

IPSWICH BOROUGH COUNCIL

STATEMENT OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT REVIEW

March 2018



IPSWICH
BOROUGH COUNCIL

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Statement of Community Involvement Draft Review, March 2018

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1. Introduction

What is a statement of community involvement?

This Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) sets out how Ipswich Borough Council will engage the public in the planning process.

The SCI provides a clear explanation that enables the community to know how and when they can become involved in the preparation of planning policies and the determination of planning applications.

There is a legal requirement on the Council to undertake public consultation on local plans and planning applications. It is important that this is undertaken in a cost-effective, efficient and proportionate manner.

The Council seeks to achieve a balanced and sustainable approach to development. It is rarely possible to find solutions that satisfy everybody. Furthermore issues such as available resources, legal requirements and national policy guidance also need to be taken into account. Getting involved does not, therefore, guarantee that all of your views will prevail. Despite this, the Council will try to address issues that you raise and explain why if it cannot do what you asked for and publish the Council's decisions on representations received.

2. Monitoring and Review

The Council will monitor the effectiveness of its selected methods for involving the community in planning, for example, by asking people attending exhibitions how they learned of the event.

The Council's first SCI was adopted in 2007 and was last updated in March 2014. Since then there have been changes in current practices of community engagement, including greater use of electronic communications and social media which is reflected in this SCI review.

3. Involving the Community in Planning Policy

There are two parts to the planning system: planning policy and development management.

This section explains the opportunities for engagement during the preparation of planning policies and guidance.

Planning policies shape the development of an area and provide a basis for decisions on planning applications.

There are different levels of planning policy. The Government sets national policy through the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). Below this is the Council's Local Plan.

The adopted Ipswich Local Plan (February 2017) guides the future development of Ipswich to 2031. However, a local plan review is currently being prepared to 2036. In law, documents that form the local plan are called 'development plan documents'.

The local plan is supported by supplementary planning documents (SPDs). These provide guidance to support the implementation of planning policies.

A timetable for preparing and reviewing documents is set out in the [Local Development Scheme](#), which is available on the Council's website. This is regularly updated.

Who the Council will involve in the preparation of planning policy documents

The Council would like to give everyone the opportunity to have their say on planning policy.

In preparing strategic planning policy documents, the Council is required to co-operate with neighbouring local planning authorities and other prescribed bodies under the statutory 'duty to co-operate'.

In preparing all planning policy documents, the Council is legally required to consult relevant organisations and individuals, including:

- Residents, businesses and landowners located in the Borough.
- 'Specific Consultation Bodies' which include statutory authorities such as neighbouring districts, government agencies and utility providers.
- 'General Consultation Bodies' which include interest and amenity groups, residents' associations, property, trade and business associations, voluntary organisations and bodies that represent issues of race, ethnicity, gender, age, sexual orientation, disabilities and those with caring responsibilities.¹

Consultation bodies are listed in Appendix 1. It should be noted that not everyone will be contacted directly in respect of every planning document, as details of the consultation will be made available by a range of communication methods outlined in this document. The Council will aim to develop a flexible, sensitive, proportionate and customised approach to consultation across the whole Borough involving interested and affected parties. Councillors will be notified directly of consultation on every planning document.

¹ Regulation 2, Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012.

The Council aims to seek the diverse views of the community and demonstrate due regard under the Equality Duty. The Council recognises its consultation measures and communication channels are important considerations to ensure accessibility; as such, we will:

- Ensure that public consultation events are held at accessible venues;
- Work proactively with individual members of the public, community groups and organisations; and
- Make reasonable adjustments to enable participation and involvement in consultations and feedback.

How will we consult on planning policy documents

The following list provides examples of the type of consultation methods which the Council will employ when consulting on planning policy documents:

- E-mail interested parties on the Council's local plan consultees database;
- Publish consultation documents on the Council's website and ensure that paper copies of consultation documents and printed forms are available at the County Library, the Customer Services Centre and Grafton House.
- Make available paper copies of supporting documentation at the County Library and the Council's offices at Grafton House;
- Advertise consultations through a public notice, the Council's website, Twitter channel and Facebook page and Council publications as appropriate;
- At least one public exhibition will be arranged for a draft development plan document consultation. Such events will be held in accessible locations; and
- Where a development plan document identifies a development proposal relating to a specific area of land, the Council will post notices in prominent locations within the area.

