



Chesterfield Borough Council

Statement of Community Involvement

November 2024

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1.0 **Introduction**

- 1.1 The council, as a Local Planning Authority (LPA), is responsible for development planning in Chesterfield Borough. Its planning functions include deciding planning applications and formulating plans and policies to guide development.
- 1.2 Whenever we consider a planning application, or produce plans and policies for our area, we are required to consult and engage with residents, businesses, local organisations and other interested parties to gain their views. This **Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)** sets out how we will do that and help ensure that there is active, meaningful and continued involvement of local communities and stakeholders throughout both processes.
- 1.3 The SCI should be read in conjunction with the council's Communications and Engagement Standards <https://www.chesterfield.gov.uk/your-council/your-chesterfield/consultation-and-community-engagement/community-engagement-standards/> which sets out standards for Community Engagement that have been reflected in the SCI.

2.0 **Background**

- 2.1 The first Statement of Community Involvement was adopted by the Council in February 2007, following a public consultation and review by an independent Planning Inspector, updates were published in 2014 and 2019.
- 2.2 Local planning authorities must review an SCI at least every 5 years to reflect any local or national legislative changes, and to ensure effective community involvement at all stages of the planning process.
- 2.3 An update regarding the SCI was provided for the Local Plan Examination which took place in October/ November 2019.
- 2.4 The review of the Council's SCI takes account of any changes in legislation since the last review. The Government is committed to increasing the ability of local communities to influence planning decisions and future development in their areas by making the planning system simpler and more accessible. The National Planning Policy Framework (2019) under paragraph 16 states that - Plans should: "*c) be shaped by early, proportionate and effective engagement between plan-makers and communities, local organisations, businesses, infrastructure providers and operators and statutory consultees.*"
- 2.5 The Council recognises that there have been significant changes in the way communities and the Council interact. Access to the internet has increased and there has been a shift towards online services and correspondence by email and social media. However, despite these changes, there remain a significant number of people that are unable to use electronic forms of communication and access to information, or prefer not to do so. As such, we will continue to ensure that consultation materials are available in a variety of formats and that there are varied ways of participating in consultations.

In addition to anything set out in the SCI, any consultation or engagement exercise we carry out will also have regard to the Corporate policies and other legislation including :

- Equality Act.

- Human Rights Act,
- Freedom of Information Act, and
- GDPR

3.0 The Planning System

3.1 Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) are required to produce a Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) in accordance with Section 18 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended).

This document also reflects the requirements of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012, the Localism Act 2011, and the National Planning Policy Framework.

3.2 An SCI must set out how the Council intends to achieve community involvement, public participation and cooperation in the preparation of their Local Plan, including any Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs), as well as setting out how they intend to involve the public when consulting on planning applications. The Neighbourhood Planning Act 2017 also requires SCIs to be up to date and to set out how we will support groups undertaking neighbourhood planning.

3.3 This review is therefore necessary to ensure that we continue to meet the latest statutory requirements and do all we reasonably can to encourage involvement in the planning process. Recent legislative changes include for example:

- Neighbourhood Planning Act 2017
- The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 (as amended)
- Levelling up and Regeneration Act 2023

3.4 A revised NPPF was published in December 2024. Planning Practice Guidance notes have also been added and updated. The NPPF encourages consultation at key stages as we prepare planning policy documents and before decisions are made on planning applications.

3.5 The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 (as amended) sets out how the Local Plan and other supporting documents must be prepared.

3.6 The introduction of Neighbourhood Planning through the Localism Act places a number of requirements on the Local Planning Authority which are set out in a range of Regulations, notably The Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012 and subsequent amendments. The Government is committed to the simplification of the Planning system. Many changes have been introduced to the General Permitted Development Order to facilitate this. A number of types of properties are now able to change to an alternative use without first obtaining planning permission while in other cases, such as larger house extensions, a system of “prior notification” has been introduced.

- 3.7 The introduction of the General Data Protection Regulation¹ (GDPR) in May 2018 means that the Council has to get your permission to store and process your data.
- 3.8 The Levelling Up and Regeneration Act (LURA) came into force in October 2023. The LURA paves the way for a significant reform of the current planning system, particularly in respect of plan-making, which will require secondary legislation and will be accompanied with further updates to the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG).
- 3.9 The Council has signed a [Local Digital Declaration](#) and has committed to using new digital tools where available and appropriate. The Council has been awarded funding from [DLUHC's Digital Planning Improvement](#) to support the adoption of modern planning practices within planning data, digital capabilities and planning software. This may highlight opportunities to communicate better using digital means and digital tools will be used for planning consultations where available and appropriate.

