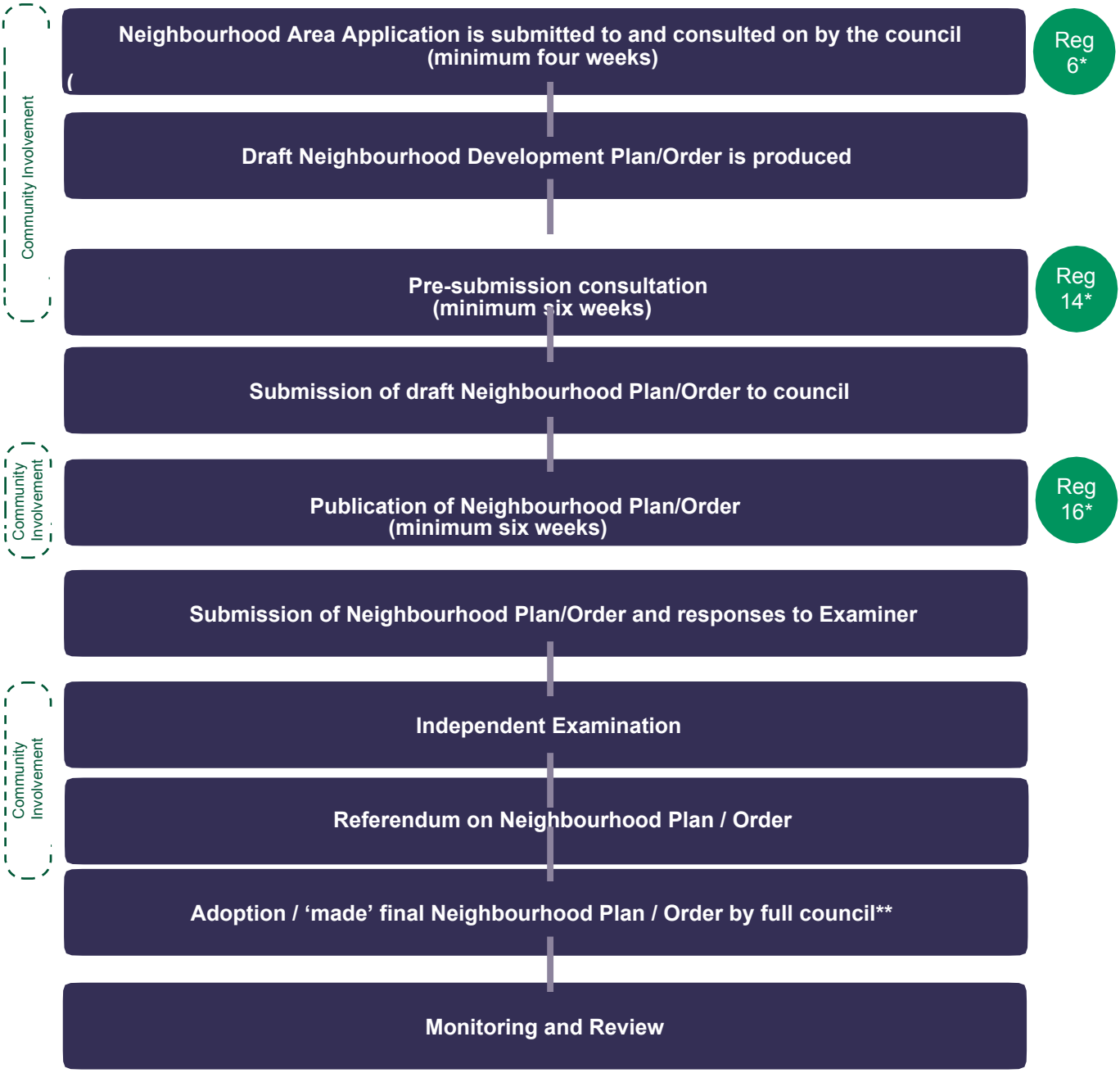
The council will continue to proactively engage with communities who wish to prepare a neighbourhood plan. We will support communities in planning effectively for their towns and villages.

A Neighbourhood Development Order **(NDO)** can be used to permit different types of development (in full or outline) without the need for planning permission. When preparing an NDO, it must still be in line with national and local policy and other legal requirements.