How to comment on planning policy documents

All planning policy documents can be viewed, or downloaded free of charge, from the Council's website.

For draft development plan documents, which form part of the local plan, comments and representations may be submitted in three ways:

- Through the Council's online consultation system available through the website;
- By e-mail (preferably attaching a completed comment form); or
- By letter.

Relevant representations received within the deadline are published on the Council's website and are available for public inspection. Contact details are redacted before publication.

For supplementary planning documents, comments may be submitted in the following ways:

- By e-mail; or
- By letter.

The Council summarises key points made through consultations. Responses are not made to individual comments but are prepared as a schedule, which is published on the Council's website.

Please note that any consultations undertaken in the later stages of local plan preparation during and after the public examination of the plan are controlled by the Planning Inspector and not the Council.

Preparation of the Local Plan

The Council’s existing Local Plan was adopted in February 2017. It is the key strategic planning document for Ipswich and sets out the vision, strategy, objectives and policies for land use in the Borough up to 2031. The local plan requires periodical review so that it remains up to date with local circumstances, as well as national policy. The process for preparing a local plan is explained below:

Preparation Stages for a Local Plan (‘development plan documents’)

<p>Stage 1: Pre-production, Evidence Gathering and Informal Consultation (Regulation 18)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Studies on key planning issues will be prepared and work on the sustainability appraisal will start. All evidence required to support a local plan examination will be published in a Core Document Library, which will be added to as necessary throughout the process of plan preparation. • The Council will consult via e-mail relevant organisations and the local community about issues as appropriate. • A sustainability appraisal scoping report (which sets a framework for assessing how sustainable a plan is) will also be published for consultation at this time for a period of five weeks and the Council will consult those organisations identified in The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 as noted in Appendix 1. • A draft local plan will be produced if appropriate, plus an interim sustainability appraisal report. If so, the Council will consult for a minimum period of six weeks. • This would be the main point at which the community, businesses and other bodies with an interest in the planning process can influence the content of the local plan. • The main consultation documents will be available to view on the Council’s website. Paper copies will be available to view at the County Library, the Council’s Customer Services Centre at the Town Hall and the Council’s offices at Grafton House. • Supporting documentation will be available to view on the Council’s website. Paper copies will be available to view at the County Library and the Council’s offices at Grafton House. • The consultation will be advertised through a public notice, the Council’s website, Twitter channel and Facebook page and appropriate Council publications including the Angle
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	<p>where publication dates allow.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Council will encourage people to submit comments online using the Council's online consultation tool. Forms for comments will be available online, at the County Library, the Customer Services Centre and Grafton House. Other hand written responses will also be accepted. • The Council will organise at least one public exhibition for a draft local plan consultation. • Where a local plan identifies a development proposal relating to a specific area of land, the Council will post notices in prominent locations within the area. • Engagement with all councillors will be undertaken. This may be through area committees e.g. where there is a geographical focus to plan proposals and timetables allow, or direct communication with councillors.
↓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Council will then consider any comments received and publish its responses to the comments made. However, the Council will not publish comments that contravene its compliance with the Equality Duty.² The Council will then begin to decide upon its preferred options.
↓	<p>Stage 2: Publication of the Local Plan (Regulation 19-20)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Council will publish the submission draft of the local plan together with a consultation statement, and the sustainability appraisal report. The submission draft is the formal draft of the local plan which the Council intends to submit for examination. • Formal written representations will be invited on these documents and will be made publically available in accordance with Regulation 22 below. • There will be a minimum period of six weeks for formal representations to be made. • Consultation will be undertaken in the same way as the draft local plan in stage 1.

² Equality Duty – Under the Equality Act 2010, the Council must have due regard to the need to: eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation; advance equality of opportunity between different protected groups; and foster good relations between different protected groups.

