

Statement of Community Involvement

2023

Contents

1. The importance of community involvement in planning	3
2. Plan Making	9
3. Development Management.....	34
4. Exploring New Ways to Consult.....	43
Appendix A	45
Appendix B	49
Appendix C.....	52

1. The importance of community involvement in planning

Fact box

Planning is an integral part of shaping the neighbourhoods in which we live, work and enjoy in. When it comes to the development of land and buildings, local communities are the people most affected by change. They are also the people best placed to understand how an existing area functions and what problems or issues development should seek to address.

In line with the principles of the Council Plan to create a lifetime of opportunities in Enfield, this document seeks to ensure that Planning in Enfield encourages, enables and values community engagement.

As such, we want to help residents understand the full spectrum of issues involved in successful planning, so that routes to involvement are as accessible as possible.

Enfield's new Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)

- 1.1 Enfield's growing population requires a strategic approach in the delivery and distribution of new homes that people can afford along with the supporting infrastructure. Enfield needs to provide significant number of new homes and jobs as set out in the Mayor of London's London Plan (2021) and government's targets. Growth on this scale requires a careful approach in consultation with residents, businesses, community groups and other stakeholders.
- 1.2 Our role as the local planning authority is to ensure that decisions on the future use of land and development are made with relevant legislation in a way that respects existing local communities, meets our needs for future housing growth and provides the job opportunities, services and open spaces that make the borough an attractive place to live and do business.
- 1.3 Enfield's new Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) sets out how you can get involved in the planning of your local area. This includes preparing a new Local Plan and other planning policies (in Part 2 of this statement), the process for making decisions on new developments (in Part 3) and sets out who will be consulted, when and how.

Why is the SCI being updated?

- 1.4 All local authorities are required to produce a Statement of Community Involvement and keep it updated. The first SCI was adopted in June 2006, subsequently two updates followed in November 2015 and January 2021.
- 1.5 The Council revised its SCI in light of COVID-19 Pandemic in January 2021. However, the government has now confirmed that they are no longer proposing to extend the legal requirement¹. This SCI seeks to reflect this change setting out future to ensure that the Council continues its planning process, in assessing planning applications and making progress on the emerging Local Plans and Neighbourhood Plans.
- 1.6 Furthermore, our approaches to community engagement have been reviewed and revised to ensure effective implementation is carried out by means which are

reasonably practicable, in line with changes to legislation and national guidance as well as internal best practices.

1.7 The SCI includes a number of aspects that reflect:

- **National requirements:** we must be consistent with the latest requirements set out in national policy and legislation. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) promotes consultation before and after a planning application is submitted and at key stages when preparing the Local Plan and other planning documents.
- **Our commitment for a meaningful engagement:** throughout the plan making and development management processes.
- How we notify residents about planning applications in their area.
- **Our expectations** for how developers should engage with the local community before submitting a planning application.
- **New technology:** how we will use digital technology to reach out to residents more effectively.
- **Our response to pandemics:** what temporary changes are needed in response to the impact of pandemic such as Covid-19 on the planning process. In order for the Council to continue assessing planning applications and make progress on the emerging New Local Plan as well as other planning policy documents.

The planning system and opportunities for involvement

1.8 In Enfield, the planning process involves the following elements:

- Plan making.
- Infrastructure delivery – developer contributions.
- Development management – determination of planning applications and
- Planning enforcement.

Further details are set out in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1: Planning process

Plan making	The planning system in England is a ‘plan-led’ process - this means that a local authority (such as Enfield), develops a plan that sets out how land will be used and developed in the area over at least a 15-year period, based on national and regional legislation and guidance, as well as local evidence. This is the plan making element. There are several ways to influence development in Enfield, see more on the processes involved in Part 2 plan making and Part 4 development management of this statement.
Infrastructure delivery – developer contributions	Developers and landowners are expected to provide financial and other contributions towards the provision of infrastructure and services to address the demands arising from development.

	In Enfield, contributions are secured from two different sources: the community infrastructure levy and section 106 agreements. This money (more on this in Part 2, Section 2.6 of this statement) is used to fund a range of infrastructure projects to support the growth of the borough alongside a collaborative budget-setting approach that gives local people and stakeholders a say on future spending decisions.
Development management – determination of planning applications	Most development in the borough (e.g. new homes, shops, schools, health facilities and workplaces) will require planning permission. Planning applications must be decided in accordance government policy and the development plan unless there are other important factors (known as material considerations) that indicate otherwise (see Part 3, Section 3.6). This is known as the development management process.
Planning enforcement	This is the process under which we investigate alleged cases of unauthorised development and take action where it is appropriate to do so. More on this in Section 3.7 of this statement.

Equalities

- 1.9 We recognise the challenges and opportunities to engage with the planning system due to various reasons such as language barriers, cultural perceptions, lack of access to the internet, traditions or social expectations. In order to overcome these barriers, we will continue to explore interactive ways of involving the community, apply more modern consultation tools, select accessible venues and facilities and provide documents in accessible formats on request.
- 1.10 We also recognise that some individuals, groups and businesses may have a greater capacity to get involved in planning matters than others and where appropriate, we will support those who find it difficult to get involved with planning issues. A key incentive is to work with the Library Hubs and link to Digital Inclusion, to ensure as many people as possible can get involved in a consultation as set out in the SCI. We will ensure the Council’s website is easy to understand and clearly sets out how we will undertake community engagement to assist with this.

Reviewing the SCI

- 1.11 This statement will be kept under regular review and be updated when necessary to reflect any governmental changes, current practice and changes to consultation methods to ensure that it remains ‘fit for purpose’.

Consultation Principles

- 1.12 In line with the principles of the Council Plan to put people at the heart of everything we do, this statement seeks to ensure that planning in Enfield encourages, enables and values community engagement. As such, our role is not just to publicise consultations but to help residents understand the full spectrum of issues involved in successful planning, so that routes to involvement are as accessible as possible.
- 1.13 It is important that these intended outcomes are reflected in the way in which we consult on planning matters and to ensure that we aligned with the government’s Consultation Principles: Guidance (2018), which provides guidance on how consultations should be undertaken.

1.14 We want to involve people in a meaningful way using timely, proportionate and appropriate consultation techniques. In order to achieve this, our consultations will be undertaken in line with the following principles:

- **Clear and non-technical information** for consultations will be written in plain English as far as possible that is clear to help everyone contribute to the process. Sometimes we have to use technical words and if these have to be used, their meaning will be explained. A glossary is set out in Appendix A.
- **Meaningful: an on-going process** to provide a genuine opportunity for stakeholders to engage and influence decisions through a collaborative approach using digital tools and formal documents and responses.
- **Strategic and early engagement** will take place as early as possible in the development of new proposals to allow the community to shape planning in Enfield. This will ensure that we have the right policies in place with a clear vision for how the borough will develop and grow in the future and development proposals and plans are consulted upon at an early stage. Early engagement will also help to avoid delays in the planning process further down the line.
- **Proportionate scale:** the length of our consultations and techniques used will be appropriate to the type and status of the planning document and the impact of the proposal.
- **Flexibility:** we will aim to arrange consultation events at a range of times and places to make it convenient for as many people as possible to attend an event.
- **Variety of methods:** a range of consultation and publicity techniques will be used, both online and physical spaces, including workshops, drop-in sessions, press launches, online surveys and social media when developing planning policies. We seek meaningful engagement mainly through using digital consultation when face-to-face engagement is not possible. This would consist of digital technologies such as online polls, virtual presentations, video conferencing, on-line exhibitions and 3D digital modelling where appropriate. Where online platforms are not suitable or cannot be used by specific groups, we will consider using other more traditional and conventional methods to engage with stakeholders to improve inclusivity and to ensure more representative feedback and/or response.
- **Outreach and accessibility:** when preparing for consultations, we will consider how to engage with the most affected people and promote consultations as widely as possible with 'seldom heard' groups that are traditionally under-represented in planning. This may include those with no access to the internet, those who do not speak English as a mother-tongue, lower socio-economic groups, younger people and those with disabilities. When organising consultation events, we will aim to make them accessible to those with disabilities and to hold events in local areas. We will promote equality through ensuring vulnerable people or disadvantaged groups are involved in the planning process. Where possible and if requested, translations and large print versions will be made available.
- **Coordination and collaboration:** we will keep accurate records of responses to consultations. When preparing planning documents, we will publish a consultation statement when consultation ends, which summarises the process and feedback from the consultation and explains how the responses have fed into our decision-making on planning matters. Consultation statements will also explain how the consultation has been made accessible to as many people as possible.

- **Openness:** be open, transparent and responsive, allowing the opportunity for all to take part and showing how comments and views have been considered.
- **Monitoring:** we will monitor and review the effectiveness of all consultation activities, including seeking feedback from participants to help ensure we can consult more effectively in the future.
- **Privacy:** we will treat all data submitted as part of consultation activities in line with the General Data Protection Regulations (GDPR) to ensure personal information is protected.

Community engagement in Enfield

1.15 As a Council, we believe that you - our customers - know things that we may not be aware of. Indeed, as the users of our services you possess invaluable local knowledge. For this reason, we believe that involving you fully and creatively in the design, development and delivery of our planning services is crucial. This will not only ensure that the right services are more likely to be delivered at the first time of asking, it will also mean that they will be of better quality.

1.16 Our community engagement approach is made up of five kinds of activities:

- **Informing** – providing you with good and timely information about proposals and issues that matter to you.
- **Consulting** – asking for your thoughts and opinions, listening to and acknowledging your concerns and aspirations, and providing feedback on how your input has influenced our decisions.
- **Involving** – participation will take place with the community and stakeholders to ensure that your concerns and aspirations are properly reflected.
- **Collaborating** – working in partnership with you, when making decisions, seeking your advice and innovation when developing services and utilising your skills and expertise to inform the decision-making process.
- **Empowering** – placing the power to make decisions in your hands.

Our response to pandemics

1.17 It is important that the Council continues to assess planning applications and make progress on the emerging New Local Plan as well as other planning policy documents, during a pandemic.

Preparation of planning policy documents

1.18 During consultation periods, the Council places hard copies of planning documents on deposit for people to inspect. In the event of a pandemic, where temporary changes are introduced by government through legislative changes and National Planning Practice Guidance, the Council will implement these to ensure internal procedures for public consultation are effective and efficient.

