

## **Application for Outline Planning Permission with All Matters Reserved**

*Town and Country Planning Act 1990*

### **1. Applicant Name and Address**

Please enter the Applicant Details, including full name and title. Please also enter the house/flat number and/or name (if applicable) and street name in the Street address field. The town, county, country and full postcode should also be entered.

If the application is being submitted by an agent (i.e. someone who is acting on the applicant's behalf) all correspondence, including the decision letter, will be sent to him/her.

### **2. Agent Name and Address**

Please enter the Agent Details, including full name and title. Please also enter the house/flat number and/or name (if applicable) and street name in the Street address field. The town, county, country and full postcode should also be entered.

If the application is being submitted by an agent (i.e. someone who is acting on the applicant's behalf) all correspondence, including the decision letter, will be sent to him/her.

### **3. Description of Proposed Works**

Please describe the proposal accurately and concisely. Provide details of all the buildings proposed

Example:

- *outline application for residential development at 500 habitable rooms per hectare with primary access off London Road with all other matters reserved*
- *outline application for a new superstore with ancillary petrol filling station with all matters reserved*
- *outline application for a new Park and Ride facility for 400 cars with all matters reserved*

### **4. Site Address Details**

Please enter the full postal address of the site. Enter the house/flat number and / or name (if appropriate) and street name in the Street address field. The town, county and full postcode should also be entered. If the application relates to open ground describe its location as clearly as possible (e.g. 'Land to rear of 12 to 18 High Street' or provide a grid reference).

When you submit a location plan, it is recommended that this is at a scale of 1:1250 or 1:2500, showing at least two named roads and surrounding buildings. The properties shown should be numbered or named to ensure that the exact location of the application site is clear.

The application site must be edged clearly with a red line on the location plan. It should include all land necessary to carry out the proposed development (e.g. land required for access to the site from a public highway, visibility splays (access around a road junction or access, which should be free from obstruction), landscaping, car parking and open areas around buildings).

A blue line must be drawn on the plan around any other land owned by the applicant, close to or adjoining the application site.

All plans must be to a metric scale and any figured dimensions given in metres and a scale bar should be included. Each plan should show the direction of North.

## 5. Assessment of Flood Risk

Owners have the primary responsibility for assessing the flood risk to and from their property. Site-specific Flood Risk Assessments (FRAs) are generally carried out by prospective developers for specific development proposals. Further details are provided in the *Technical Guidance to the National Planning Policy Framework*

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework-technical-guidance>

### Establishing the need for a Flood Risk Assessment

The requirement for a FRA together with the definitions of flood zones can be found in the *Technical Guidance to the National Planning Policy Framework*.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework-technical-guidance>

The Environment Agency Flood Map which shows the flood zones can be viewed at

[www.environment-agency.gov.uk/subjects/flood/?lang=e](http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/subjects/flood/?lang=e).

### Objectives

The objectives of an FRA are to establish:

- whether the proposed development is likely to be affected by current or future flooding from any source
- whether it will increase flood risk elsewhere
- whether the measures proposed to deal with these effects and risks are appropriate
- whether the development will be safe

### Scope

Once it is established whether an FRA is required the scope of the FRA should be agreed with the Local Planning Authority (LPA) and Environment Agency (EA) and any other relevant bodies. The FRA should always be proportionate to the degree of flood risk and the scale, nature and location of the proposed development. The scoping of the FRA should be done as early as possible in developing the planning application as avoiding or mitigating flood risk may require important design considerations which are generally easier and more cost-effective to incorporate when developing the proposal.

### Other sources of information

Where a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) has been completed by the LPA and used to formulate policy and allocate development using the sequential approach in the Local Development Document (LDD), FRAs should only need to focus on site-specific issues. The LDD policies should make it clear what issues need to be covered in the FRA. The Environment Agency also has Standing Advice which can assist in developing the scope, particularly for smaller developments, to be included in a FRA. The Standing Advice is available at:

<http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/planning>

### Content

Guidance on the content of a FRA is given in the *Technical Guidance to the National Planning Policy Framework*

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework-technical-guidance>

## **6. Pre-application Advice**

The local authority may be able to offer (possibly for a fee) pre-application discussions before a formal application is submitted in order to guide applicants through the process. This can minimise delays later in processing the application.

Pre-application discussions can also help you and the planning authority identify areas of concern about your proposed development so that you can give consideration to amending your proposal before the application is submitted. The advice and guidance given to you at the pre-application stage is given in good faith. However, it does not guarantee or supply a definitive undertaking as to whether your proposal is likely to be acceptable.

If you have received pre-application advice from the planning service please indicate the reference/date of any correspondence or discussion and the name of the officer. If you do not know these details then please state '*Unknown*'.

This will assist the Council in dealing with your application as quickly as possible.