<p>Stage 3: Submission of the Local Plan (Regulation 22)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Council will submit to the Secretary of State: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The local plan; ○ The sustainability appraisal report; ○ A submission policies map if the adoption of the local plan will result in changes to the adopted policies map; ○ A consultation statement setting out who was invited to make representations at stage 1; how they were invited to make representations; a summary of the main issues raised by those representations; and how the Council has taken these into account; ○ If representations were made at stage 2, the number of representations made and the summary of the main issues raised (if there is a group representation then the number of individuals supporting that group representation must also be reported, where made available by the group, to give an accurate reflection of the strength of views, when the Council is satisfied that the group legitimately represents those it claims to); ○ Copies of those representations; and ○ Relevant supporting evidence documents. • The submission will be advertised through a public notice, the Council's website, Twitter channel and Facebook page and Council publications including the Angle where publication dates allow. • In line with Regulation 22, the Council will make representations made in accordance with stage 2 publically available, where practicable. • The main submission documents will be available to view on the Council's website and paper copies will be available to view at the County Library, the Council's Customer Services Centre at the Town Hall and the Council's offices at Grafton House. • Supporting documentation will be available to view on the Council's website. Paper copies will be available to view at the County Library and the Council's offices at Grafton House.
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<p>Stage 4: Public Examination of the Local Plan (Regulation 23-25)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An independent Planning Inspector will consider whether the local plan is 'sound', that is the document is positively prepared, justified, effective and consistent with national policy. People and organisations making formal representations (at stage 2) will have the right to be heard at a public examination. • This part of the process is run by the Planning Inspector. After the Examination the Inspector may ask for consultation on any alterations to the document.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These consultations are controlled by the Planning Inspector and not the Council.
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Stage 5: Adoption (Regulation 26)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Inspector will recommend any changes to the local plan necessary for it to be considered sound. • The Council can choose to accept the Inspector's changes and adopt the document, or re-submit a new plan. • If adopted, the local plan will be published together with an adoption statement and the sustainability appraisal report.
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Supplementary Planning Documents

Supplementary planning documents (SPDs) explain the policies and proposals contained in the local plan in more detail.

A similar process is undertaken for SPDs as the local plan. The key difference for SPDs is that they do not undergo public examination by a Planning Inspector and are not automatically subject to a sustainability appraisal. The same applies to the process for preparing or reviewing a statement of community involvement.

Preparation Stages for Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs)

Stage 1: Pre-production and Identifying Issues with Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This stage involves gathering evidence about the area or subject of the particular SPD, for example, the SPD for Public Open Space would look at the use of parks and green spaces in the borough. • The Council will consult organisations and the local community as appropriate to the topic, seeking views on the content. The Council will do this through e-mail.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As part of the process for preparing the draft SPD the Council will assess the main issues arising from the consultation undertaken at stage 1 and will prepare a consultation statement setting out how each of these concerns has been addressed.
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<p>Stage 2: Public Consultation on the Draft SPD (Regulation 12-13)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Council will publish the draft SPD together with the statement of consultation and invite comments. • There will be a minimum of four weeks allowed for these comments to be made. • If a sustainability appraisal report is required the Council will also consult on this report at this stage. The Council will undertake a screening exercise to determine if a strategic environmental assessment is required. • The Council will publicise any consultation at this stage through a public notice, the Council's website, Twitter channel and Facebook page and Council publications including the Angle where appropriate. • The main consultation documents will be available to view on the Council's website and paper copies will be available to view at the County Library, the Council's Customer Services Centre at the Town Hall and the Council's offices at Grafton House. • Supporting documents will be available to view at the County Library and the Council's offices at Grafton House.
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<p>Stage 3: Adoption (Regulation 14)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Council will consider all valid comments that are made and make any appropriate changes to the SPD before it is adopted. • The SPD will be published together with a statement of the consultation that was undertaken and an adoption statement.

Neighbourhood Planning

The Localism Act 2011 introduced the facility for local people to prepare neighbourhood development plans and orders. Neighbourhood development plans and orders may be prepared by town or parish councils or neighbourhood forums.

Neighbourhood development plans set out policies for the development and use of land in a local area or neighbourhood. They are required to be in general conformity with strategic policies in the local plan. Once adopted a neighbourhood development plan forms part of the development plan and has the same status as a local plan.