1.19 The Council will also endeavour to use a range of methods to enable people to see and comment on documents. This SCI does not limit us in terms of what we could do to ensure the Council is reaching out to all sections of the community effectively.

Planning policy documents will continue to be available online via our website. This includes consultation materials for the preparation of the Local Plan and other planning policy documents. Where access to documents online is not possible, the Plan Making team can be contacted localplan@enfield.gov.uk or 020 83793866 in order to request a hard copy of the relevant documents by post, at cost. Council offices and hub libraries will be placed hard copies of the planning documents for public inspection.

Development Management

- 1.20 The Development Management Team display site notices in person. Planning Committee has been meeting in person. People wishing to speak at Planning Committee, if eligible to speak will be invited into the meeting.

2. Plan Making

What is the role of the development plan?

What the law says

Applications for planning permission 'must be determined in accordance with the development plan, unless material considerations indicate otherwise.

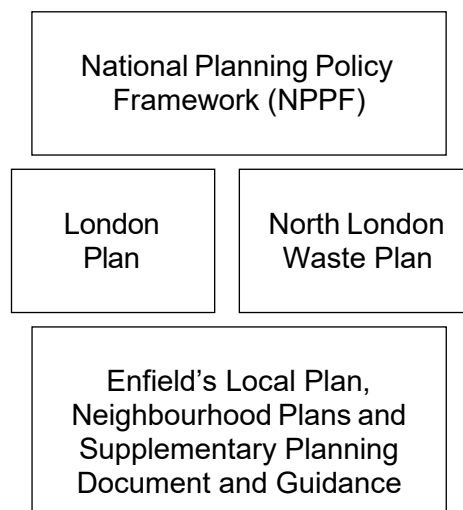
What does this mean

The written policies of the development plan must be used to decide whether an application should be given planning permission. Amongst other things, policies will help determine whether a proposal is suitable in terms of its location, use, size, design, and environmental impact.

What is plan making?

- 2.1 Plan making is the process of shaping and influencing the future planning and development of an area. This involves preparing policies and supporting guidance to ensure that new development is well designed. Planning in England is policy-led and having local planning policies in place is important to ensure that development takes place in a way that is agreed with the community and stakeholders.
- 2.2 In Enfield, the hierarchy of planning policy is set out in Figure 2.1. Collectively these different tiers - the adopted London Plan, Local Plan and Neighbourhood Plans form the 'development plan' for Enfield. Planning applications (with exceptions such as permitted development) will be assessed against this development plan and the NPPF.
- 2.3 The NPPF and national planning legislation are clear that Local Plans should be created in consultation with the community. The rest of this section will set out how we will engage with the community in the creation of planning policies.

Figure 2.1: Hierarchy of Planning Policy



- 2.4 Plan making is a powerful way for you to get involved with shaping where you live. While regional and national plans are important to decision-making and everyone is free to comment on associated consultations, helping to shape the Local Plan is

arguably the best way of influencing planning and development outcomes in your local area.

- 2.5 Beneath the NPPF, the London Plan establishes an overall strategic plan for London and creates the context in which Local Plans and associated documents must follow. Enfield's new Local Plan must be in 'general conformity with' the London Plan and 'consistent with' national policy, even if these two tiers are not fully aligned. Despite this higher-level context, it is possible to address local issues in proactive and creative ways that respond to the views and needs of local communities provided we have the necessary evidence. Local opinions/aspirations/pressures and concerns from residents and businesses all constitute evidence used for successful and effective plan making.
- 2.6 The Localism Act of 2011 introduced a fourth tier of plan making known as 'Neighbourhood Planning' (more on this in Section 2.7).

Creating a Development Plan Document i.e. a Local Plan

- 2.7 The Enfield Local Plan is the Council's overarching planning policy document, and the LPA has a number of other Local Plans like Area Action Plans – the programme for preparing development plan documents is set out in the Local Development Scheme.
- 2.8 The Enfield Local Plan (ELP) sets out how the strategic priorities for development of the borough and covers how Enfield will grow and develop in the future and how its places and local environments will be protected and enhanced. It provides clear guidance on what development will and won't be permitted in the borough. At one end of the scale the ELP provides, for example, the policy framework against which we will assess a strategically important housing site. What new schools or medical uses must be provided? How many of the homes must be affordable? At the other end, it includes the detailed policies which allow us to assess the suitability of a small-scale extension.
- 2.9 The ELP may be supported by other DPDs such as area-based plans, in the form of Area Action Plans (AAPs) which focus on how certain areas should change and grow or the provision for a specific local plan dealing with a specific matter such as the needs of the gypsy, travelling and showpeople community. To develop DPDs, the Council has to have regard to statutory provisions, case law, and national and regional guidance. Each DPD Local Plan is consulted and undergoes public examination conducted by an Inspector appointed by national government. DPDs must progress through a number of stages until its ultimate adoption.

Who to consult?

- 2.10 At all stages of the process, the Council has a legal requirement to make information available to interested residents and organisations, as well as a legal duty to consult the 'specific' and 'general' consultation bodies. The 'specific' consultation bodies are groups that have expertise and knowledge in a particular subject. General consultation bodies include recognised voluntary bodies, bodies which represent certain groups or businesses within the borough.
- 2.11 The regulations also include a 'duty to co-operate' which places a legal duty on local authorities to engage "constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis" with relevant strategic policy makers. These policy makers include the adjoining Councils and the Mayor of London. This duty is intended to maximise the effectiveness of Local Plan preparation in the context of strategic cross boundary matters.

2.12 As part of meeting our duty to co-operate the Council is required to agree a number of “statements of common ground” with other strategic policy making authorities. These will demonstrate how we have tried to work together on strategic cross-boundary matters and to help ensure that our plans are deliverable over the plan period.

How to consult?

2.13 The following will always be done by the Council:

- Consultation material will be available at the Civic Centre, on our website, and in local libraries, in line with legislative changes.
- We will publish consultations and invite comments by directly emailing stakeholders on the Local Plan database including the ‘specific’, ‘general’ and ‘duty to co-operate’ bodies.

2.14 If you would like to be added to this list, please email us at localplan@enfield.gov.uk

Going beyond legislative requirement

2.15 We recognise that our statutory obligations to consult will not be enough to really understand and address the issues that are important to our communities. For this reason, we will always start engaging early with the community before we begin to draft our planning policies. In these early stages we will deploy a range of consultation techniques to ensure that we hear from as wide a range of people as possible.

2.16 Figures 4 and 5 sets out the additional early engagement and the statutory stages of consultation as prescribed in legislation. It also sets out some of the suitable consultation techniques that could be used. Throughout the plan making process, we will use the basic methods of making contact by email or post, placing consultation material online and using social media as appropriate to publicise consultation. We will also issue press releases as appropriate and make hard copy documents available in Council offices and local libraries, in line with legislative changes.

2.17 The plan-making process allows for more flexibility in the early stages with the process becoming more prescriptive as the plan advances. The consultation techniques that are considered suitable at the early stages are as shown as principles in section 1.14.

2.18 There are a number of stages in the evolution of a plan before it can be adopted. These include the publication of a draft of a plan i.e. ‘Regulation 18’ and then the publication of what is called the ‘submission’ or ‘Regulation 19’ version of the plan. Each stage will be subject to different legal requirements and involve the public in different ways.

Figure 2.2: Statutory stages in plan-making in accordance with the Town and Country Planning Act (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012

	Local Plan and other Development Plan Documents (DPDs)	Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs)	Neighbourhood Plans	Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Charging Schedule
Stage 1	Initial consultation (Regulation 18) ²	Consultation on draft SPD ³	Pre-submission consultation organised by the Forum (Regulation 14)	Consultation on the draft charging schedule
Stage 2	Publication (Regulation 19)	Adoption of SPD	Submission consultation organised by the Council (Regulation 16)	Examination and publication
Stage 3	Submission to the Secretary of State		Submission to the Examiner	
Stage 4	Examination and adoption		Examination, referendum and adoption	

² Can be repeated a number of times

³ Can be repeated a number of times

Figure 2.3: Key stages of preparing development plan documents by Enfield Council e.g. a Local Plan – Development Plan Document

Stages 1 and 2: Pre-production and Issues and Options (Regulation 18)	
What is involved?	Potential consultation techniques
<p>This stage will involve the Council developing and gathering a range of evidence to support the development of the document and ensure the Council has a good understanding of the issues before it prepares the Local Plan (Development Plan Document). The Council will develop a range of possible options to address identified issues and concerns raised.</p> <p>Evidence is drawn from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • feedback from local community groups, councillors, Council departments and partner organisations regarding new trends, priorities, the economic, social and environmental challenges and opportunities facing the borough; and • where needed, technical studies that add to existing knowledge by helping us work out what is needed to meet the future needs of the borough, including the types of new homes needed or how much land is required for other uses, such as employment and retail spaces. <p>Once we have identified the issues, we work up reasonable options that can form the basis for draft planning policies. Such options are devised from feedback received at earlier stages and well as from technical evidence.</p> <p>Councils are required to assess the economic, environmental and social impact that policies in the Local Plan may have through a Sustainability Appraisal/Strategic Environmental Assessment</p>	<p>The Council may use any of the consultation techniques as set out in para 1.6.</p> <p>As a minimum, we have to consult for at least six weeks and where necessary, we will extend the consultation to take into account religious festivals, public holidays and other relevant circumstances where known. The Council is required to consult individuals and organisations from the following categories:</p> <p>(a) specific consultation bodies the local planning authority consider may have an interest in the subject of the proposed local plan;</p> <p>(b) general consultation bodies the local planning authority consider appropriate; and</p> <p>(c) 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.</p> <p>The Council will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make consultation documents available on the Council’s website. • Make all the relevant material available for inspection at the Council office and hub libraries for the whole of the period for which it is open to comment; • Consult with statutory bodies on the scope of the IIA;