The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Regulations (April 2010)

- 3.10 The Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations (2010) set out the provisions for CIL, which was introduced by the Planning Act 2008. This includes the procedures and the bodies to be consulted during the preparation of a CIL Charging Schedule.

Development Management Procedure Order 2015

- 3.11 The Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2015 sets out the statutory provisions for consultation on planning applications, and specifies the bodies to be consulted, depending on the type of planning application. As part of the Government's response to the COVID-19 outbreak, the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure, Listed Buildings and Environmental Impact Assessment) (England) (Coronavirus) (Amendment) Regulations 2020 make temporary amendments to the consultation requirements for planning applications.

General Permitted Development Order 2015

- 3.12 The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (England) Order 2015 sets out the requirements for statutory notices to be served on adjacent premises in respect of prior approvals.

Local Context

- 3.13 The Council's current Local Plan is the Chesterfield Borough Local Plan 2018 to 2035, which was adopted on 15 July 2020.
- 3.14 The Local Plan sets out the council's strategy for development across the borough until 2035, and allocates land for development to meet the environmental, housing and economic growth needs of the borough. Every Local Planning Authority is required to prepare a Local Plan, and it must be reviewed every five years. The Council has reviewed the adopted Local Plan and concluded that an update of the Plan is required. The

programme for the update is set out in the Council's Local Development Scheme (LDS – see below).

- 3.15 The Local Plan **Policies Map** identifies geographically the adopted policies and proposals of the Development Plan Documents. The adopted proposals map reflects the most up to date spatial plan for the Borough and is revised when new policies and proposals are adopted.
- 3.16 The **Local Development Scheme (LDS)** is a project planning document which sets out the Local Plan documents that the Council intends to produce, their scope and the timetable for their preparation. This is available on the Council's website. It will be regularly updated.
- 3.17 The Council prepare an **Authority's Monitoring Report (AMR)** which is published annually. This will assess the extent to which policies in Development Plan Documents are being successfully implemented. The Council also publishes an update on the deliverable five year housing land supply requirement and the housing trajectory annually.
- 3.18 The Council will undertake **Sustainability Appraisals (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessments** of Development Plan Documents throughout their preparation. This will test the policies and proposals against sustainability objectives and enable them to be modified where appropriate to mitigate potential adverse effects. The sustainability appraisals will be published for consultation alongside the Development Plan Documents.
- 3.19 The Council can also prepare **Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD's)**. The SPD's cover a range of issues, specific subjects, or individual sites. They are intended to explain, or provide further detail about policies, or site allocations in a Development Plan Document. SPD's will be subject to community involvement during their preparation, but are not subject to independent examination.
- 3.20 **Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)**. The Council began charging CIL on new development granted planning permission from 1st April 2016. CIL works as a charge that councils can place on new development in their areas. The money raised through the levy helps to fund the infrastructure that is needed to support new development and growth.

4.0 Involvement in the Local Planning Process

- 4.1 The NPPF highlights that there needs to be 'early and meaningful engagement and collaboration with neighbourhoods, local organisations and businesses'.
- 4.2 The Council intends to maintain a process of ongoing community involvement and aims to encourage early involvement in the preparation of each document so that everybody feels that they have had a chance to influence local policy decisions that are made. The Council intends to let people know about what it is doing, what stage it has reached in the preparation of documents, where documents can be inspected, how people can be involved and the results of consultations. This information will be continually updated.

4.3 The Town and Country Planning Regulations 2012 set out the minimum requirements for public participation in the preparation of a Local Plan Documents.

Methods of Community Involvement

4.4 It has been the borough council's standard practice to involve the community both in policy making and in considering planning applications.

4.5 A number of different methods will be used depending on the nature of the subject involved, audience and Council resources to ensure effective and wide-ranging community involvement.