## **7. Council Employee/Member**

You must declare whether the applicant or agent is a member of the council's staff, an elected member of the Council or related to a member of staff or elected member of the Council.

Serving elected members or planning officers who submit their own planning applications should play no part in their determination and such applications should be determined by the planning committee rather than by planning officers under delegated powers.

For the purposes of this question, 'related to' means related, by birth or otherwise, closely enough that a fair-minded and informed observer, having considered the facts, would conclude that there was a real possibility of bias on the part of the decision-maker in the local planning authority.

## **8. Site Area**

The area contained within the boundary of the site to which the application relates will normally be shown edged in red on the plan accompanying the application, while other land in the same ownership but not being developed is normally identified separately with a blue line. Site area should be provided in hectares.

For some application types the fee is based on the site area, in which case an accurate answer to this question is particularly important.

## 9. Residential Units (including Conversion)

Please enter the total number of existing and proposed dwellings, that exist at present and the number which would exist after your development, by category and dwelling type.

The categories are classified as:

- Market housing – includes properties for sale where prices are set in the open market.
- Social rented – includes rented housing owned by local authorities and registered social landlords for which guideline target rents are determined through the national rent regime, set out in the '*Guide to Social Rent Reforms*' published in March 2001. Also includes rented housing owned by other persons and provided under equivalent rental arrangements to the above, as agreed with the local authority or funded with grant from the Housing Corporation, as provided for in the *Housing Act 2004*.
- Intermediate – includes housing at prices or rents above those of social rent but below market prices or rents. This can include shared equity products (e.g. HomeBuy) and intermediate rent (i.e. rents above social-rented level but below market rents). Intermediate housing differs from low cost market housing (which Government does not consider to be affordable housing).
- Key worker – includes those groups eligible for the Housing Corporation funded Key Worker Living programme and others employed within the public sector (i.e. outside of this programme) identified by the Regional Housing Board for assistance.

The types of dwellings are classified as:

- a. Houses - a house is a dwelling that is not a flat and includes single storey bungalows.
- b. Flats or maisonettes – includes separate and self-contained premises constructed or adapted for use for residential purposes and forming part of a building from some other part of which it is usually divided horizontally. Maisonettes are flats containing more than one storey.
- c. Live-work units - accommodation that is specifically designed to enable both residential and business use.
- d. Cluster flats/non-self contained - units with no separate or self contained living and sleeping accommodation within a larger building of which it forms a part.
- e. Sheltered housing - specifically designed housing in a group with services such as the support of a warden, communal facilities, alarm systems and laundry services. Also includes grouped housing schemes without the services of a warden and other communal facilities.
- f. Bedsits/studios – refers to a bedroom/living room containing cooking facilities. In addition, it may also contain washing facilities or even a shower.
- g. Unknown Type

## 10. Non-Residential Floorspace

### Definitions:

Gross internal floorspace is the internal area of the building, and should include circulation and service space such as lifts and floorspace devoted to corridors, toilets, storage, etc. It does not include any area external to the building(s).

Where more than one use class is proposed as part of any development, floorspace should be specified for each separate planning unit (by Use Class).

For proposed retail floorspace (Use Class A1) the amount of tradeable floor area of the total gross internal floorspace should also be provided. Tradeable floorspace is sales space which customers have access to (excluding areas such as storage).

For outline applications, please enter the maximum floorspace for each use for which you are applying.

All floorspace figures should be provided in square metres.

## 11. Employment

Please give details of the total number of existing people (i.e. already employed on the site) and any additional staff to be employed (in both full-time and part-time employment) as a result of the proposal being implemented, and calculate the total full-time equivalent posts.

Full-time equivalent numbers can be defined as a statistic representing the number of full-time employees that could have been engaged if the reported number of hours worked by part-time employees had been worked by full-time employees. This is usually calculated by dividing the 'part-time hours paid' by the standard number of hours for full-time employees and then adding the resulting quotient to the number of full-time employees.

Proposed employment figures may be particularly relevant when applying for town centre and retail development and further information can be found in the *National Planning Policy Framework*

<https://www.gov.uk/government/policies/making-the-planning-system-work-more-efficiently-and-effectively/supporting-pages/national-planning-policy-framework>

## 12. Hours of Opening

Provide details of the proposed hours of opening for each non-residential use proposed on the site. (In sensitive areas, or where a use could cause nuisance to neighbours, it is likely that the Planning Authority would impose a condition restricting the hours of operation on your proposed development should approval be given.)

In the event that the hours of operation do not match the hours of opening please provide this information in a supporting statement attached to the application.