<p>(SA/SEA) and Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA). We also consider the health and equality impacts, and can do so within a wider Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA). The first step of the IIA is to carry out a ‘scoping exercise’ or to decide on what issues should be considered. We carry out this scoping exercise at the issues and options stage of the plan.</p> <p>This is an options testing phase that may be repeated a number of times. There may be more than one consultation on the draft Plan or targeted consultation on certain issues/policy approaches. Consultation on the identification of issues and options or particular elements of the evidence base may also be undertaken. There may be more than one consultation on the draft Plan or targeted consultation on certain issues/policy approaches.</p> <p>Regulation 18 may explore a number of different policy options, with ‘open’ questions and a wider remit for input during the consultation phase.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake early engagement with relevant groups and organisations; and • carry out the ‘duty to co-operate’ requirement.
<p>Stage 3: Preparation of the pre-submission for Local Plan (Regulation 19)</p>	
<p>What is involved?</p>	<p>Potential consultation techniques</p>
<p>Stages 3a and 3b: Draft Plan publication (Regulations 19, 20 and 21)</p> <p>Using the feedback received from stages 1 and 2 and what the evidence tells us, we will prepare the draft Plan document and publish it for a final round of consultation. This stage of the process provides local communities, businesses and other interested stakeholders with the opportunity to submit representations on the ‘soundness’ of planning policies. The specific remit of the stage is on confirming legal compliance, i.e. whether we have followed the correct procedures as</p>	<p>As a minimum, we have to publish for at least six weeks and where necessary, we will extend the consultation to take into account religious festivals, public holidays and other relevant circumstances where known.</p> <p>The Council will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publish a copy of the draft plan and relevant supporting evidence base documents on the Council’s website. Copies of these

<p>set out in the National Planning Policy Framework and whether the tests of soundness have been met in preparing the Plan.</p> <p>The plan will be supported by the following documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainability Appraisal Report • Habitats Regulation Assessment • Equalities Impact Assessment; or • Integrated Impact Assessment. • Policies Map and • Relevant evidence base. 	<p>documents will be made available for inspection at Council's main offices and local libraries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Send direct notification by email/letter to specific/general consultation bodies, 'Duty to Cooperate bodies', and any other key stakeholders and members of the local community registered on the Local Plan consultation database and have requested to be notified; and • Publish a notice in the local newspaper specifying the consultation period and locations and where the documents can be viewed. <p>The Council may use any of the consultation techniques as set out in para 1.6. At the end of the publication period, the Council will publish a Consultation Statement.</p>
<p>Stage 4: Submission (Regulation 22)</p>	
<p>What is involved?</p>	<p>Potential consultation techniques</p>
<p>The Council will submit the proposed submission plan and relevant supporting documents to the Secretary of State. The full set of documents published at this stage will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Proposed Submission Plan; • Integrated Impact Assessment and Habitats Regulation Assessment; • Summary of Main Issues – Regulation 22 (1) (c) (v); • Statement of Consultation – Regulation 22 (1) (c); 	<p>There is no consultation on this stage, but we will notify anyone who requested to be notified of the submission. The Council will undertake the following statutory measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publish all the Submission Documents, supporting documents and evidence base on the Council's website. Copies of these documents will be made available for inspection at local libraries and the Council's main office (Civic Centre); • Send direct notification by email/letter to specific/general consultation bodies, 'Duty to Cooperate bodies', other key stakeholders and members of the local community registered on the Council's local plan database/those who have requested to be

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation Report Part 1 – Summary of Representations and the Council’s response – Regulation 22 (1) (e); • Proposed Submission – Consultation Report – Part 2 – Schedule of Full Representations – Regulation 22 (1) (e); • Proposed Submission – Consultation Report – Part 3 – Copies of Representations – Regulation 22 (1) (e) • Proposed Submission – Sustainability Appraisal Report/Integrated Impact Assessment and Habitats Regulations Assessment • Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist • Duty to Cooperate Statement • Evidence Base Library 	<p>notified that the DPD has been submitted to the Secretary of State; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publish a notice in the local newspaper specifying that the DPD has been submitted and the locations where the documents can be viewed.
Stage 5: Independent Examination and Inspector’s Report (Regulations 24, 25 and 26)	
What is involved?	Potential consultation techniques
<p>During the Examination the Council may have to produce:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responses to Inspector’s Questions; • Produce additional evidence base; • Hearing Statements; and • Proposed Modifications to the DPD. 	<p>For the purposes of the Examination, the Council will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publish the time and place at which the Examination is to be held and the name of the person appointed to carry out the Examination. The Council will do this at least six weeks in advance of the opening of the examination; • Notify any person who has made a representation on the submission DPD of these details; • Inform the date and time of the hearing should you wish to appear or attend; and

- Publish these details in the local newspaper.

During the Examination the Council will update its website with:

- Responses to Inspector's Questions;
- Hearing Statements;
- Proposed Modifications to the DPD (if necessary); and
- Any other documentation produced to inform the Examination.

Where further consultation on any Modifications is required, the Council will:

- Publish all the Modifications on the Council's website and make available for inspection at the Council's main office and local libraries;
- Send direct notification either by email or letter to specific/general consultation bodies, any other key stakeholders and members of the local community who have requested to be notified on the DPD; and
- Publish any representations received during the consultation period.

Post Examination, the Council will:

- Make the Inspector's recommendations available for inspection at the Council's main office and local libraries;
- Publish the Inspector's recommendations on the Council's website www.enfield.gov.uk
- Notify those persons who requested to be notified of the publication of the recommendations of the Inspector.

Stage 6: Adoption (Regulation 26)

What is involved?

Potential consultation techniques

At this stage the Council will publish the following document

- Adoption statement

When a DPD is adopted, the Council will:

- Make available for inspection the DPD, the Sustainability Appraisal/Integrated Impact Assessment and Adoption Statement at local libraries and the Council's main office. The Council will also provide this information on the website www.enfield.gov.uk
- Advertise the adoption statement and the fact that the DPD is available for inspection and the places and times at which the document can be inspected
- Send the adoption statement to any person who has asked to be notified of the adoption of the DPD; and
- Send a copy of the adoption statement to the Secretary of State.

Creating other local planning documents

- 2.19 In addition, we may produce other planning documents to support the implementation of the Local Plans. These might include:
- Supplementary planning documents (SPDs) to guide policies, focused on specific issues;
 - Masterplans (looking at specific sites or areas);
 - Article 4 directions (documents that remove certain permitted development rights);
 - Conservation area appraisals; and
 - Development briefs.
- 2.20 All these documents provide guidance to existing policies and will be subject to consultation to ensure the views of community are incorporated. However, they are not subject to examination in the same way as the Local Plan.

Supplementary Planning Documents

- 2.21 Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) provide additional information on how the policies in the Local Plan are applied.
- 2.22 SPDs are not subject to an independent examination and do not form part of our development plan. They cannot introduce new planning policies into the development plan. Once adopted, they are material considerations in the determination of planning applications.
- 2.23 We have two types of SPDs: the first which relate to the development of a particular site or area, and second those which relate to borough wide issue. They may take the form of design guides, area development briefs, masterplans or issue-based documents such as in relation to s106 which set out the contributions developers will be expected to make towards new or improved facilities such as education, serve new housing. Enfield has adopted a number of SPDs and informal planning documents and there are a number currently in preparation. Find out more on:
<https://new.enfield.gov.uk/services/planning/supplementary-planning-documents/>.
- 2.24 The process and main stages of involved in the production and preparation of a supplementary planning document is set out in the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012. Table 2.1 summarises what happens at each key stage in the process and table 2.2 sets out when and how key stakeholders and the local community can get involved. The preparation of a SPD follows different regulations and therefore follows a different process to that of preparing a DPD. The preparation and production of a SPD can be completed much quicker as they only have to undergo one round of consultation of a minimum of four weeks and not required to undergo an Examination in Public. However, they are still subject to a Sustainability Appraisal.

Table 2.1: Preparing supplementary planning documents

<p>Stage 1: Pre-production - Evidence gathering</p>	<p>This stage will involve the Council developing and gathering a range of evidence to support the development of the document and ensure the Council has a good understanding of the issues before it prepares the SPD. At this stage, there is no formal period of consultation. However, the Council will informally consult with any stakeholders or bodies it considers appropriate in order to inform the preparation of the SPD.</p>
<p>Stage 2: Production of draft SPD</p>	<p>After considering the consultation responses received at Stage 1 the Council will then draft the SPD. A SA/SEA screening will be undertaken to determine whether a Sustainability Appraisal is required to assess the sustainability impacts of the SPD. At this stage, the Council will undertake formal consultation on the draft SPD for a minimum of four weeks. However, this may be extended if they overlap with defined holiday periods. The Council will consult with specific/general consultation bodies. 'Duty to Cooperate bodies', any other key stakeholders and the local community. After consultation period has ended, the Council will produce a consultation statement setting out the main issues received during the consultation on the draft SPD and explain how the representations have been dealt with or considered.</p>
<p>Stage 3: Adoption</p>	<p>After considering the representations made during stage 2, the Council, where necessary may modify the SPD. After that the Council will then move to adopt the SPD.</p>

2.25 Table 2.2 sets out the key stages involved in the preparation of a Supplementary Planning Document and when and how the community can get involved.

Table 2.2: Key stages of Supplementary Planning Document

Details of SPD preparation	What are the processes and requirements? And how the community can get involved?
Stage 1: Pre-production	No formal consultation undertaken at this stage. However, the Council may use any of the consultation methods outlined in paragraph 1.14.
<p>Stage 2: Production of the draft SPD (Regulations 12 and 13)</p> <p>At this stage the Council will prepare the following documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft SPD • Sustainability Assessment (if required) and • Consultation Statement 	<p>At this stage, the Council will undertake the following statutory measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publish a copy of the SPD and supporting SA (if required), relevant evidence and supporting documents on the Council’s website and make available for inspection at the Council’s office and local libraries; • Direct notification either by letter or email to specific/general consultation bodies, ‘Duty to Cooperate bodies’, any other key stakeholders and members of the local community who have requested to be notified; and • Publish a notice in local newspaper specifying the consultation period and locations where the documents can be viewed. <p>The Council may use any of the consultation methods outlined in paragraph 1.14.</p>
Finalise the SPD	<p>We will review representations received and make any changes to the SPD where justified.</p> <p>Comments received will be made available on the Council’s website along with a summary of their content set out in a consultation statement.</p> <p>Further consultation may be undertaken if responses lead to a significant change of direction.</p>

Details of SPD preparation	What are the processes and requirements? And how the community can get involved?
<p>Stage 3: Adoption (Regulation 14)</p> <p>At this stage the Council will prepare the following documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adoption Statement 	<p>Where the Council adopts the SPD it will undertake the following statutory measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make the SPD and Adoption Statement available for inspection at local libraries and at the Council's main office and on the Council's website; and • Directly notify any person who has been asked to be notified of the adoption of the SPD.
<p>Stage 4: Monitoring and review</p>	<p>The SPD will be monitored to make sure it is achieving its aims.</p> <p>The SPD will be subject to periodic review to ensure it remains up to date and appropriate.</p> <p>We will prepare an annual monitoring report reporting on the performance of the Council's planning policies and publish the report on the Council's website.</p>

Article 4 Directions

- 2.26 Article 4 directions are used to remove permitted development rights which are normally in place to prevent development that would harm the character of the area. An article 4 direction can be applied to individual properties, an area or to a particular type of development. More information can be found in the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 2015. Requirements for making Article 4(1) are set out in the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development Order) 2015. The Council cannot make an Article 4 direction lightly, as any direction must meet the necessary legal test and be necessary to allow for the “proper planning for the area.”
- 2.27 Residents and other stakeholders will be consulted once the Council has made, or initiated, the Article 4 Direction. Any comments received will be considered before we decide whether it is appropriate to confirm the direction. Results of the consultation will be set out in before adoption.