The town, parish or neighbourhood forum is the only body that can prepare a Neighbourhood Development Order in their area.

The process for making a Neighbourhood Plan or a Neighbourhood Development Order is different than preparing a Local Plan or a Development Plan Document.

Figure 7 shows the key stages when preparing a Neighbourhood Plan and/or a Neighbourhood Development Order (NDO).



* Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012
** If more than 50 per cent of people who voted in the referendum supported the plan/order, the council must adopt it
Figure 7: Key stages in the preparation of a Neighbourhood Development Plan and/or Neighbourhood Development Order

WHEN CAN I GET INVOLVED IN THE PREPARATION OF A COMMUNITY RIGHT TO BUILD ORDER?

A Community Right to Build Order is a particular type of Neighbourhood Development Order. It is a route to encourage development, allowing communities to decide for themselves what is built. This might include, for example, new community facilities and affordable housing.

A proposal can be developed as part of the full neighbourhood planning process, or on its own.
Figure 8 shows the minimum key stages when preparing a Community Right to Build Order.

Figure 8: Key stages in the preparation of a Community Right to Build Order

WHAT IS THE DISTRICT COUNCIL'S ROLE IN NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANNING?

The Council has a 'duty to support' qualifying bodies preparing Neighbourhood Plans in accordance with the relevant regulations [iv].

The support we will provide at the key stages of neighbourhood plan preparation include the following:

- confirming the geographical area of the neighbourhood plan;
- undertaking the formal consultation on the draft neighbourhood plan prior to the independent examination;
- arranging the independent examination;
- holding the referendum;
- 'making' the neighbourhood plan part of the development plan where all legal requirements have been met.

The Council will also seek to provide informal guidance and support where this is practical. This could include, for example, providing policy guidance to support neighbourhood planning steering groups.

WHAT OTHER SUPPORT IS AVAILABLE TO ME FOR NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANNING?

The council has prepared guidance for Neighbourhood Planning in the form of a toolkit and a detailed handbook. Both documents are available to view on our website at:

http://www.**whitehorsedc.gov.uk/services-and-advice/planning- and-building/planning-policy/neighbourhood-plans/ neighbourhood-planning**.

Further support to help you get involved in Neighbourhood Planning:

Oxfordshire County Council is also able to provide help on Neighbourhood Plans and has prepared its own Neighbourhood Planning Toolkit which is available online: **https://www.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/public-site/planning.**

You can also read case studies and find information about how support is being provided for Neighbourhood Planning through Locality, which is the national network of community-led organisations, at: **http://mycommunity.org.uk/programme/neighbourhood- planning/.**

Planning Aid England has produced guidance to help communities with Neighbourhood Planning that can be accessed at: **http://www.rtpi.org.uk/planning-aid/ neighbourhood-planning/**

If you are interested in finding out if your parish or town has prepared, or is preparing a Neighbourhood Plan, please take a look at the information on our website at: **http://www.whitehorsedc.gov.uk/services-and-advice/planning-and-building/planning-policy/ neighbourhood-plans.**

HOW CAN I SEE COMMENTS MADE ON PLANNING POLICY DOCUMENTS BY OTHERS?

The comments we receive on our planning policy documents will be made publically available online at the earliest opportunity, once the consultation has finished

The comments will be made available to view at: **https://consult.southandvale.gov.uk/portal**

HOW WILL WE RESPOND TO YOU?

For consultations on matters related to plan-making, we do receive a high volume of correspondence, and it is difficult to respond to each individual comment that we receive on a particular consultation.

We therefore publish a summary of the responses we receive from consultations and prepare reports after each stage of consultation including the Local Plan. These are called Consultation Statements.

Each Consultation Statement sets out how the comments made during the consultation have been considered before moving to the next stage of plan-making.

We make our Consultation Statements available:

- at our council offices
- at local libraries
- on our website at: **http://www.whitehorsedc.gov. uk/planning-policy**

We will acknowledge representations on planning policy submitted by email. Representations submitted by post will only receive an acknowledgement if a reply email address has been supplied.