Neighbourhood development orders grant planning permission for developments within an area and in so doing remove the need to submit a planning application for this type of development.

Local planning authorities are required to help communities in the process of preparing a neighbourhood development plan, but the plan-making process itself must be community-

led. Neighbourhood development plans are required to undergo independent examination and be subject to a referendum of the local community.

The Council has a statutory role in the preparation of neighbourhood development plans and orders as required by the Neighbourhood Planning (General Regulations) 2012. The Council's statutory role includes:

- Designating the neighbourhood area (regulation 5) and neighbourhood forum (regulation 8);
- Publicising the submitted plan (regulation 16);
- Arranging and funding the examination (regulation 17);
- Publicising the examiner's report and plan proposal decision (regulation 18);
- Arranging and funding the referendum; and
- Adopting the plan (regulation 26).

In addition to its statutory duties, the Council will also endeavour to offer advice and support, subject to the resources available and the needs of the neighbourhood forum. Examples of the type of assistance the Council can provide includes:

- Providing advice on the legal requirements in relation to the neighbourhood planning process;
- Providing assistance in interpreting national and local planning policies;
- Making available electronic copies of our background and evidence base documents;
- Providing advice on public consultation;
- Providing constructive comments on an emerging plan or order; and
- Providing materials such as large scale maps.

For more information on the level and type of support that can be provided by the Council, please contact the Planning Policy team.

The Council will also offer advice and assistance on proposals to modify a neighbourhood development plan. We undertake to work constructively with qualifying bodies and will make key decisions within statutory timescales.

At present there are no neighbourhood development plans or orders under preparation within the Ipswich Borough area.

Community Infrastructure Levy

The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) is a charge levied on certain types of development and used to fund infrastructure provision.

The Council can only charge the levy after consulting on the levy, in accordance with the CIL Regulations. Consultation is with neighbouring councils, Suffolk County Council, residents, businesses and bodies the Council considers appropriate.

The levy is then assessed at an independent examination in public undertaken by an independent examiner appointed by the Council, for example a planning inspector, before the Council can adopt it.

Consultation on the levy is outside the scope of this document but will be in accordance with the CIL Regulations.

4. Involving the Community at the Planning Application Stage

This section explains what consultation takes place before a planning application is decided and with whom.

After a planning application is received, the Council will undertake a period of consultation where views on the proposed development can be expressed.

The formal consultation period will normally last 21 days and we will identify and consult a number of different groups.

A list of the planning applications received by the Council is published every week on the website.

Pre-application discussions

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) encourages applicants to engage in the pre-application process. The Council carries out pre-application discussions with potential applicants for a fee. This is a useful way to address planning issues before finalised proposals are drawn up and planning applications made. Thus the standard of applications received is improved, and the time needed to determine applications reduced.

Pre-application discussions should be used:

- To clarify whether a development is acceptable in principle;
- To clarify details concerning what information should be given to the authority to enable it to determine the application; and
- To determine likely Section 106 contributions.

This stage of the discussion should involve authorities, applicants and consultees appropriate to the pre-application being discussed, working together to discuss these preliminary issues. It may also involve the Portfolio Holder for Planning, the Planning & Development Committee chair, vice chair, relevant ward councillors and the Council's legal department. The Council undertakes no publicity or neighbour notification in the pre-application process. This process is confidential.

Pre-application consultation

There is a legal requirement for developers to undertake statutory pre-application consultation on certain applications. In addition, the NPPF encourages applicants and developers for all types of development to undertake community engagement at the pre-application stage. This can help to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the planning system for all parties. The Council's [validation checklist](#) outlines when this is required.

Developers will then be able to submit a consultation statement with their application. It may well be appropriate to engage in one or a series of public exhibitions and/or meetings. These events will be at the applicant's expense.

The results of this pre-application consultation process should be seen as a part of the planning application process. The Council welcomes such early consultation for all planning proposals. More extensive pre-application consultation techniques, such as those discussed above, would be expected for all major applications, i.e.:

- 10 or more dwellings (or half a hectare or more if an outline application); or

- 1,000 square metres or more of commercial development (or half a hectare or more if an outline application).