Local Development Orders

- 2.28 Local Development Orders (LDOs) provide permitted development rights for particular types of development in certain locations. They are flexible and locally assessed tools that Local Authorities (LPAs) can use to help fast-track the delivery of suitable development in the right places. LPAs can use LDOs to allow growth by positively and proactively shaping sustainable development in their area. LDOs tend to play a significant role in incentivising development by streamlining the planning process and making investment more attractive. Consultation occurs with prescribed bodies and affected persons.

Preparation of Neighbourhood Plans

- 2.29 Neighbourhood planning is a key part of the government's localism agenda. The approach to consultation and engagement will be a matter for the individual bodies in preparing their plans. Therefore, this statement provides an overview of what neighbourhood planning is, its process and how we will support and assist neighbourhood plan groups in the preparation and making of neighbourhood plans.
- 2.30 By law, either a Parish or Town Council, or a Neighbourhood Forum can prepare a Neighbourhood Plan, to shape the development and growth of their local area. Whilst we do not have Parish or Town Councils, a local group can prepare a plan by forming a neighbourhood forum. A neighbourhood forum takes on the responsibility for producing the neighbourhood plan and/or neighbourhood development order with the aim to assist in the determination of planning applications in the local area to which it applies.
- 2.31 Local community groups, subject to specified procedures can apply to us to designate Neighbourhood Forums and Neighbourhood Areas. Neighbourhood Plans must be consistent with national policies and development plans including the London Plan and Local Plan. Where they choose to do so, local people can draw up a plan or a development order as follows:
- **Neighbourhood Plans** allow communities to establish planning policies for the development and use of land in an area. A neighbourhood plan comes into force as part of the statutory development plan once it has been approved at referendum. This means that the Council and planning inspectors will need to take the plan into consideration when making planning decisions; and

- **Neighbourhood Development Orders** (including community right to build orders) grant planning permission for a specific type of development in an area without the need for a planning application. This could be either a development or a class of development such as housing or retail.

2.32 The Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012⁴ sets out the consultation requirements for neighbourhood planning, including the responsibilities of the local planning authority. The Council will undertake its statutory duty with respect to these regulations. Table 2.3 below outlines the various support and advice the Council will deliver at each stage.

2.33 A Neighbourhood Plan becomes part of the development plan and the policies contained within them are then used in the determination of planning applications. The government has made funding available to provide support and grants for communities looking to develop a Neighbourhood Plans and Neighbourhood Development Orders.

Table 2.3: Stages in the preparation of a Neighbourhood Plan

<p>Stage 1: Receipt of Neighbourhood Area / Neighbourhood Forum application (Regulations 6 and 9)</p>	<p>The Council will consult for at least six weeks, as soon as reasonably possible after receipt of a complete application. We will publish the applications on the Council’s website and bring the applications to the attention of people who live, work or carry out business in the area to which the application relates to.</p>
<p>Publicity by the Neighbourhood Forum of a Neighbourhood Plan prior to submitting to the Council (Regulation 14)</p>	<p>The Neighbourhood Forum leads on this stage. Before submitting a Neighbourhood Plan to the Council, the Neighbourhood Forum should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consult for a minimum of six weeks; • Ensure that they bring the plan to the attention of people who live, work or carry out business in the area to which the plan relates to; • Consult the consultation bodies listed in Appendix C, whose interest in the Neighbourhood Forum consider may be affected by the Neighbourhood Plan; <p>Send a copy of the Neighbourhood Plan to the local planning authority. The Neighbourhood Forum can determine how to consult at this stage, but they must draw up a Consultation Statement, setting out who and how they have consulted for the next stage of the process.</p>
<p>Following submission to the Council of the Neighbourhood Plan (Regulation 16)</p>	<p>The Council will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consult for a minimum of six weeks • Publish the Neighbourhood Plan on its website

⁴ <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2012/637/contents/made>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bring the Neighbourhood Plan to the attention of people who live, work or carry out business in the area to which the plan relates to; <p>Consult the consultation bodies referred to in the Neighbourhood Forum's consultation statement.</p>
<p>Publicising the Examiner's report (Regulation 18)</p>	<p>As soon as reasonably possible after considering the examiners' recommendations and deciding to take forward a Neighbourhood Plan, the Council must publish on the website and bring the report to the attention of people who live, work or carry out business in the area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The examiner's report; and • Its decisions and reasons in response to the examiner's report in a 'decision statement', <p>The Council will send a copy to the Neighbourhood Forum and anyone who has asked to be notified of the decision.</p>
<p>Referendum on the Neighbourhood Plan</p>	<p>The Council's responsibility is to publicise the referendum in accordance with Neighbourhood Planning (Referendum) Regulations 2012 requirements.</p>
<p>Publishing the Neighbourhood Plan – subject to more than 50% people voting in favour of the Neighbourhood Plan (Regulation 20)</p>	<p>As soon as reasonably possible after a successful referendum, the Council should publish the Neighbourhood Plan, an adoption statement and notify any person that has asked to be notified that it has been made.</p>

Developer's contributions and scope to influence spending

What are developer contributions?

Developer contributions (otherwise known as planning obligations) are the benefits and monies new development brings to an area when planning permission is granted and takes place. These are secured either through:

- section 106 (s106) agreements – these are legally-binding agreements which are negotiated between us (the Council) and the developer/landowner as part of a planning application (under section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990) to ensure that the proposed development is acceptable in planning terms and makes a reasonable contribution to the infrastructure needs of the borough; and
- the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) – this is a tariff-based charge on most new development in Enfield, which provides funding towards new infrastructure that supports the future growth of the borough; the levy took effect in April 2016. The Enfield CIL Charging Schedule is subject to periodic review and can be found at: <https://new.enfield.gov.uk/services/planning/community-infrastructure-levy/>.

We also collect the Mayoral CIL on behalf of the Mayor of London and funds raised are used to help finance Crossrail.

Section 106 contributions

2.34 Section 106 contributions are used to mitigate the impacts of development (e.g. site-specific) and support the provision of services and infrastructure in association with planning applications. These can include:

- affordable housing;
- recreational facilities;
- education provision;
- creation, maintenance and adoption of open space and recreation facilities;
- employment and skills;
- provision or adoption of new highways and public rights of way; and
- community facilities.

2.35 At the end of each financial quarter, officers from relevant service areas seek authorisation to spend the funds in accordance with the terms set out in each section 106 agreement. Once approved, section 106 funding will be allocated to specific projects across the borough.

2.36 Wherever possible, S106 contributions will be used alongside other sources of funding (including crowd-funding, levy receipts, match funding and government grants) to secure the delivery of a project or programme.

Enfield community infrastructure levy (CIL)

- 2.37 In Enfield, the community infrastructure levy is charged on a flat rate per square metre of new build floorspace over a certain size.
- 2.38 The Enfield CIL Charging Schedule sets out the rates on which the levy is based (depending on the extent of floorspace and the nature and location of the proposed development). Unlike section 106 agreements, CIL is non-negotiable and can be levied on a much wider range of developments (although there are some exceptions, such as small-scale affordable housing and self-build projects).
- 2.39 The money collected from the levy is used towards the funding of infrastructure to support the growth and development of the borough. The majority of funding (80%) is used to provide capital funding towards large-scale infrastructure projects within the borough, such as schools, highways and other public works. Up to 5% of the funds is retained to cover administration costs, while the remainder (15%) is spent on neighbourhood projects. Receipts should be spent on capital projects, although associated revenue spending to maintain those capital items is also permissible.
- 2.40 Many of these projects will be identified in the borough's Infrastructure Delivery Plan and the annual capital programme. The Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) will provide the mechanism through which infrastructure projects will be identified and prioritised to support the growth requirements set out in the emerging Local Plan.
- 2.41 The amount of funding available each year will vary and will depend on how much money has been collected from developments in the borough. The Infrastructure Funding Statement (IFS) which is published each year will indicate which infrastructure projects the Council intends to be funded at least in part by CIL. Decisions on the approval of projects will be made in line with current decision-making procedures relating to capital and, where appropriate, revenue spend. Spending priorities will be determined as part of the annual budget-setting process set out in the capital programme (taking account of the specific and cumulative needs arising from development) and in line with the Infrastructure Delivery Plan.
- 2.42 Enfield has also been collecting CIL on behalf of the Mayor of London since April 2012. The Mayor of London's new charging schedule (known as MCIL2) came into effect on 1 April 2019 (see www.london.gov.uk/sites/chargingschedule). These funds are transferred to the Transport for London on a quarterly basis to help finance Crossrail.
- 2.43 The process for producing a CIL charging schedule is set out in legislation. The setting of charges is based on technical evidence of viability; therefore the consultation tends to be more formal.

Neighbourhood CIL (NCIL)

- 2.44 The regulations state that a proportion of the funds raised through the community infrastructure levy (15% of receipts or 25% where neighbourhood plans have been adopted) must be passed directly onto local communities where development has taken place. This is set out in Community Infrastructure Levy (Amendment) (England) (No. 2) Regulations 2019. These funds can be spent on both capital and revenue projects. Projects must meet the requirements of spending set out in the community infrastructure levy regulations, specifically: "the provision, improvement, replacement, operation or maintenance of infrastructure" or "anything else that is concerned with addressing the demands that development places on an area."