We will not send acknowledgements to verbal comments, or comments submitted to us on feedback forms at consultation events. Those hand delivered written comments will be issued with a receipt if requested.

Comments submitted to us will generally be published on our website depending on the method of consultation.

MONITORING AND REVIEW

The council is required to prepare an Authority Monitoring Report **(AMR)** for the Development Plan. The AMR reports on the preparation and implementation of all Planning Policy documents.

Further information on the council's Authority Monitoring Report can be viewed and accessed from our website at: **http://www.whitehorsedc.gov.uk/services-and- advice/planning-and-building/planning-policy**

We will review our SCI at least every 3 years unless changes to legislation, Government guidance or local circumstances indicate it would be appropriate to review it earlier.

GLOSSARY

KEY TERM	DEFINITION
Area Action Plan	A type of DPD that can be used to guide the development of a specific site or location, for example, a town centre, or other places where significant change is planned
Authority Monitoring Report	A report produced at least annually assessing:

KEY TERM	DEFINITION
	• progress with the preparation of the local plan and other planning policy documents against the timetable published in the Local Development Scheme, and • the extent to which adopted plan policies are being successfully implemented
Charging Schedule	A document produced by the council. As the charging authority, the document sets out rates to which the amount of CIL is chargeable in respect of development within the area to be determined.
Community Infrastructure Levy	A levy that councils can choose to charge on new developments in their area. The money can be used to support development by funding infrastructure
Community Right to Build Order	A type of Neighbourhood Development Order allowing communities to decide for themselves what is built. This might include, for example, new community facilities and affordable housing.
Consultation	A process by which people and organisations are asked their views about planning decisions, including the Local Plan.
Consultation Statement	A document providing a summary of consultation responses and the key issues received on public consultation of planning policy documents. This document also sets out the changes made to a planning policy document following responses to a consultation.
Development Plan	This includes adopted Local Plans, neighbourhood plans and the Oxfordshire Waste and Minerals Local Plan. It is defined in section 38 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. Planning applications have to be decided in accordance with the Development Plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise.
Development Plan Document	Development Plan Documents set planning policies in council areas. All DPDs are subject to public consultation and independent examination.
Duty to Co-operate	Created in the Localism Act 2011, and amends the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. It places a legal duty on councils, county councils in England and public bodies to engage constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis to maxmise the effectiveness of Local and Marine Plan preparation in the context of strategic cross boundary matters
Local Development Order (LDO)	An Order made by the council (under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990) that grants planning permission for a specific development proposal or classes of development
Local Development Scheme	This sets out the timetable and work programme for the preparation of the local plan and other Development Plan Documents.
Local Plan	The plan for the local area that sets out the long-term spatial vision and development framework for the district and strategic policies and proposals to deliver that vision. This replaces the Local Development Framework.

KEY TERM	DEFINITION
Local Plan Part 1	This document contains the long-term spatial vision and strategic policies that guide growth in the district
Local Plan Part 2	This document will contain detailed development management policies and site allocations for non-strategic sites
Material planning consideration	This is a matter that should be taken into account in deciding a planning application or on an appeal against a planning decision. This can include issues such as overlooking/loss of privacy, parking, noise, effect on a listed building or conservation area, or the effect on nature conservation etc.
Neighbourhood Development Order	A Neighbourhood Development Order (NDO) can be used to permit different types of development (in full or outline) without the need for planning permission.
Neighbourhood Plan	A plan prepared by a Town or Parish Council or Neighbourhood Forum for a particular neighbourhood area (made under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004).
Referendum	A general vote by the electorate on a single political question which has been referred to them for a direct decision. For a neighbourhood plan referendum, the following question will be asked: Do you want [insert name of local planning authority] to use the neighbourhood plan for [insert name of neighbourhood area] to help it decide planning applications in the neighbourhood area?

