

Institute of Lighting Professionals

Planning and Light

Webinar

9 June 2021

Hand out

1. Introduction

At the planning and lighting webinar, we will not be able to cover everything to do with planning. In the webinar, we have included the main things that we think are of relevance and interest. But there are many other elements of planning. This hand out summarises what they are, in no particular order. If you have any questions, please get in touch.

2. NPPF

- The revised National Planning Policy Framework sets out government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied.

3. Government Planning Policy for Gypsy and Travellers Sites

- This is the Government's planning policies and requirements for Gypsy and Traveller sites are set out in the Planning Policy for Traveller sites, which must be taken into consideration in preparing local plans and taking planning decisions

4. National Planning Policy for Waste

- This document sets out the government's detailed waste planning policies.

5. NPPG

- The National Planning Practice Guidance adds further context to the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and it is intended that the two documents should be read together.

6. Monitoring

- We need to produce an annual monitoring report.
- This includes various indicators set out in the Local Plan.
- We monitor progress of applications – mainly housing.
- Here is last year's [Broads Authority Annual Monitoring Report](#) as an example.

7. Self-Build register and duties

- The Government want more people to build their homes
- So, they have placed certain duties on local planning authorities.
- For example, we need to have a register whereby people interested in building their own home can register details. We are to use this as an idea of demand.
- Another duty is that we need to permit an equivalent number of self-build permissions to those on the register.

8. Duty to cooperate

- We used to have regional planning. So, each region would tell each local planning authority what they needed to plan for in terms of housing. Other strategic cross boundary issues would also be considered at this level.
- But the Government got rid of regional planning.
- So now there is a duty on local planning authorities to work with each other and engage on an ongoing basis to address cross boundary strategic issues such as housing need, climate change and impacts on wildlife

9. Brownfield register

- Produced at least once a year.
- A register of the brownfield sites in our area.
- The information is standardised across the country.

10. Infrastructure funding statements

- A fairly new requirement.
- The aim being to make the planning obligations (like contributions to libraries) relating to applications transparent so everyone can see what has been gained through planning.
- The information is standardised across the country.

11. CIL

- Community Infrastructure Levy.
- A Local Planning Authority can charge this on certain development.
- It is a £ per sqm of certain development.
- Some development, like self-build, is exempt.
- Some money goes to the relevant parish, if they have a Neighbourhood Plan in place.
- Other money spent on infrastructure requirements in the area.

12. HRA

- Habitats Regulation Assessments
- Needed for Local Plans and some planning applications
- Assesses the impact of the development on protected sites (SAC, SPA, RAMSAR)
- Covers things like water pollution, impact of people visiting these sites, air pollution impact on these sites.
- Can be a show stopper to some development.

13. SA

- Sustainability Appraisal.
- Produced to address environmental, economic and societal impacts of local plan policies.
- Address negatives and maximise positives.
- Very long with lots of tables.
- But an area commonly attacked by judicial review.

14. SEA

- Strategic Environmental Assessment
- Strategic environmental assessment is a systematic decision support process, aiming to ensure that environmental and possibly other sustainability aspects are considered effectively in policy, plan and program making.

- Strategic environmental assessment considers only the environmental effects of a plan, whereas sustainability appraisal considers the plan's wider economic and social effects in addition to its potential environmental impacts.

15. EIA

- Environmental Impact Assessment
- The aim of Environmental Impact Assessment is to protect the environment by ensuring that a local planning authority when deciding whether to grant planning permission for a project, which is likely to have significant effects on the environment, does so in the full knowledge of the likely significant effects, and takes this into account in the decision making process.

16. Specific constraints like heritage, trees, biodiversity etc

- Local Plans tend to have policies that address and protect things like heritage, trees, amenity and dark skies.
- One of the first things that is considered when looking at a planning application is what constraints are nearby. Here are some examples.
- These are taken into consideration when determining the application. Some may have local or national policies that are relevant.



17. SCI

- Statement of Community Involvement
- This sets out how the Local Planning Authority will engage the community and stakeholders in relation to local plans and planning applications.

18. LDS

- Local Development Scheme
- Basically, a timeline and project plan for completing the Local Plan.

19. Minerals and Waste Local Plans

- Usually produced by the County Council.
- National Park Authorities also produce these local plans.
- But the Broads Authority does not.
- Minerals – works out need, identifies where the deposits are and allocates sites. For example, silica sand.
- Waste – works out likely volume and has policies relating to processing and disposal.
- Examined by Inspector.

20. SPD

- Supplementary Planning Document
- Produced to support and clarify and help in the delivery of certain policies of the Local Plan.

21. Enforcement

- Check development that is permitted is built in line with the permission.
- Also respond to and investigate potential breaches of planning permission.
- Can use stop notices, prosecutions, proceeds or crime.

How does it all fit together?

The following image sets out how