The Localism Act also aims to require consultation where a proposed development is of a type specified in a Local Development Order (not yet published). Upon publication the Order is likely to require a minimum level of pre-application consultation.

Who will be consulted on applications?

The Council is required to consult certain organisations (statutory consultees), prior to a decision being made on an application.

In addition to statutory consultees, the Council must also consider whether there are planning policy reasons to engage other consultees who, whilst not designated in law, are likely to have an interest in a proposed development (non-statutory consultees). A list of the statutory and non-statutory consultees is set out in Appendix 2.

Anyone can respond to a planning consultation. In addition to individuals who might be directly affected by a planning application, community groups and specific interest groups (national as well as local in some cases) may wish to provide representations on planning applications.

What publicity will take place?

Legislation sets minimum standards for publicity on planning applications. The Council will undertake the following methods of consultation/advertisement:

	Major application	Minor application	Householder application
Advertise receipt of application on website	Always	Always	Always
Erect site notice	Always	Always unless the application seeks advertisement consent	Only if the application relates to a listed building or is in a conservation area
Send letter to neighbours (via e-mail where possible, or in hard copy)	Always (if adjoining neighbours)	Always (if adjoining neighbours)	Always (if adjoining neighbours)
Send letter to statutory and non-statutory consultees (via e-mail where possible)	As applicable	As applicable	As applicable
Place advert in the local press	Always	If applicable	Only if the application relates to a listed building or is in a conservation area

In all instances, the regulatory requirements will be adhered to by the Council.

There is no statutory requirement to consult on the following types of applications:

- certificates of lawfulness of proposed use or development;
- certificates of lawfulness of existing use or development;
- internal alterations only to a Grade II listed building;
- advertisements;
- approval of details (exceptions are details for external works to any listed building);
- revisions to planning applications once valid; and
- 'non-material' amendments.

How to comment on a planning application

The Council welcomes comments on all planning applications, whether they support or object to particular proposals. Application details are normally available for inspection electronically through the Council's website, where details can be found using the application reference number or by searching for an address, for example.

Planning legislation requires planning decisions to be taken in accordance with the development plan (currently the Ipswich Local Plan 2017) unless material considerations indicate otherwise. For a comment to be taken into account, it has to be considered to be a material consideration. This means that the comment has to be relevant in planning terms (e.g. the loss of light or the over-development of a site). Further information in relation to material considerations may be found in Appendix 3.

There is a statutory consultation period of 21 days on planning applications. Comments on a planning application can be made in three different ways:

- via the Ipswich Borough Council website;
- via e-mail; or
- via post.

All comments must be received in writing. The Council encourages comments to be submitted via electronic means. Appropriate responses received during the consultation period are uploaded onto the planning online page of the Council's website and are available for public inspection. Contact details are redacted before publication.

Revisions

Where an application has been amended before a decision is made, we will decide whether further publicity and consultation is necessary.

In deciding whether this is necessary we will follow the assessment set out in Planning Practice Guidance published by the Government. Where it is considered that re-consultation is necessary, the timeframe for responses will be shorter than the initial 21 days, usually 14 days.

Any re-consultation needed will be undertaken electronically where possible.

Who makes decisions on planning applications?

Once the consultation has concluded, the Council will consider the representations made by consultees and proceed to decide the application.

The Council makes decisions on planning applications taking into account the advice of officers, the local plan and other relevant material considerations.

There are two ways in which applications can be determined:

- through officer delegated powers; or
- by the Planning and Development Committee.

If an application is referred to the Planning and Development Committee for a decision, there will be an opportunity for public speaking at the committee meeting. Further details are available on the Council's website:

<https://www.ipswich.gov.uk/content/speaking-planning-and-development-committee>.

Those making comments are advised to keep in touch with the development management team via the Council's website if they wish to follow the application's progress.

After a decision is made

After a decision is made, a copy of the decision notice will be sent electronically to the applicant (or agent if applicable). A copy of the decision notice will be made available on the Council's website along with an officer report or a Planning and Development Committee report.