KEY TERM	DEFINITION
Saved Policies	Saved policies from the adopted Local Plan 2011. Once the Local Plan 2031 Part 1 is adopted, it will replace the saved strategic policies of the Local Plan 2011. Non – strategic saved policies that are consistent in whole or part with the NPPF will remain relevant for development management purposes until they are replaced upon adoption of the Local Plan 2031 Part 2.
Section 106	A legal agreement under Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act. They are legal agreements between the council and a developer, or undertakings offered unilaterally by a developer that ensures that certain works related to a development are undertaken.
Strategic Environmental Assessment	An assessment of the environmental effects of policies, plans and programmes, required by European legislation, which will be part of the public consultation on the policies.
Supplementary Planning Document	A planning policy document that adds further detail to the policies in the Local Plan. They can be used to provide further guidance for development on specific sites, or on particular issues, such as design. Supplementary Planning Documents are capable of being a material consideration in planning decisions, but are not part of the development plan.
Sustainability Appraisal	The process of assessing the economic, social and environment effects of a proposed plan. This process implements the requirements of the SEA Directive. It is required

KEY TERM	DEFINITION
	to to be undertaken for all DPDs

APPENDIX 1: SPECIFIC GENERAL CONSULTATION BODIES IDENTIFIED IN THE TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING (LOCAL PLANNING) (ENGLAND) REGULATIONS 2012

Regulation 2 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 sets out the specific and general consultation bodies that the council is legally required to consult on when

preparing Planning Policy documents. See http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2012/767/regulation/2/made

Specific consultation bodies include the following:

(a) the Coal Authority(b),

(b) the Environment Agency(c),

(c) the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England (known as English Heritage)(d),

(d) the Marine Management Organisation(e),

(e) Natural England (f),

(f) Network Rail Infrastructure Limited (company number 2904587),

(g) the Highways Agency,

(h) a relevant authority any part of whose area is in or adjoins the local planning authority's area,

(i) any person—

(i) to whom the electronic communications code applies by virtue of a direction given under section 106(3)(a) of the Communications Act 2003, and

(ii) who owns or controls electronic communications apparatus situated in any part of the local planning authority's area,

(j) if it exercises functions in any part of the local planning authority's area—

(i) a Primary Care Trust established under section 18 of the National Health Service Act 2006(g) or continued in existence by virtue of that section;

(ii) a person to whom a licence has been granted under section 6(1)(b) or (c) of the Electricity Act 1989(h);

(iii) a person to whom a licence has been granted under section 7(2) of the Gas Act 1986(i);

(iv) a sewerage undertaker; and

(v) a water undertaker;

(k) the Homes and Communities Agency(j);

(a) 1996 c.16.

(b) See section 1 of the Coal Industry Act 1994 (c.21).

(c) See section 1 of the Environment Act 1995 (c.25).

(d) See section 32 of the National Heritage Act 1983 (c.47).

(e) See section 1 of the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 (c.23).

(f) See section 1 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 (c.16).

(g) 2006 c.41.

(h) 1989 c.29. There are amendments to these provisions which are not relevant to these Regulations.

(i) 1986 c.44. There are amendments to these provisions which are not relevant to these Regulations.

(j) See section 2 of the Housing and Regeneration Act 2008 (c.17).

General consultation bodies include the following:

(a) voluntary bodies some or all of whose activities benefit any part of the local planning authority's area,

(b) bodies which represent the interests of different racial, ethnic or national groups in the local planning authority's area,

(c) bodies which represent the interests of different religious groups in the local planning authority's area,

(d) bodies which represent the interests of disabled persons in the local planning authority's area,

(e) bodies which represent the interests of persons carrying on business in the local planning authority's area;

APPENDIX 2: DUTY TO CO-OPERATE BODIES IDENTIFIED IN THE TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING (LOCAL PLANNING) (ENGLAND) REGULATIONS 2012

Regulation 4 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 sets out the consultation bodies that the council is legally required to consult with under the Duty to Co-operate. See http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2012/767/regulation/4/made

APPENDIX 3: CONSULTATION BODIES IDENTIFIED IN SCHEDULE 1 OF THE NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANNING (GENERAL) REGULATIONS 2012

Schedule 1 of the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012 sets out the organisations and other bodies that the council is legally required to consult with for neighbourhood plans. See http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2012/637/pdfs/uksi_20120637_en.pdf

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Please contact Planning on 01235 422422

Planning Policy Team
135 Eastern Avenue,
Milton Park, Milton, OX14 4SB
Tel: 01235 422422
Email: planning.policy@whitehorsedc.gov.uk

www.whitehorsedc.gov.uk

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