- 2.45 Where a neighbourhood plan has been adopted, CIL receipts will be passed on the neighbourhood forum to spend in the area in which receipts have been collected from chargeable developments. Candidate projects identified through the neighbourhood plan will be subject to consultation, examination (via a formal hearing process) and agreement through a local referendum.
- 2.46 The neighbourhood portion (otherwise known as the Enfield Neighbourhood Fund) can be used to help deliver a wide range of infrastructure projects at the local level. This could include:
- improvements to streets and local green spaces;
 - flood risk management solutions;
 - community safety measures;
 - new community, health and social care facilities; and
 - new cycle lanes.
- 2.47 Local authorities are required to engage with communities and other relevant stakeholders on how this funding should be spent. Consultation will be undertaken using the same techniques as those used in the preparation of the Local Plan.

CIL Charging Schedule

- 2.48 We have a duty to keep our charging rates under review to ensure they remain appropriate and respond to changing economic circumstances, such as rising land values and house prices. Government guidance advises that charging schedules should be reviewed at the same time as Local Plan.
- 2.49 The process of preparing a new charging schedule is similar to that which applies to the preparation of the Local Plan (including consultation, examination and adoption). The regulations set out the procedures that we must follow before we can adopt a new or revised charging schedule summarised in Figure 9 overleaf.
- 2.50 As part of the consultation process, we will use a range of methods to ensure effective community engagement in the preparation of the new charging schedule. In addition, we will consult with bodies listed in the relevant regulations (including neighbouring authorities and infrastructure providers) to invite them to make representations on the draft charging schedule and associated evidence.
- 2.51 Wherever possible, the preparation of a new or updated charging schedule will align with the Local Plan timetable as set out in the Local Development Scheme.

Insert figure: Key stages of preparing the Enfield Community Levy – charging schedule

Monitoring and review

- 2.52 At present, spendings priorities on the use of Community Infrastructure Levy funding will be agreed at Cabinet/Full Council on an annual basis (as part of the medium-term financial strategy) and reported through the annual Infrastructure Funding Statement. These priorities will align with the objectives of the Council Plan and will be updated on a yearly basis.
- 2.53 The Enfield Infrastructure Funding Statement will set out how CIL and section 106 income has been collected and spent over the past financial year and how it will be

spent over the year ahead (taking account of known and expected infrastructure costs and other potential sources of funding).

- 2.54 The broad allocation and distribution of funding from developer contributions will be kept under regular review to ensure it remains fair and transparent. We will publish a delivery plan on a regular basis to inform the capital programme and monitor the progress of projects and programmes in the borough.

Evidence base

- 2.55 All planning policy documents are required to be based on evidence. The evidence used in preparing a plan is wide ranging and includes evidence such as census, London-wide or borough data, topic specific studies relating to housing, employment and retail requirements, land supply assessments, landscape, biodiversity, green infrastructure, flood risk and infrastructure, non-planning strategies and plans. Evidence also includes feedback from consultations, surveys and workshops and discussions with the development industry to ensure proposals are deliverable.
- 2.56 Evidence base studies are normally prepared in part by technical experts in conformity with current guidance and best practice. Whilst there is no statutory requirement for us to consult, we will undertake targeted consultation on relevant evidence base studies as part of the preparation of the Local Plan and provide notifications when new evidence is published.

Who do we involve?

- 2.57 Local knowledge from residents, business and community groups is vital to creating a Local Plan or other local planning documents that responds to local needs and requirements. As such and in line with the priorities set out in the Council Plan to 'create a lifetime of opportunities Enfield', all engagement and consultation activity will seek the views of local people.
- 2.58 In the interests of best practice and partnership working, we will seek the input of other key stakeholders to the development process, including other public bodies, landowners, developers and neighbouring boroughs (amongst others). Specified bodies must be consulted where the body may be affected by what is proposed. Duty to co-operate

Duty to co-operate

- 2.59 We also have a legal 'duty to co-operate' with other local authorities, County Councils and other relevant public bodies (as defined under the Town and Country (Local Planning (England) Regulations 2012) (as amended), in relation to strategic cross boundary issues, such as housing, transport and flood risk. We will continue to positively address cross boundary issues in its plan making. This duty is additional to the basic legal requirements for in relation to strategic cross boundary issues, such as housing, transport and flood risk. We will continue to positively address cross boundary issues in its plan making. This duty is additional to the basic legal requirements for consultation when plan making.
- 2.60 We will publish a work programme, known as the Local Development Scheme (LDS), which tells you which planning document we expect to produce or update over the next 1-3 years. This will give you an idea of where in the plan-making cycle we are and when formal consultations are likely to occur.
- 2.61 If you would like to be kept aware of the Local Plan and other local planning document consultations, you can sign up to our database:

Sign up to the Local Plan database

When we run consultations related to local planning documents, we send alerts to our stakeholder database. Please sign up if you wish to be kept informed about the progress of key planning documents for the borough. You can sign up by emailing:

localplan@enfield.gov.uk

Continuous engagement and techniques

- 2.62 Since the adoption of the first SCI (2006) and second SCI in (2015), methods of interaction and communication have significantly changed. Internet access has increased and so our communication with you through digital means has increased, all planning documents are available to view and access from our website within the Planning Policy section: <https://new.enfield.gov.uk/services/planning/>. However, planning documents will be placed in Council's offices and other locations for inspection in person.
- 2.63 The following table summarises the range of continuous engagement and techniques that we undertake or make use of. It is worth noting that anyone can contact the Local Plan team at localplan@enfield.gov.uk at any time. This approach to engagement helps us to gain a broad range of views and helps to minimise costs.
- 2.64 However, we recognise that not all residents will have access to the internet. Therefore, documents will also be made available in a variety of formats to enable widest possible audience to provide feedback on planning consultations. Particular efforts will be focused towards reaching 'hard to reach groups' such as young people, elderly people and those from ethnic minorities. Figure 2.4 explains the types of communication methods that will be used.

Figure 2.4: Types of communication methods

Method	Explanation
Digital communications and social media	
Digital	<p>The use of digital tools to assist consultation and presentation of policies is the primary method of interaction. We already engage with the community at different stages of plan making using a multi-media approach as this can help wider communities to become empowered and involved in the planning process and decision making.</p> <p>New initiatives for resident engagement will be further explored.</p> <p>We will publish all planning policy documents on our website and consider the use of a dedicated micro site for community engagement and consultation.</p>
Social media	<p>With an increasing number of residents and businesses using various forms of social media, consultation notifications will be posted on the Council's social media pages. We use Twitter feeds,</p>

Method	Explanation
	<p>Facebook and LinkedIn to publicise and provide links to planning consultations and deadlines.</p> <p>We will consider using a dedicated micro site and/or software for engagement on expressing opinions in a simple multiple-choice format on key consultations issues.</p> <p>For planning consultations, using maps and photos can be included alongside contextual information to make it more appealing and user-friendly. We will also use links to our webpages which will inform people of upcoming consultation events, where they can view particular documents, how they can submit comments and where any exhibitions and workshops will be held.</p> <p>You can follow us on Twitter at: @enfieldcouncil or Facebook at Enfield Council UK. Any comments made to our posts on social media will not be taken as comments made to any formal planning policy consultations.</p>
Hard copies	
<p>Documents being made available for inspection at the Council offices and the hub libraries</p>	<p>Making documents available for inspection at specified points within the borough is a minimum requirement set by planning regulations. These locations are accessible to people with disabilities. Copies of documents are also sent to the Hub Libraries and held within the reference section.</p> <p>The availability of documents and opening times of the libraries will be advertised in a number of ways, including a letter/email, via the Council's website at https://new.enfield.gov.uk/services/libraries/contact-information-and-opening-hours/ and through statutory notices within the local press.</p> <p>Charges will apply for printed copies and background paper requests. The Regulations allow for a reasonable charge to be made for copies of documents requested by individuals or organisations. When providing printed copies, we must seek to cover our own costs. Costs will be calculated on a case by case basis.</p>
<p>Summary documents and questionnaires (where appropriate)</p>	<p>Summary documents and response forms/questionnaires, where appropriate will be made available on the Council's website at: www.enfield.gov.uk/localplan</p>

Method	Explanation
Mail shots (letters and emails)	<p>Mail shots are used to notify relevant bodies of planning policy consultation events (depending on the issues raised) and are mainly used for statutory notification or to communicate with a specific group of bodies.</p> <p>We maintain a database with those individuals and groups who wish to be informed of various stages of the Local Plan process. Before the start of the consultation, we will always notify statutory consultees, and those registered on our database for planning policy matters, of the commencement dates and period for comment, along with clear guidance regarding how to comment. Currently, comments can be submitted via email to: localplan@enfield.gov.uk or posted to: Strategic Planning and Design, Enfield Council, EN1 3XA</p> <p>Email is an increasingly preferred means of communication on planning policy consultations. It is a quick, resource saving and accurate way of communication with the public and various stakeholders.</p> <p>Where possible, the Council will use emails as opposed to posting hard copy documents and letters in order to support its move towards being a paperless authority.</p>
Newspapers	<p>We are no longer required to advertise consultation on planning policy documents in the local press. However, we may decide to place a press advert in the statutory pages of The Enfield Independent. These are known as public notices, which will include details about where information can be found and consultation deadlines for further details visit https://www.enfieldindependent.co.uk/. Furthermore, we may also decide to put other public notices in Avrupa, Parikiaki, Edmonton Green Magazine and Housing News., where appropriate.</p>
Newsletters	<p>A new Local Plan newsletter will provide regular updates those who hold a valid email address on our consultation database.</p>
Face-to-face/online	
Meetings with selected stakeholders and key interest groups	<p>This provides a useful way of identifying key issues, getting key bodies involved and achieving consensus with other strategies and initiatives. In certain circumstances, public or identified stakeholder meetings may be held. Discussion groups can also provide an opportunity to receive feedback on specified topic areas.</p>

Method	Explanation
Focus groups/workshops	Workshops and focus groups enable a range of stakeholders, including local residents to influence and shape proposals in a way that helps meet their aspirations and concerns. These events are usually more helpful when held early on in the plan making process. This could include targeted work with community and voluntary organisations.
Exhibitions	Depending on the plan we are consulting on, exhibitions provide a useful way of conveying key pieces of information and providing a mechanism for stakeholders to understand the role and content of the consultation and discuss issues with officers. Public exhibitions can be either staffed (e.g. market stalls and unstaffed static exhibitions).

What happens to your comments?