Appeals

An applicant has the right to appeal against the refusal of a planning application or conditions attached to a planning permission.

When an appeal is lodged, those people and organisations notified of the original application and other people who made observations on the original planning application will be notified (electronically where possible) of the appeal in accordance with the relevant government regulations.

The Council's compliments and complaints procedure

Planning can be a subjective topic. Full details of the Council's complaints and compliments procedure are available to view on the Council's website at www.ipswich.gov.uk.

If the complaints procedure does not result in a satisfactory resolution, ultimately the Local Government Ombudsman may be contacted. This only applies to claims of maladministration, i.e. whether the correct procedures were followed.

5. Sources of further information and advice

You can get more information and advice on our website –

This includes:

- our adopted planning documents;
- information on consultation and engagement on planning policy documents; and
- access to planning application documents.

Planning Policy

Email: planningpolicy@ipswich.gov.uk

Tel: 01473 432019

Development Management

Email: developmentmanagement@ipswich.gov.uk

Tel: 01473 432913

In addition information and advice can be obtained from the following sources:

Planning Portal

An online planning resource for England and Wales with advice and information on all aspects of planning.

www.planningportal.co.uk

Planning Practice Guidance

A web based resource offering guidance on many aspects of planning.

www.gov.uk/government/collections/planning-practice-guidance

Planning Aid

Planning Aid is part of the Royal Town Planning Institute (RTPI) and offers planning advice and support to individuals and communities. www.rtpi.org.uk/planning-aid/

Appendix 1

Consultation Bodies for a Local Plan

The Government Regulations relating to the preparation of a local plan³ require that certain minimum standards should be met for consulting on a pre-submission local plan (Regulation 18). These regulations make reference to:

- such specific consultation bodies as the local planning authority consider may have an interest in the subject of the proposed local plan;
- such general consultation bodies as the local planning authority consider appropriate; and
- such residents or other persons carrying on business in the local planning authority's area from which the local planning authority consider it appropriate to invite representations.

The defined consultation bodies are listed below. The names and make-up of the individual bodies change from time to time.

Specific Consultation Bodies:

- A relevant authority any part of whose area is in or adjoins the area of the local planning authority (this includes parish councils, Suffolk County Council, Babergh District Council, Mid Suffolk District Council, and Suffolk Coastal District Council);
- Coal Authority;
- Historic England;
- Environment Agency;
- Highways England;
- Homes and Communities Agency (replaced by Homes England in January 2018);
- Marine Management Organisation;
- Natural England;
- Network Rail;
- Any person to whom the electronic communications code applies by virtue of a direction given under Section 106 (3) (a) of the Communications Act 2003 (e.g. British Telecom);
- Any person who owns or controls electronic communications apparatus situated in any part of the area of the local planning authority; and
- Any bodies from the following list who are exercising functions in any part of the area of the local planning authority:
 - NHS Ipswich and East Suffolk Clinical Commissioning Group;
 - Person to whom a licence has been granted under Section 6(1)(b) or (c) of the Electricity Act 1989;
 - Person to whom a licence has been granted under Section 7(2) of the Gas Act 1986 (e.g. British Gas)
 - Sewerage undertaker; and
 - Water undertaker.

³ Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012

General Consultation Bodies

- Voluntary bodies some or all of whose activities wholly or partially benefit any part of the local planning authority's area
- Bodies which represent the interests of different racial, ethnic or national groups in the local planning authority's area;
- Bodies which represent the interests of different religious groups in the local planning authority's area;
- Bodies which represent the interests of disabled persons in the local planning authority's area;
- Bodies which represent the interests of persons carrying on business in the local planning authority's area.

In respect of the Duty to Co-operate introduced by the Localism Act 2011 to be considered in the Examination of a local plan, the following consultation bodies are relevant.