4.6 The following list details some of the methods and activities we will consider using. It is not exhaustive; nor does it represent a list of activities that will be used in every instance. All engagement activities will be published on the Council's website:

- Press and Media Releases
- Public Meetings
- Public Speaking at Planning Committees
- Chesterfield Borough Council Website- The Council is embracing e-Government and bringing in a raft of new measures to ensure the public are kept up to date and can comment on-line whenever possible
- Social Media – Facebook and X
- Public Exhibitions
- Local Partnerships
- Email
- Letters to stakeholders, statutory consultees, etc.
- Leaflets
- Workshops
- Questionnaires
- Articles regarding consultations to be included in "Your Chesterfield" magazine
- Online consultations

4.7 The council has an on-line planning service and all documents will be available on the internet enabling comments to be submitted electronically. In terms of consultation responses to the local plan, this is currently done by email. Where appropriate online tools are available these will be used. However, it is considered important that these do not replace other more conventional means of communication entirely. If this happened it might isolate sections of the community with no access to information technology or people with limited IT skills.

5.0 Preparation of Development Plan Documents, Supplementary Planning Documents and Neighbourhood Plans and the stages of consultation

- 5.1 The Council will publish details, in its Local Development Scheme and on its website, of the timetable for the preparation of DPDs and will regularly update this information. DPDs that have been adopted will be published on the website, together with supporting evidence documents. The key stages in the preparation of Development Plan Documents are as follows:

Preparation and Public Participation, and Duty to Co-operate (Issues and Scoping)

- 5.2 This is the survey and evidence gathering stage, undertaken to understand the main issues to be addressed in the document. It involves collating up to date information on social, environmental and economic matters.
- 5.3 Early consultation will be conducted on each DPD as considered appropriate by the Council.
- 5.4 The Localism Act and the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) places a duty on local planning authorities and other bodies to cooperate with each other to address strategic issues relevant to their areas. The duty requires ongoing constructive and active engagement on the preparation of development plan documents and other activities relating to the sustainable development and use of land, in particular in connection with strategic infrastructure.
- 5.5 In order to demonstrate effective and on-going joint working, the NPPF requires LPAs to maintain Statements of Common Ground (SOCG) on cross-boundary matters. These will state the matter(s) being addressed and progress made through co-operation to address them. The information required for the production of SOCGs is detailed further in the NPPG.

Regulation 18 Consultation

- 5.6 This consultation stage is a statutory requirement of Local Plan preparation and a minimum six-week consultation period for a development plan document is required. This is an opportunity for the community, statutory consultees and other stakeholders to submit representations on proposals. It is also an opportunity to set out alternative options to those being proposed.
- 5.7 The Council will publish documents electronically as a priority, and in paper form where circumstances permit.
- 5.8 A Sustainability Appraisal ought to be integrated at this stage to inform the DPD from a sustainability perspective, ensuring that the social, environmental and economic needs of (and effect on) the area are taken into account. A Habitats Regulation Assessment may also be required to establish whether the DPD has likely significant effects on internationally protected nature conservation sites.

- 5.9 Representations and alternative options received will be published and made available for inspection after the consultation. The Council will publish responses to representations where appropriate.

Regulation 19 + 20 Publication of a Local Plan

- 5.10 After considering the responses to a Regulation 18 consultation, the Council will publish any Submission Document/s. This will contain finalised policies and proposals. Before it can be submitted to the Secretary of State it must be published for pre-submission consultation for a minimum of six weeks. This is the 'Regulation 19' consultation.
- 5.11 Representations should relate to whether policies and plans are prepared in accordance with the Duty to Cooperate, the relevant legal and procedural requirements, and whether it is considered to be 'sound' (see paragraph 4.15 below). Representations at this stage should only make reference to these matters.
- 5.12 At the same time the Sustainability Appraisal and Habitats Regulations Assessment will be published together with other supporting documents as appropriate.
- 5.13 At the end of the consultation period, the DPD, all supporting information, and copies of all representations received during the period for consultation on the Submission DPD together with a summary of previous issues and how they were dealt with, will be forwarded to Secretary of State.