- 2.65 All comments (otherwise known as representations) received on planning policy documents including the person or organisations name and contact details will be recorded. Your details will not be passed onto third parties. However, to be notified of progress with the document that you have made comments on and any subsequent planning policy consultations. If you wish to receive notifications, request to be added to our Local Plan database by emailing us via localplan@enfield.gov.uk.
- 2.66 The comments received will be reported as summaries or summary reports. Addresses and contact details will not be published, generally anonymous comments are not accepted for consultation purposes.
- 2.67 For both development plan documents and supplementary planning documents, we will publish statements summarising the results of each consultation in connection with the preparation of the document and the responses received. These will be made available online on our webpage following the close of the consultation.
- 2.68 Development plan documents must undergo at least two rounds of public consultation (regulations 18 and 19). The second round of consultation is more formal in nature and invites comments on the final draft of the document before it is submitted to the government to undergo an independent examination. However, representations on the draft document will need to relate to the tests of soundness set out in government guidance and the legal requirements set out in the regulations. Your representations (once validated) will be made public following the consultation (via our website) and will be passed onto the inspector presiding over the examination. Your response to the consultations will help shape the future growth and development of the borough. We value your contribution to this process. All comments will be fully considered.

3. Development Management

Introduction

3.1 Development management is an integral part of the planning process. It puts development plans and policies into action to achieve sustainable development. There are different types of application depending on the specific type of consent sought. Development management includes the process by which planning applications (including applications for planning permission, listed building consent, advertisement consent and prior approval) are decided. For most types of application, the process and approach to engagement is set out in Figure 3.1. This explains the process for determining a planning application and when, how and who will be consulted. Further details on the types of applications are set out in Appendix B.

Figure 3.1: Engagement and techniques for consultation

Pre-application stage	Developers are strongly encouraged to engage in a variety of ways with residents and other local stakeholders. This is the stage where residents can have the greatest influence on proposals. The best way to get involved at this stage is to attend pre-application events when they are held or engage with developers on social media or through surveys when they make these options available, and to discuss any concerns with your local councillor.
Application stage	A formal consultation is organised by the Council, and residents are invited to make comments on the submitted proposals. At this stage, comments are influencing whether a development is approved or not. The best way to get involved at this stage is to read the proposal documents, and submit detailed, specific comments on why they should or should not be approved, using the Council's online planning register that relate to planning issues.
Decision making stage	If there is substantial public interest in the proposal, the decision will be made at a committee meeting. Residents can speak at these meetings to express local views on the proposal. The best way to get involved at this stage is to discuss your concerns with your local councillor, or to ask to speak on the application at committee.

Pre-application advice and consultation

- 3.2 We strongly believe in the principle of early engagement. This means working with developers, residents, and other stakeholders at the earliest possible stage in the process to shape development proposals and identify and overcome potential obstacles.
- 3.3 Development management includes pre-application engagement, which aims to shape development and deal with key planning issues well in advance of an application being submitted. Pre-application consultation is not mandatory but is strongly encouraged and we believe that early engagement leads to better development proposals and

increases the likelihood of a proposal complying with the development plan. The process can help to identify improvements and overcome objections at a later stage.

- 3.4 It is recognised that the parties involved at the pre-application stage will vary on each proposal, and the level of engagement needs to be proportionate to the nature and scale of a proposed development. Any pre-application consultation should follow the general consultation principles set out in Part 1 of this document.
- 3.5 A duty planner is only available over the phone, and it is for general planning advice for residents. We encourage other parties to take maximum advantage of the pre-application stage, for more details on and how to book visit please go to: <https://new.enfield.gov.uk/services/planning/planning-pre-application-advice-service/> or call 0208 379 4065. For guidance about fees for our planning pre-application advice service, please view our latest fees schedule at the pre-application fees schedule.
- 3.6 The details of pre-application consultations (including local community and statutory consultees), should form the basis of a Statement of Community Involvement, which must be submitted with the planning application. The Planning Local Validation List <https://new.enfield.gov.uk/services/planning/planning-application-requirements-planning.pdf> explains in more detail what you will need to submit alongside your application. A guide on how you can make comments on planning application can be found on the website go to: <https://new.enfield.gov.uk/services/planning>.
- 3.7 Additionally, we have also produced a charter setting out how we (as the local planning authority) will treat our customers with fairness and in a polite and professional manner and expect our customers to treat us in the same way. The Planning Charter is available to view here: <https://new.enfield.gov.uk/services/planning/planning-charter-planning.pdf>

Planning Performance Agreements

- 3.8 We are committed to dealing with major planning applications in a timely way by promoting the use of pre-application discussions for all proposals. However, for some proposals a Planning Performance Agreement (PPA) is encouraged as they can provide bespoke ongoing advice. They are voluntary agreements, but in order for all parties to gain maximum benefit from a PPA it is essential that there is engagement between developers, the Council, the local community and relevant stakeholders. The level of community engagement will be dependent on the type of development proposal and will be identified in the PPA.
- 3.9 In general terms, a PPA is a collaborative project management process, which aim to improve the quality of development and decision making by taking away national targets for determining an application and setting out the key topics and milestones of the pre-application.
- 3.10 The advantages of developing PPAs are very clear:
 - better management of pre-application and post-application stages;
 - identification of key issues at the initial stages
 - greater collaborative working through a continuity and consistency approach from Council officers
 - collectively working towards a realistic and predictable timetable;
 - greater responsibility and transparency;

- where permissions are granted development is easier to implement; and
- overall high-level partnership working.

- 3.11 When a PPA is proposed, an inception meeting will be held with all the relevant parties. At this meeting a project team will be agreed and a framework will be established setting out the process, timing and fees applicable.
- 3.12 The framework will include the pre-application procedure, number and nature of meetings to be held, timing of submission of application through to decision and may include timings for discharge of conditions and an implementation programme for the development. The fee will be dependent on the scale and complexity of the development, the number of parties involved and number and length of meetings, time involved in research and information gathering.

Meaningful engagement

- 3.13 As part of the pre-application advice service, we strongly encourage meaningful engagement with local residents, businesses, community groups and other stakeholders before submitting a planning application. This stage of consultation is optional and there is no statutory requirement for applicants to consult before submitting an application. However, as part of the principle of front-loading, we believe it can be very useful in identifying issues, responding to concerns and ensuring the views of those affected can help to improve the design of new development or influence the outcomes that will benefit their area.
- 3.14 We can advise developers on good practice engagement, including length and extent of any consultation engagement methods and finally, when the consultation should be held.
- 3.15 For consultation to be meaningful, it should be held towards the beginning of the pre-application process, while there is still a realistic opportunity for the local community to help shape proposals before they are submitted as a formal application. If consultation is held just before submitting the application, the designs are likely to be more fixed and there are fewer opportunities for community engagement to influence the proposals.
- 3.16 Engagement methods that can be used include:
- **Enfield's Design Review Panel** – which consists of a panel of experts within the built environment such as architecture, urban design, landscaping, delivery, engineering and sustainability. The Panel provides objective advice on development proposals across Enfield. Schemes are referred to the panel by planning officers, typically at pre-application stage and planning application stage to identify and consider the key design elements of the scheme through the planning process. The Panel provides advice to scheme promoters and to the local planning authority as a 'critical friend' to support the delivery of high-quality development.
 - **exhibitions, community forums and workshops** – organised by the applicant to provide information about their proposals and an opportunity for feedback;
 - **letters, leaflets and questionnaires** – organised by the applicant, this involves sending a summary of the proposals and how to respond to properties which may be affected. This will focus on informing and getting the views of the properties most affected – this could be just a few streets, or whole neighbourhoods;

- **creating a dedicated website** – organised by the applicant and could show the evolution of proposals and provide a facility for feedback to be recorded; and
- **organising a presentation of the scheme to elected members** – as well as to the Leader, cabinet members, local ward members and members of Enfield’s planning committee.
- Applicants should clearly explain how comments received during a pre-application consultation process have been considered and how they have influenced the submitted application. This can be done in a number of ways but is often included in the Design and Access Statement, Consultation Report, or Planning Statement.

Process and consultation on planning applications

3.17 The flow chart below summarises the stages of consultation and public involvement in the development management process.

3.18 Figure 3.2 describes the stages a development proposal may go through in more detail, although this is indicative only, and there will be exceptions to this pathway.

Figure 3.2: Key stages of the planning application process

Stage 1: receipt and registration	<p>Process and requirements</p> <p>We check compliance with relevant national and local validation requirements.</p> <p>We also check all relevant information and appropriate fee has been provided.</p>
	<p>Opportunities for engagement</p> <p>The application will be available to view on our website.</p>
Stage 2: consultation and publicity	<p>Process and requirements</p> <p>We consult in line with current regulations over a minimum of 21 days. This may be extended, as appropriate, to take into account religious festivals, public holidays and other relevant circumstances where known.</p> <p>If the scheme is amended, and we consider that those amendments raise new issues which could lead to further comment, we will seek to re-consult.</p>
	<p>Opportunities for engagement</p> <p>We will notify stakeholders and the community in accordance with the regulations by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • publishing the application details on our website and how to comment;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sending a notification letter to the owners/occupiers of properties adjoining the application site advising of application and the period in which to submit comments; and/or • placing a site notice on or near sites subject to applications for development; and/or • publishing a notice in the local press for certain types of development (major applications; listed building consent; development affecting conservation areas; development subject to an Environmental Impact Assessment.) <p>A weekly list of all new applications received is posted on our website. Depending on the proposal, we will also consult with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • various statutory and non-statutory consultees (as defined by the Town and Country (Local Planning (England) Regulations 2012) (as amended); • other bodies and interest groups relevant to the proposal; and • duty to co-operate bodies on major strategic applications or neighbouring authorities on applications for development close to the borough boundary.
<p>Stage 3: assessment</p>	<p>Process and requirements</p> <p>The case officer may undertake a visit to the site (this depends on the application type, level of information we already have on the site and its context.</p> <p>All material considerations will be considered in assessing the application, including comments received, relevant local and national planning policies and guidance.</p>
<p>Stage 4: making a decision</p>	<p>Process and requirements</p> <p>Planning officers will make recommendations on an application based on planning policy documents, responses from the consultation and any other relevant guidance at national, regional (Greater London Authority) and local level.</p> <p>Officers will not generally respond to individual letters or objection, but will address the key issues and comments in their report.</p> <p>While officers will consider all comments, they will use their judgement to reach a final decision which may not reflect your own comments on the application.</p> <p>A report will be prepared which sets out how the application was assessed and how comments received following consultation were considered.</p> <p>The majority of planning applications are determined under delegated powers.</p>