## 13. Industrial or Commercial Processes and Machinery

- **Landfill** - in all cases this should include void space to be created by mineral extraction.
- **Energy from waste incineration** - where the incineration of waste will generate electricity, heat or combined heat and power (CHP); where there will be no energy utilisation from incineration use 'Other incineration' box
- **Other incineration** - where there will be no energy utilisation from the incineration of waste
- **Transfer stations** - where the main activity will be the bulking up of waste for treatment or disposal elsewhere; may include some sorting, baling, compaction for recycling, but where this is the main activity use material recycling/recovery facilities (MRFs)
- **Material recovery / recycling facilities** - where the main activity will be the receipt and sorting of waste for recycling and recovery; may include centralised MRFs, community MRFs and as well as small scale recycling bring banks
- **Any combined mechanical, biological and/or thermal treatment (MBT)** - where a single application proposes a mix of technologies to treat a single waste stream on one site; where a single technology is proposed use the most specific waste facility type
- **Other treatment** - where a more specific waste treatment type does not describe the proposed activity; examples may include separation technologies, vitrification, autoclaving, etc.
- **Storage of waste** - where the proposal is for medium to long-term storage of waste; where waste will move to recycling, recovery or disposal in the short-term use Transfer Stations or MRFs
- **Other waste management** - including the recovery of waste to land under an exemption from waste permitting
- **Other developments** - to include incidental development proposals on existing sites such as leachate treatment plants and weighbridges, where these don't add waste management capacity

## 14. Existing use

When describing the current use of the site please also include any details of the part(s) of any listed building(s)/structure(s) being affected.

When answering whether the site is currently vacant, this means whether the site is currently not in active use.

### *Contamination*

Land affected by contamination covers all cases where the actual or suspected presence of substances in, on or under the land may cause risks to people, property, human activities or the environment.

### *Assessment of contamination of the land*

The need to provide an adequate assessment of land contamination, and advice on minimum information requirements, is outlined in the *National Planning Policy Framework*

<https://www.gov.uk/government/policies/making-the-planning-system-work-more-efficiently-and-effectively/supporting-pages/national-planning-policy-framework>

You should also consult your waste planning authority's website which should make clear what the statement should contain.

## 15. Ownership Certificates

An ownership certificate must be completed stating the current ownership of the land to which the application relates under Article 12 of the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2010.

It is an offence, knowingly or recklessly, to complete a false or misleading certificate.

'Owner' means a person having a freehold interest or a leasehold with at least seven years unexpired.

'Agricultural tenant' means a tenant of an agricultural holding, any part of which is comprised in the land to which the application relates.

### • **Certificate A - Sole Ownership and no agricultural tenants**

Certificate A should only be completed if the applicant is the sole owner of the land to which the application relates and there are no agricultural tenants.

If the application involves a leasehold flat then certificate A does not apply as the applicant is not the sole owner. Similarly, Certificate A does not apply if there are agricultural tenants of the land to which the application relates. Therefore, in these circumstances, the applicant should complete certificate B, C or D (see details below).

### • **Certificate B - Shared Ownership (All other owners/agricultural tenants known)**

Certificate B should be completed if the applicant is not the sole owner or if there are agricultural tenants and the applicant knows the names and addresses of all the other owners and/or agricultural tenants (e.g. this certificate will need to be served if the proposals encroach onto adjoining land).

[Notice 1](#) must also be completed and sent to all known owners/agricultural tenants.

A copy of the notice should be sent with the application to the local authority.

### • **Certificate C - Shared Ownership (Some other owners/agricultural tenants known)**

Certificate C should be completed if the applicant does not own all of the land to which the application relates and does not know the name and address of all of the owners and/or agricultural tenants.

[Notice 1](#) must be completed and sent to all known owners and/or agricultural tenants.

Where the owners or agricultural tenants are unknown, [Notice 2](#) must be published in a local newspaper.

A copy of the notice should also be sent with the application to the local authority.

### • **Certificate D - Shared Ownership (None of the other owners/agricultural tenants known)**

Certificate D should be completed if the applicant does not own all of the land to which the application relates and does not know the names and addresses of any of the owners and/or agricultural tenants.

[Notice 2](#) must be published in a local newspaper.

A copy of the notice should be sent with the application to the local authority.

## **16. Planning Application Requirements & Local Level Requirements**

There are two levels of requirements, national and local:

- **National** - Use the checklist to ensure that the forms have been correctly completed and that all relevant information is submitted.
- **Local** - The local planning authority will have produced a document (usually available from their website) which details any specific information that is required to accompany the application in addition to the national requirements.

Failure to complete the form correctly or to supply sufficiently detailed drawings or other relevant supporting information may result in your application being returned as invalid.

## **17. Declaration**

Please sign and date your application.

## **18. Applicant Contact Details**

Please provide contact information for the applicant.

## **19. Agent Contact Details**

Please provide contact information for the agent.

## **20. Site Visit**

Access to the site (i.e. where the works are proposed to take place) may be required by the case officer. Please provide contact details in the event that an appointment needs to be made. This will assist the Council in dealing with your application as quickly as possible.