Public Examination

- 5.14 The Secretary of State will appoint an Inspector to conduct the Examination In Public (EIP) into the soundness of the DPD. The tests of soundness are set out in the NPPF (Paragraph 36) and are as follows:
- a.** Positively Prepared – providing a strategy which, as a minimum, seeks to meet the area's objectively assessed needs; and is informed by agreements with other authorities, so that unmet need from neighbouring areas is accommodated where it is practical to do so and is consistent with achieving sustainable development;
 - b.** Justified – an appropriate strategy, taking into account the reasonable alternatives, and based on proportionate evidence;
 - c.** Effective – deliverable over the plan period, and based on effective joint working on cross-boundary strategic matters that have been dealt with rather than deferred, as evidenced by the statement of common ground; and
 - d.** Consistent with national policy – enabling the delivery of sustainable development in accordance with the policies in this framework and other statements of national planning policy, where relevant.
- 5.14 The Council appoints the Programme Officer who is the point of contact for the Inspector. The name of, and details for how to get in contact with, the inspector will be published on

the Council's website. A notice detailing the time and place of the examination and pre-hearing meeting (if necessary) will be published on the Council's website.

- 5.15 Examinations are not required for SPDs, the LDS or this Statement of Community Involvement.

Adoption

- 5.16 Following receipt of the Inspector's report the Council will make the necessary changes to the document and then adopt the document together with its Sustainability Appraisal. In most circumstances the Inspector will recommend adoption subject to main modifications necessary to make the plan sound and legally compliant. Any such main modifications will require a full public consultation which will be advertised and the document made available at the Council offices. It will also be published on the Council's website.

SPDs and Neighbourhood Plans

- 5.17 Supplementary Planning Documents must accord with a separate part of the Town and Country Planning (General) regulations 2012 to DPDs (regulations 12 to 15). Neighbourhood Plans are prepared in accordance with regulations 14 to 20 of the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012.

The differences for the purposes of community involvement are set out in the following table:

	Local Plans, Development Plan Documents	Supplementary Planning Documents	Neighbourhood Plans
Development of Evidence Base, Preparation and Duty-to-Co-operate	Information gathering to update social, environmental and economic matters. An early consultation on the broad subject of the DPD timetable permitting. The LPA must undertake the DTC and maintain an SOCG on strategic cross boundary matters.	Information gathering to update social, environmental and economic matters. The duty-to-co-operate does not apply to non-strategic plans	Evidence gathering and public participation is at the discretion of the Neighbourhood Plan group The duty-to-co-operate does not apply to non-strategic plans
Regulation 18 Consultation	6 week public consultation seeking the public's views on what ought to be contained in a Local Plan.	4-6 week public consultation. SEA and HRA screening required. SEA	6 week public consultation carried out by qualifying body. SEA and HRA screening required.

	Draft Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report required but not mandatory to publish.	and HRA where screening shows necessary. This stage is optional.	SEA and HRA where screening shows necessary.
Regulation 19-20 Publication	6 week publication upon which representations can be made Sustainability Appraisal Report and Habitats Regulation Assessment should be published.	4-6 week publication	6 week publication
Examination	Secretary of State will appoint an Inspector who will carry out an examination into the soundness of the Plan Anyone who made a representation at Regulation 19-20 stage and indicated that they wish to attend the public hearings will be notified of the date, venue and times.	No examination is required	An examiner, who is appointed by the LPA in with agreement with the qualifying body, will determine if the Neighbourhood Plan meets the Basic Conditions. This is likely to be conducted through written representations.
Referendum	No referendum required	No referendum required	Following receipt of examiner's report, the LPA must make a decision on whether the Plan can proceed to referendum in accordance to regulation 18 as soon as possible
Adoption	Following receipt and publication of Inspector's report and the recommended changes to make the plan sound, the Council may choose to adopt it	Following the preparation of a consultation statement and adoption statement, an SPD can be adopted by the LPA in line with regulation 14.	If the Neighbourhood plan referendum receives a simple majority in favour, the LPA can adopt the Plan update

	in line with regulation 25 and 26		
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People to be consulted

- 5.18 The council, in preparing Local Plan documents, will aim to involve a wide range of different stakeholders at the earliest opportunity. It is the principles of *early* and *continuous* community and stakeholder representation that underpin this SCI. In line with best practice the council will seek to follow a process of information, consultation, participation and feedback.
- 5.19 In accordance with the Town and Country Planning Regulations 2012, Appendix 2. lists the ‘Specific Consultation Bodies’ - organisations and other bodies that that we are legally required to consult and involve in preparing planning documents.
- 5.20 The council has a database with all known consultees and interested parties and if further groups or members of the public express an interest they can be added to the consultee list.