Consultation Bodies in respect of the Duty to Co-operate in relation to planning of sustainable development:

- Neighbouring local planning authorities (Babergh District Council, Mid Suffolk District Council, and Suffolk Coastal District Council);
- Suffolk County Council;
- Civil Aviation Authority;
- Environment Agency;
- Historic England;
- Highway Authority;
- Homes and Communities Agency (replaced by Homes England in January 2018);
- Integrated Transport Authority (currently Suffolk County Council);
- Marine Management Organisation;
- Natural England;
- New Anglia Local Enterprise Partnership;
- NHS Ipswich and East Suffolk Clinical Commissioning Group;
- Office of Rail Regulation; and
- Wild Anglia Local Nature Partnership.

In respect of Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive, the designated consultation bodies in the UK are:

- Historic England;
- Environment Agency; and
- Natural England.

Appendix 2

Consultation Bodies for Planning and Other Applications

Statutory Consultees that Ipswich Borough Council may consult (those consulted will vary with the type of application)

Ancient Monuments Society
Anglian Water (Water and Sewage Undertakers)
Canal and River Trust
Coal Authority
Control of Major-Accident Hazards Competent Authority
Crown Estates Commissioners
Council for British Archaeology
Department of Energy and Climate Change
Designated Neighbourhood Forums
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)
Environment Agency
Forestry Commission
Garden History Society
Health and Safety Executive
Highways Authority
Highways England
Historic England
Natural England
Network Rail
Rail Infrastructure Managers
Rail Network Operators
Sport England
Suffolk County Council
Theatres Trust

Examples of Non-Statutory Consultees that Ipswich Borough Council may consult (those consulted will vary with the type of application)

Ipswich Borough Council service areas (as relevant)
Adjoining Parish Councils and Local Authorities to Ipswich Borough Council (as relevant)
Associated British Ports Ltd
Civil Aviation Authority
Emergency Services and Multi-Agency Emergency Planning such as Suffolk Fire and Rescue Service (SFRS)
Forestry Commission
Health and Safety Executive
Ipswich Central Business Improvement District
Ministry of Defence
NHS Ipswich and East Suffolk Clinical Commissioning Group
Office of Nuclear Regulation
Rail Network Operators
Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB)
Police and Crime Commissioner
Sport England
Suffolk Constabulary
Suffolk Wildlife Trust
Sustrans

Appendix 3

Material and non-material considerations

The Government's website www.gov.uk defines a material consideration:

'A material planning consideration is one which is relevant to making the planning decision in question (e.g. whether to grant or refuse an application for planning permission).

The scope of what can constitute a material consideration is very wide and so the courts often do not indicate what cannot be a material consideration. However, in general they have taken the view that planning is concerned with land use in the public interest, so that the protection of purely private interests such as the impact of a development on the value of a neighbouring property could not be material considerations.'

The Planning Portal also provides information on material considerations:

https://www.planningportal.co.uk/faqs/faq/4/what_are_material_considerations

'Material considerations can include (but are not limited to):

- Overlooking/loss of privacy
- Loss of sunlight or overshadowing
- Parking
- Highway safety
- Traffic
- Noise
- Effect on listed building and conservation area
- Layout and density of building
- Design, appearance and materials
- Government policy
- Disabled persons' access
- Previous planning decisions (including appeal decisions)
- Nature conservation

However, issues such as loss of view, or negative effect on the value of properties are not material considerations.

Appendix 4

Glossary

	Adopt	The final confirmation of a plan as a statutory document by the local planning authority.
	Allocation of Land	The identification of how land should be developed or built on in the future (e.g. new housing development).
AMR	Authority Monitoring Report	Report reviewing progress on local development document preparation and monitor the outputs and implementation of current policies on an annual basis.
	Appeal	The process whereby an applicant can challenge an adverse decision on an application by means of written representations, as in a formal hearing or formal inquiry proceedings.
AAP	Area Action Plan	A type of development plan document relating to specific areas of major opportunity and change or conservation.
	Best Practice	Proven, practical and successful solutions to common problems.
	Circular	A Government publication setting out policy approaches.
	Consultation	Seeking people's views to guide decision-making.
	Consultees Database	A list containing details of groups, organisations and individuals to be consulted on planning policy documents.
	Core Strategy	A development plan document setting out the spatial vision and objectives of the planning framework for the area, having regard to the Community Strategy.
	Corporate	With reference to the Local Authority, all service areas and interests acting as a united group.
DEFRA	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	Government department.
	Development Plan	A document setting out the local planning authority's policies and proposals for the development and use of land and buildings.