	<p>In certain circumstances, a planning application will be reported to, and determined by Planning Committee, to find details on Planning Committee meetings visit: https://governance.enfield.gov.uk/mgCalendarMonthView.aspx?GL=1&bcr=1</p> <p>Opportunities for engagement</p> <p>If the application is to be considered by a committee, all those who made comments will be notified by email (if provided) of the date and time of the committee meeting. All meetings are held in public and Enfield’s Planning Committee meets regularly at the Civic Centre and anyone can attend. However, where social restrictions are in place, meetings will be held online.</p> <p>We allow members of the public and applicants to address the committee, although the number of speakers and the time they are given to speak is limited. You can find out more about how to register to speak and our procedures on our website.</p> <p>Public speaking is not allowed for items deferred from previous meetings where representations have already been made.</p> <p>Our consultation letter explains how you can find the decision using the online planning register. Once a decision has been issued, a decision notice will be sent to the applicant and/or agent to inform them of the decision.</p> <p>All planning decisions are published on Planning Online (the public register of applications) available our website: https://planningandbuildingcontrol.enfield.gov.uk/online-applications/</p>
<p>Stage 5: application decision</p>	<p>Process and requirements</p> <p>If the applicant disagree with our decision, they may choose to appeal against it. In these circumstances, the application will be decided by the Planning Inspectorate and the applicant’s comments will be forwarded to the Inspectorate who may choose to publish them on their own website.</p> <p>There is no right of appeal for third parties. This means that if planning permission is granted a member of the public cannot take the application to an appeal.</p>

How long is the consultation period?

- 3.19 National legislation requires that local authorities allow a minimum of 21 days for any comments to be made on planning applications, with a few exceptions:
- the period is extended to 30 days for applications accompanied by an Environmental Statement made under the 2017 EIA Regulations; and
 - the period must be extended when it includes bank or public holidays – by the equivalent amount e.g. notifications over the Easter holiday would be extended by two days.
- 3.20 Notification periods have to strike a balance between allowing enough time for comments to be made and ensuring decisions are made in a timely manner. Whatever the period, it is always helpful to receive comments as soon as possible.

How can I comment on a planning application?

- 3.21 Comments may be made by anyone, regardless of whether they were consulted individually. We welcome all comments on development proposals in the area, and comments do not have to be written in a particular style or format to be considered. However, comments must be made in writing. Any member of the community can submit comments on any planning application, as long as it is within the consultation period. There should be no need to hire a solicitor or other professional.
- 3.22 We ask that people take the time to look at an application before commenting on it. Information on planning applications can be searched for on our website at: <https://new.enfield.gov.uk/services/planning/the-planning-register/>
- 3.23 Comments should be submitted within the time-frames set out in the consultation publicity/notification, although we will consider any comments received up to the date it makes a decision. Comments should be made in writing, by individual letter or petition, wherever possible. We strongly encourage comments to be made directly on the website. There will be no acknowledgement letters, however, all comments can be made accessible for public viewing upon request.

What happens to your views and comments?

- 3.24 All relevant comments received within the defined consultation period will be fully considered in the determination of the planning application. However, it may not always be possible or appropriate to determine the planning application in accordance with the feedback received. In addition, there may be other material considerations which will need to be taken into consideration, such as requirements of legislation or national/local policies.
- 3.25 Many decisions have been delegated to officers by elected members, but if the application is to be decided by the Planning Committee any support, objections and comments are drawn to their attention before a decision is made. The committee's agendas are published on our website five working days in advance. The meetings are held in public and Councillors can be approached beforehand to make representations to the committee on behalf of applicants or objectors. However, where social restrictions are in place, meetings will be held online. Ward councillors may also be willing to put constituents' points of view to the Committee, and it is their responsibility to declare where they have a personal interest and exclude themselves from decision making on a particular application.

Letting people know the outcome

- 3.26 It is not possible to respond individually to comments; the decision notice is available for public view on our website. The decision notice will show any conditions that may have been placed on the planning permission. Only the applicant can appeal against the decision but if an appeal is made, public consultation will be carried out in accordance with statutory requirements with consultees on the original application being notified together with details of how the appeal will be determined. This may take the form of a public hearing or inquiry where members of the public would be able to attend. However, where social restrictions are in place, public hearings and inquiries may be held online
- 3.27 Depending on the type of application that is being appealed against, there may be the opportunity of making further representations to the Planning Inspectorate dealing with the appeal. Any comments made against the original application are forwarded to the Planning Inspectorate and shared with appellants for consideration as part of the appeal process.
- 3.28 Lists of decisions and appeals decisions are published and a register of planning decisions can be inspected on our website see: <https://new.enfield.gov.uk/services/>.

Material considerations

- 3.29 When making a decision, we can only take account of certain issues that are legally allowed to influence planning applications – these are known as ‘Material planning considerations’. Material considerations include:
- planning policies, including the National Planning Policy Framework, the London Plan, and the Enfield Local Plan and Supplementary Planning Documents. This can also include emerging plans that have been through at least one round of public consultation;
 - previous planning decisions, including appeal decisions;
 - loss of light or overshadowing;
 - loss of privacy or overlooking;
 - design, appearance and materials of a development;
 - layout and density of buildings;
 - traffic, highway safety and buildings;
 - noise, smells and other disturbances resulting from the use of new development;
 - loss of trees or other nature conservation effects;
 - effect on listed buildings or conservation areas;
 - capacity of physical infrastructure such as public drainage or water systems;
 - deficiencies in social facilities such as school places; and
 - contaminated land.
- 3.30 Comments which relate to ‘non-material’ considerations cannot be considered. Non-material considerations include issues such as the loss of property value, boundary

and other legal disputes between neighbours, potential problems associated with construction work, competition between businesses and structural and fire precaution issues.

- 3.31 Planning Aid for London is a registered charity that provides free advice and information service to those people who are affected by planning proposals or decisions and who do not have resources to pay for planning advice. It is staffed by qualified planning professionals on a voluntary basis. They can be contacted at: www.planningaidforlondon.org.uk

What is planning enforcement?

- 3.32 We can use our planning enforcement powers to resolve breaches of planning control but to do so it must firstly know about these instances, and secondly understand the level of harm caused. The process of planning enforcement seeks to ensure that people comply with planning law and requirements of a planning permission. The majority of cases arise through referrals from the public, councillors and Council officers. As such, local people play an essential role in this aspect of the planning system.
- 3.33 Further information on how we undertake this function can be found: <https://new.enfield.gov.uk/services/planning/planning-enforcement/>.
- 3.34 Most of the investigations are kept confidential, where a breach of planning control is reported, an officer will investigate and assess the complaint, gather evidence and establish what the most appropriate course of action should be.

Making Contact

- 3.35 If you think that development may have been undertaken without planning consent, you should contact our Planning Enforcement Team for investigation. During enforcement proceedings, information provided by the public can be invaluable and provide evidence which cannot be established in other ways.
- 3.36 We rely on this information to better understand what types of unauthorised development are happening and why, where they are, and the impact these potential breaches of planning control are having on local residents and businesses. If you are concerned about any aspect of development that has occurred in your area, we want to know.
- 3.37 We encourage residents to contact us by email with any information related to unauthorised development and its impacts so that we can keep responding to local concerns.
- 3.38 Any questions regarding the progress of an enforcement investigation can be sent to planning.enforcement@enfield.gov.uk or you can call: 020 8379 3856.

Enforcement and the Local Plan

- 3.39 Where it is found that a breach of planning control has occurred, it will be considered in the light of relevant policies within the borough's development plan (as with any application for planning permission). If it is found that the development does not accord with the development plan, then formal action can be undertaken. In this way, Enfield's Local Plan is integral to shaping decision making in planning enforcement cases. As such, engagement with local communities that feeds into and shapes the Local Plan is the best way to influence what will or won't be 'enforced against' (see part 2 of this statement for more information on how to be involved in shaping the Local Plan).

4. Exploring New Ways to Consult

Digitally connected

- 4.1 We are committed to improving the way in which we consult with our local communities and stakeholders. The Council Plan includes a commitment to being open and digitally connected so that residents can communicate with us across multiple platforms.
- 4.2 Our planning service will be introducing some specific interventions that can be made in relation to planning consultations.
- 4.3 The Council has a number of public meetings and fora in relation to planning such as the Environment Forum. Details of upcoming meetings can be found on the Council's online calendar available here:
<https://governance.enfield.gov.uk/mgCalendarMonthView.aspx?GL=1&bcr=1>
- 4.4 We will introduce virtual means of engaging in these fora where appropriate. We will provide links to live strategic planning consultations on Facebook and Twitter, and LinkedIn. We will also consider the use of geo-targeted (i.e. seen only by people located within the borough or a specific locality) online advertisements for particularly important consultations, where it is considered an effective use of limited budgets. In advance of this, careful consideration will need to be given to what information will be broadcast in these ways, to avoid information fatigue among our followers and to make the best use of our digital channels.
- 4.5 We are using digital engagement platform to consult on planning documents and are currently exploring the use of 3D modelling in planning applications to demonstrate height, scale, and massing of applications in context, and will consider how best to use this technology when engaging with our local communities and stakeholders. These changes will make a positive difference to the way we advertise our consultations and should increase the number of responses received and how we engage. There will be further opportunities to harness the power of new technologies more fully and to implement innovative new ways to consult on planning policy and planning applications, and we are considering these new ideas as they arise.