Procedures for making comments (or “representations”) during Formal Consultation:

- 5.21 The period for formal community involvement will last at least 6 weeks (the period may be extended to account for holiday periods or unexpected circumstances). Comments (or ‘representations’) should be made in writing, either by letter or email. Where a standard comment form is available they should be submitted in this form. Where appropriate the Council will use online forms and other means of submitting information electronically (including online mapping tools). This will also be available on the councils’ website. Sending representations in an electronic format greatly improves the administration process.
- 5.22 If an objection is to the wording of a document then the council will welcome any suggestions for an alternative form of wording.

How the Council will Consider Representations

- 5.23 All representations received will be acknowledged and recorded in a database (subject to the requirements of the data protection act). Where clarification is necessary the council officers may contact representees again, but otherwise representations will be reported to the appropriate committee, with recommendations about how the council should respond, or submitted to the Secretary of State as part of the EIP.

6.0 Involvement in Development Management

- 6.1 The area of planning that people will be more frequently engaged with is in connection with applications for planning permission. This is known as Development Management and is the process by which Local Planning Authorities determine planning applications for new development.
- 6.2 Planning applications can relate to the need for planning permission on a range of activities¹ including; housing development, commercial development, advertisement consent, listed building consent, change of use and house extensions.
- 6.3 The requirements for advertising and notification on planning applications are set out in the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2015 (as amended). These can include:
- Notification letters to properties immediately adjacent to the red line of the application site
 - Site notices
 - Newspaper adverts
 - Access to the councils online planning register/website
- 6.4 Government performance targets are that the majority of planning applications should be determined within 8 weeks; major applications should be determined within 13 weeks and those accompanied by an Environmental Statement within 16 weeks. The Council can agree an Extension of Time (EoT) if more time is required to address complex issues or respond to issues raised by consultees.
- 6.5 Chesterfield Borough Council is part of a two-tier local government system. Chesterfield Borough Council determines the majority of planning applications, whilst Derbyshire County Council deals with applications including those for Local Authority controlled education settings, and minerals and waste disposal and transfer. Derbyshire County Council has published a separate SCI that covers the applications it determines.

Pre-application Consultation

- 6.6 Chesterfield Borough Council encourages applicants to enter into pre-application discussions to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the planning application system and offers a structured process with relevant fees. Pre-application engagement promotes collaborative working; and improves the quality of application submissions with improved outcomes for the community. This is endorsed by the National Planning Policy Framework and the Localism Act.

¹ All relevant application types/forms can be found on the Council's website:
<http://www.chesterfield.gov.uk/Planning-Application-Forms-622.html>

Planning Applications

- 6.7 Chesterfield Borough Council receives approximately 800 planning applications per year. As part of this process, consultation with the community and, statutory and non-statutory consultees is a fundamental part of the Council's assessment of applications to ensure that an informed decision making process is in place.
- 6.8 Consultation on planning applications is carried out in accordance with the requirements of Government Legislation, National and Local Planning Policy.
- 6.9 Chesterfield Borough Council's aim is to make full information about planning applications publicly available to as wide an audience as possible. The easiest way to view planning applications is on the Council's website where application details can be viewed via a 'public access' link. This enables members of the community to view applications, check on the progress of applications as well as make representations. The website also provides guidance and details on the Development Management process and services provided.
- 6.10 In terms of notifying the public of planning applications the standard consultation period set out in legislation is 21 days, any comments received prior to a decision being made on an application will normally be taken into account as part of the decision making process however there is a risk that comments made after the 21 days will not be taken into consideration if the decision has already been taken. (Chesterfield accept responses up to 23 days to allow for any consultation period coinciding with a public holiday). Anyone wanting to make comment on an application is encouraged to do so via the Council's website.
- 6.11 Planning applications are required to be dealt with in accordance with local development plan policies; other material considerations and national planning policy.
- 6.12 Under the agreed delegation scheme, the majority of decisions are made by Officers via the Development Management & Conservation Manager. Some applications are considered by the Planning Committee as set out in Part 3 of the Council's Constitution. <https://www.chesterfield.gov.uk/your-council/the-council/the-constitution>
- 6.13 The Planning Committee consisting of 15 members meet every three weeks throughout the year to consider the more complex, controversial and major planning applications submitted. Details of the dates of meetings and agendas can be found on the Council's website at: [Chesterfield Borough Council - Browse meetings - Planning Committee \(moderngov.co.uk\)](https://www.chesterfield.gov.uk/your-council/the-council/the-constitution)
- 6.14 Members of public are given the opportunity to speak at the committee meeting. Information of this process is sent out to those who have commented on the application prior to the meeting.
- 6.15 When an application has been determined a copy of the decision notice and officer report is available to view on the councils website.