DPD	Development Plan Document	Development plan documents are planning policy documents which make up the local plan. Development plan documents guide development by setting out the detailed planning policies, which planning officers use to make their decisions of planning applications.
	Examination	See independent examination.
	Feedback	Reporting back information on something that has been done.
	Householder Application	An application for development of an existing dwellinghouse, or development within the curtilage of a dwellinghouse for any purpose incidental to its enjoyment. It does not include an application for change of use or an application to change the number of dwellings in a building.
	Independent Examination	The process by which an independent Planning Inspector publicly examines the soundness of a DPD and any representations made against it before issuing a binding report.
	Local Authority	Organisation governing the area (e.g. the Borough Council, County Council etc).
LPA	Local Planning Authority	The local authority that is empowered by law to exercise planning functions. Normally this is the Borough or District Council.
LDD	Local Development Document	This includes development plan documents, supplementary planning documents and the statement of community involvement.
LDS	Local Development Scheme	A public statement setting out the programme for the preparation of local development documents.
	Local Plan	The plan for the future development of the local area, drawn up by the local planning authority in consultation with the community.
	Major Application	A development involving any one or more of the following – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The winning and working of minerals or the use of land for mineral-working deposits; • Waste development; • The provision of dwellinghouses where the number of dwellinghouses to be provided is 10 or more (or half a hectare or more if an outline application);

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The provision of a building or buildings where the floor space to be created by the development is 1000 square metres or more; or • Development carried out on a site having an area of 1 hectare or more.
	Material Consideration	See Appendix 3.
MHCLG	Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government	Government department responsible for housing, town and country planning, policy and administration.
	Minor Application	<p>A development involving any one or more of the following –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The provision of a dwellinghouse where the number of dwellinghouses to be provided is 9 or less (or under half a hectare if an outline application); • The provision of a building or buildings where the floor space to be created by the development is less than 1000 square metres; or • Development carried out on a site having an area of less than 1 hectare.
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework	The NPPF sets out the Government’s national planning requirements, policies and objectives. It is a material consideration in the preparation of local plan documents and when considering planning applications.
	Neighbourhood Development Plans and Development Orders	Neighbourhood planning is a way for local groups to take a lead on planning for their area.
	Non-Statutory	Not strictly required by written law.
	Planning Application	An application for permission from the local planning authority to commence building work or change of use of buildings.
	Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004	Government legislation introducing a new approach to development planning.
	Planning & Development Committee	A panel of elected Council Members whose role is to consider major and other applications. Normally meets every four weeks.

PPG	Planning Practice Guidance	Planning Practice Guidance set out what the Government expects of local authorities.
	Policies	Legal guidance documents.
	Policies Map	Illustrating on an Ordnance Survey base the policies and proposals of development plan documents which form the local plan.
	Soundness	In the process of examining a planning document an inspector assesses whether the document is positively prepared, justified, effective and consistent with national policy.
	Spatial Planning	Taking into account the economic, social and environmental implications when weighing up competing demands for land.
	Statutory	Required through written law, usually through an Act of Parliament.
	Strategic	Relating to the identification of long-term aims across a wider geographic area.
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment	A generic term used internationally to describe environmental assessment as applied to policies, plans and programmes.
SPD	Supplementary Planning Document	A local development document which provides more detailed advice or guidance on policies in the local plan.
SPG	Supplementary Planning Guidance	Providing additional guidance expanding policies in a local plan. SPGs will remain relevant where they are linked to local plan policies but will ultimately be replaced by supplementary planning documents.
	Sustainable	Maintaining the vitality and strength of something over a period of time.
	Sustainable Development	Development that meets the needs of the current generation without compromising the ability to meet those of future generations.
SA	Sustainability Appraisal	Identifies and evaluates social, environmental and economic effects of strategies and policies in a local development document from the outset of the preparation process. It incorporates the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive.
	Vision	A long term view, an image of how things might be in the future.

Voluntary Sector

Non-statutory organisations controlled by people who are unpaid and usually elected.