Appendix A

Term	Commentary
Adoption	The status given by a local planning authority regarding the final confirmation of a development plan or Local Development Document.
Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)	A monitoring report submitted to the Government which reviews progress and the extent to which policies in Local Plan are being successfully implemented.
Area Action Plan (AAP)	A Development Plan Document which sets out a strategy for the future planning of areas with a concentration of proposals for where changes are envisaged.
Article 4 Direction	Direction removing some or all permitted development rights, for example within a conservation area or curtilage of a listed building. Article 4 directions are issued by local planning authorities.
Community	A 'Community' includes all individuals, groups and organisations that live, work and operate within specific geographic areas.
Community Infrastructure Levy	A levy allowing local authorities to raise funds from owners or developers of land undertaking new building projects in their area.
Delegated powers	A power conferred to designated planning officers by locally elected councillors so that the officers may take decisions on specified planning matters behalf of the Council.
Development Plan	A document setting out the local planning authority's policies and proposals for the development and use of land and buildings in the authority's area. This includes adopted Local Plans, neighbourhood plans and the London Plan, and is defined in section 38 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.
Development Plan Document (DPD)	Development Plan Documents are prepared by local planning authorities and outline the key development goals of the Local Plan. All DPDs must be subject to rigorous procedures of community involvement, consultation and independent examination, and adopted after receipt of the inspector's binding report. Once adopted,

Term	Commentary
	development management decisions must be made in accordance with them unless material considerations indicate otherwise.
Duty to cooperate (DtC)	The duty to co-operate is a legal requirement on local planning authorities to engage with other authorities and bodies constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis for strategic planning matters. Strategic matters are larger than local issues likely to have an impact beyond their immediate Local Plan area.
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	A procedure to be followed for certain types of project to ensure that decisions are made in full knowledge of any likely significant effects on the environment.
Enforcement Action	Procedures by a local planning authority to ensure that the terms and conditions of a planning decision are carried out, or that development carried out without planning permission is brought under control.
Evidence base	The information and data gathered by local authorities to justify the “soundness” of the policy approach set out in Local Development Documents, including physical, economic, and social characteristics of an area.
Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA)	Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA) is a systematic decision support process, aiming to ensure that environmental and possibly other sustainability aspects are considered effectively in policy, plan and programme making.
Independent Examination	The process by which a Presided over by a Planning Inspector or Panel of Inspectors appointed by the Secretary of State; this may consist of hearing sessions, or consideration of written representations to consider if the policies and proposals of the local planning authority’s Development Plan Document are sound.
Inspector’s Report	A report issued by a planning inspector regarding the planning issues debated at the independent examination of a development plan or a planning inquiry. Reports into Development Plan Documents (DPDs) will be binding upon local authorities.

Term	Commentary
Local Development Document (LDD)	These include Development Plan Documents (which form part of the statutory development plan) and Supplementary Planning Documents (which do not form part of the statutory development plan). LDDs collectively deliver the spatial planning strategy for the local planning authority's area.
Local Plan	The Local Plan contains a series of documents (LDDs) that set out how the borough will change and develop in the future and how its places and environs will be protected and enhanced, these are drawn up by the Local Planning Authority.
Local Development Scheme (LDS)	A document setting out the local planning authority's intentions for its Local Plan; in particular, the Local Development Documents it intends to produce and the timetable for their production and review.
London Plan	The London Plan is the name given to the Mayor's spatial development strategy for the capital in the United and published by the Greater London Authority.
Material considerations	A matter that should be taken into account in deciding a planning application or on an appeal against a planning decision.
Permitted Development (or Permitted Development Rights)	Permission to carry out certain limited forms of development without the need to make an application to a local planning authority, as granted under the terms of the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order.
Policies Map	The Policies Map (formally called the Proposals Map) illustrates all site-specific policies in all Local Plan documents in map form.
Planning condition	A requirement attached to a planning permission to limit, control or direct the manner in which a development is carried out.
Soundness	<p>What does a 'soundness test' include?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Positively prepared; (b) Justified; (c) Effective; and (d) Consistent with National Policy.

Term	Commentary
	For further details see: https://www.gov.uk/guidance/national-planning-policy-framework/3-plan-making
Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)	Sets out the standards which Authorities will achieve with regard to involving local communities in the preparation of Local Plan Documents and development control decisions.
Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD)	Documents which add 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 (SA)	An appraisal of the economic, environmental and social effects of a plan from the outset of the preparation process to allow decisions to be made that accord with sustainable development.

Appendix B

Statutory and minimum consultation on planning applications

The table below sets out the minimum public consultation to be undertaken by the Council. Additional consultation may occur as appropriate having regard to the potential impact of the proposal. The Council will also consult a range of statutory and non-statutory consultees depending upon the scale of the development and site circumstances.

Type of application	Statutory Requirement	Minimum consultation undertaken by the Council
<p>Householder</p> <p>Applications involving household extensions and Ancillary developments.</p>	<p>Site notice (to be displayed for not less than 21 days)</p> <p>Or</p> <p>notice served on adjoining owner or owner.</p>	<p>Consultation letter sent to adjoining owner or occupier and in the case of side or front extensions- owner or occupier of properties directly opposite whose outlook could be affected by the proposed development.</p> <p>Publication in weekly list- available on website, circulated to Councillors, study groups, resident's associations, libraries and other subscribers.</p>
<p>Minor</p> <p>Applications involving:</p> <p>Residential development of less than 10 dwellings (or if this is not known where the site is less than 0.5ha).</p> <p>Provision of a building or buildings of less than 1000m² of floor space.</p> <p>Development on sites less than 1ha. A change of use.</p>	<p>Site notice (to be displayed for not less than 21 days) and should not be removed until 21 days after the date shown under the heading "Date of notice" has elapsed.</p> <p>Or</p> <p>notice served on adjoining owner or owner.</p>	<p>Consultation letter sent to adjoining owner or occupier.</p> <p>Publication in weekly list- available on website, circulated to Councillors, study groups, residents' associations, libraries and other subscribers.</p>
<p>Major</p> <p>Applications involving:</p> <p>Residential development of ten or more dwellings (or if this is</p>	<p>Site notice (to be displayed for not less than 21 days) or notice served on adjoining owner or owner and press notice.</p>	<p>Site notice and consultation letter sent to adjoining owner or occupier and press notice. Publication in weekly list- available on website, circulated to Councillors, study groups,</p>

Type of application	Statutory Requirement	Minimum consultation undertaken by the Council
<p>not known where the site is 0.5ha or more).</p> <p>Provision of building or buildings of 1000m² of floorspace or more</p> <p>Development on a site of 1ha or more. The winning and working of minerals or the use of land for mineral deposits Waste development</p>		<p>residents' associations, libraries and other subscribers.</p>
<p>Applications accompanied by an Environmental Statement.</p> <p>Applications for development that does not accord with the development plan.</p> <p>Applications for Listed Building Consent, Conservation Area Consent.</p> <p>Planning applications for development affecting listed buildings or conservation areas.</p>	<p>Site notice (to be displayed for not less than 21 days) and press notice.</p> <p>Site notice and press notice.</p>	<p>Site notice and consultation letter sent to adjoining owner or occupier and press notice.</p> <p>Publication in weekly list-available on website, circulated to Councillors, study groups, residents' associations, libraries and other subscribers.</p> <p>Site notice and consultation letter sent to adjoining owner or occupier and press notice.</p> <p>Publication in weekly list-available on website, circulated to Councillors, study groups, residents' associations, libraries and other subscribers.</p> <p>Consultation with local study groups.</p>
<p>Applications for telecommunications development.</p>	<p>Site notice (to be displayed for not less than 21 days)</p> <p>Or notice served on adjoining owner or owner and press notice (in certain cases).</p>	<p>Consultation letter sent to adjoining owner or occupier</p> <p>And press notice (where required by the regulations).</p> <p>Publication in weekly list-available on website, circulated to Councillors, study groups, residents' associations, libraries and other subscribers.</p>

Type of application	Statutory Requirement	Minimum consultation undertaken by the Council
Applications for a Lawful Development Certificate.	No statutory requirement.	<p>Notification letter sent to adjoining owner or occupier.</p> <p>Publication in weekly list-available on website, circulated to Councillors, study groups, residents' associations, libraries and other subscribers.</p>
Applications for Advertisement Consent.	No statutory requirement.	<p>Consultation letter sent to adjoining owner or occupier.</p> <p>Publication in weekly list-available on website, circulated to Councillors, study groups, residents' associations, libraries and other subscribers.</p>
<p>Applications for works to trees protected by a Tree Preservation Order or located within a Conservation Area.</p> <p>Applications for a prior notification for agricultural development.</p>	No statutory requirement.	<p>Publication in weekly list-available on website, circulated to Councillors, study groups, residents' associations, libraries and other subscribers.</p> <p>Consultation letter sent to adjoining owner or occupier where affected by overhang.</p>

Appendix C

List of statutory consultees

Specific consultation bodies are listed in Regulation 2 of The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012. The Government Regulations, requires us to ensure that certain organisations (known as Specific Consultation Bodies) are consulted at key stages during the preparation of the Local Plan and the assessment of Planning Applications, for example these include neighbouring Councils (through a process called Duty to Cooperate), Town and Parish Councils, Councillors, Environment Agency and utility companies. The full list of consultees is set out here. In some cases, we have a degree of discretion over whether to notify certain general bodies if the topic of the document in question is not likely to be of interest or relevance to that body. We will target consultation towards those most likely to be affected, for example by setting up workshops on particular topics or hosting public exhibitions in areas of site allocation proposals.

Please note the list below is not a comprehensive list and may be updated as required.

Duty to cooperate bodies

The Localism Act 2011 and the 2012 Regulations prescribe the following bodies who are subject to the Duty to Cooperate in relation to the local development documents where they relate to a strategic matter. These duties also apply to the Local Planning Authorities and County Councils.

- Adjoining (and nearby) Local Planning Authorities: Barnet Borough Council, Brent Borough Council, Haringey Borough Council, Newham Borough Council, Redbridge Borough Council, Waltham Forest Borough Council, Broxbourne Borough Council, East Herts District Council, Epping Forest District Council, Hertsmere Borough Council, Harlow District Council, Uttlesford District Council and Welwyn Hatfield Borough Council
- County Councils including: Essex County Council and Hertfordshire County Council
- Lee Valley Regional Park Authority
- Enfield's Primary Care Trust
- Environment Agency
- Historic England
- Homes England
- Highways England
- Marine Management Organisation
- Natural England
- Network Rail

The 2012 Regulations also include Transport for London and the Mayor of London in the list of Duty to Cooperate bodies.

Specific consultation bodies (Local Plans)

- The Coal Authority
- Environment Agency
- Historic England
- Marine Management Organisation
- Natural England
- Network Rail
- Highways England
- Adjacent local planning authorities
- Telecommunications companies (including, but not limited to British Telecom and the Mobile Operator's Association)
- Utility companies (electricity, gas, sewerage and water) including, but not limited to: National Grid, UK Power Networks, London Electricity, British Gas, EDF energy, Powergen, npower, and Thames Water)
- Health authority
- Homes England
- Emergency services
- Health services