Appeals

- 6.16 Applicants have a right of appeal if the application is refused or they do not agree with a condition attached to the permission.
- 6.17 Applicants also have the right to appeal if their application is not dealt with in the statutory period (known as non-determination).
- 6.18 Anyone who made comments on the application will be notified of the appeal and will receive information on how to make their views known and continue to be involved.
- 6.19 It is important to note that appeals are outside the Council's control and are conducted by the Planning Inspectorate. Further details on this process can be found: www.gov.uk/pins

Post Decision on a Planning Application

- 6.20 In some instances, applicants wish to make changes to their development after planning permission has been granted such changes are considered in accordance with section 73 and section 96A of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.

Enforcement

- 6.21 Development that has been carried out without planning permission; listed building consent; or the failure to comply with conditions, can result in the Council serving a formal notice.
- 6.22 If anyone suspects that unauthorised development has taken place, they should contact the Council's Enforcement Team on 01246 959677 / 678 or 01246 936284 or email: planning.enforcement@chesterfield.gov.uk
- 6.23 Chesterfield Borough Council has a dedicated team of enforcement officers who will investigate where a breach occurs and allow the opportunity for the matter to be rectified informally. However, where this is not possible the Council has recourse to formal powers to issue notices to secure satisfactory remedy.

Trees and Hedgerows

- 6.24 Proposals that affect trees which are covered by Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) are controlled by Planning Regulations. Any proposals that affect trees in the Conservation Areas are also controlled by the Conservation Area Regulations.
- 6.25 Chesterfield Borough Council has an Officer dedicated to trees and hedgerows. To find out if a tree is protected by a tree preservation order and if so the details of the order, information is available for inspection by contacting the Council's Tree Officer: 01246 959676 or email jaki.wainer@chesterfield.gov.uk
- 6.26 Further advice and guidance relating to Trees and Hedgerows can be found on the Council's website at: [Trees and development \(chesterfield.gov.uk\)](http://chesterfield.gov.uk/trees-and-development)

7.0 Resources and Risks

- 7.1 The production of Local Plan documents is a continuous process and resources need to be planned on this basis to ensure that the milestones set out in the LDS are met. The methods of community involvement set out within the SCI are realistic and based on current practice. In certain cases there may be capacity to do more, where time and resources allow.
- 7.2 The Strategic Planning and Key Sites team in the Planning Service of the Council is responsible for the production of Local Plan documents. With careful prioritisation, the existing budget and staff numbers (if at full strength) should provide sufficient resources to meet the consultation procedures set out above. However given the current financial pressures facing Local Government it is possible that circumstances could lead to the council only consulting to the minimum required standards. Staff shortages, whatever their cause, could also reduce the council's capacity to engage extensively with the public. However, the council must and will always meet the minimum consultation requirements as laid out in the regulations.
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Appendix 1. Consultees

Specific and Duty to Co-operate consultation bodies include the following;

- Neighbouring Local Planning Authorities:
 - Bolsover District Council
 - North East Derbyshire Borough Council
 - Derbyshire County Council

- Town or Parish Councils within or adjoining Chesterfield Borough
- Civil Aviation Authority
- Mining Remediation Authority
- Derbyshire Chamber of Commerce & Industry
- Derbyshire Wildlife Trust
- Historic England
- Environment Agency
- Homes England
- Natural England
- Network Rail Infrastructure Ltd
- National Grid
- Highways England
- NHS North Derbyshire Clinical Commissioning Group
- Local Enterprise Partnerships
- Severn Trent (water and sewerage undertaker)
- Sport England
- Yorkshire Water (water and sewerage undertaker)
- Western Power Distribution
- Marine Management Organisation
- Active Travel England
- Plus other relevant gas, electricity and electronic communications network infrastructure providers

Other 'General' consultation bodies include the following;

- a) voluntary bodies some or all of whose activities benefit any part of the local planning authority's area,
- b) bodies which represent the interests of different racial, ethnic or national groups in the local planning authority's area,
- c) bodies which represent the interests of different religious groups in the local planning authority's area,
- d) bodies which represent the interests of disabled persons in the local planning authority's area,
- e) bodies which represent the interests of persons carrying on business in the local planning authority's area;