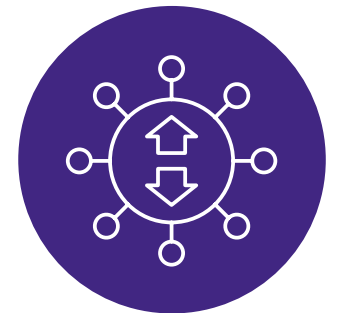


SP=EED[®]

Successful Planning = Effective Engagement and Delivery

A Practical Guide to Better Engagement
in Planning and Placemaking



With thanks

PAS reiterates its thanks to the original steering group which was made up of public, private and voluntary sector organisations which guided the delivery of the first edition of SP=EED (2008).

We remain indebted to Professor Cliff Hague who guided the original project.

“The creation of SP=EED was triggered by the passing of the 2006 Planning Act which promised better public engagement in Scotland’s planning system. Our aim was to recognise that good practices existed and to help steer others in that direction. We sought to provide practical guidance by defining different levels of engagement, key criteria and concise advice on how to do it. The SP=EED training provided by PAS shows its value. One Planning Act later, the need for SP=EED is even greater. I hope that this new edition will help make our planning system more inclusive and innovative.”

Professor Cliff Hague, PAS Patron



Planning Aid for Scotland, known as PAS.
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Foreword

SP=EED was developed by PAS in 2008-09 to help everyone carry out effective and inclusive engagement within planning and related areas.

We believe high-quality engagement should be celebrated and encouraged as a key part of successful placemaking and greater civic participation.

SP=EED®

Successful Planning = Effective Engagement and Delivery

The Planning (Scotland) Act 2019 aims to achieve a collaborative and inclusive planning system. Early and effective engagement in Local Development Plan preparation will be key to achieving this – new regulations to guide this process and guidance on engagement are currently being prepared by the Scottish Government. A requirement for two Pre-Application Consultation events for larger development proposals will be introduced.

Local Place Plans – an important new opportunity for community groups to prepare a plan for their own area – are also established by the 2019 Act. To be effective, they will need to be based on early and inclusive engagement. PAS can provide support to communities who embark on preparing Local Place Plans.

Mediation has been written into the Scottish planning system through the 2019 Act as a means to achieving collaboration over conflict and an associated Scottish Government planning circular has been published.

In addition, the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 places a duty on Community Planning Partnerships to engage more with communities in the process of developing Local Outcomes Improvement Plans, with a focus on reducing inequality.

SP=EED is a free resource for all and is designed to address the specific opportunities and challenges offered by place-based engagement. With an ever-increasing public desire to be involved in shaping their places, it aims to provoke discussion and provide practical guidance on how best to achieve successful engagement.

Since 2014, PAS has delivered SP=EED Verification, our two-part training programme. This certifies that participants understand the SP=EED approach to engagement, have completed a reflective-learning assessment, and will have confidence and creativity to deliver effective community engagement. PAS also offers dedicated support to communities who are preparing Local Place Plans.

During Covid-19, online community engagement became a necessity. Our guidance and the associated skills development training reflect this development.

I very much hope you will enjoy using this tool as a means to undertaking successful community engagement.

**Petra Biberbach, PAS Chief Executive
July 2022**

What is SP=EED[®]

SP=EED is a practical guide to engagement in planning, devised and produced by PAS. It is targeted at all stakeholders in Scotland's planning system and is designed to help design, deliver and assess engagement processes.



What is SP=EED?

By drawing on good practice and PAS's research, experience of engagement and independent expertise, it sets out a framework which anyone can use. SP=EED is referenced in the Scottish Government's Planning Advice Note 3/2010 on Community Engagement.

These SP=EED principles of effective engagement are also applicable outwith the Scottish context.

When can SP=EED be used?

SP=EED can be used to guide the engagement process for proposals led by planning authority and by developers, and for Local Place Plans and community-led proposals. It can also assist community groups and members of the public in suggesting to planning authorities or developers how they would like to be engaged. The level and type of engagement should be designed on a case-by-case basis, ideally in collaboration with those who will participate.

Can SP=EED be used outwith planning?

While SP=EED is designed specifically for engagement in planning and placemaking, it is equally applicable to community planning processes, energy consents, traffic regulation orders and any other place-based scenario where effective community engagement is desirable.

What is the aim of SP=EED?

SP=EED aims to enhance the overall quality of community engagement in Scotland, contributing to a planning system with better outcomes and greater efficiency. It also aims to spread and share good practice across the board, and, where appropriate, achieve co-production of plans and proposals. Effective engagement and public involvement in the design process, can lead to better proposals which progress more smoothly through the planning process.



What is SP=EED?

What is effective engagement?

There is no single formula for achieving effective engagement, so SP=EED does not take a one-size-fits-all approach. Instead, it sets out three levels of engagement to suit different scenarios and provides guidance. It aims to instil confidence and enthusiasm to allow positive engagement processes to be designed, carried out and assessed.

The level and type of engagement should be designed on a case-by-case basis, where possible, in collaboration with those who will participate. In some cases, the provision of basic information may suffice; in others, members of the public and other stakeholders will play a key role in the design process of new plans and proposals.

Planning and associated processes can be complicated and emotive, with their legal nature adding a further layer of complexity. Timescales in delivering development can be lengthy, so meaningful engagement needs to be planned to create realistic stakeholder expectations and to retain their involvement throughout the process.

What is a Local Place Plan and how can PAS help?

The Planning (Scotland) Act 2019 introduced a new right for communities to prepare a plan for their own area – called a Local Place Plan. Local Place Plans aim to give communities a stronger voice in setting out a vision or specific ideas for the future of their place. It is expected that any Local Place Plan will be based on effective engagement – and SP=EED will help achieve this. The PAS [Guide to Local Place Plans](#) gives further information and please contact us if have any questions

Can SP=EED be used to guide online engagement processes?

The principles of SP=EED apply equally to online and face-to-face engagement. The future of engagement is likely to include a blended approach, using both face-to-face and online engagement.



Why Use **SP=EED**®



Why Use SP=EED?

What engagement is required in planning?

The Scottish Government's aim for planning is for it to be inclusive and efficient. The Planning etc (Scotland) Act 2006 and the recent Planning (Scotland) Act 2019 both aim to achieve a more inclusive planning system. In addition, the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 seeks to bring decision-making about land-use and services closer to local people.

In preparing Local Development Plans, planning authorities are asked to take an innovative approach to engagement and set out a Participation Statement within their Development Plan Scheme.

Pre-application Consultation (PAC) is a mandatory aspect of national and major planning applications. Public events must be held, and advertised as per statutory requirements, and a PAC report submitted with the planning application, detailing the level of engagement that has been undertaken.

However, effective engagement is appropriate and beneficial for any development proposal, regardless of its size or whether it is led by the community or the private sector.

How does SP=EED relate to existing guidance?

Unlike most guidance on public engagement, SP=EED is designed specifically for those involved in the planning sector. It recognises the inherent complexities of undertaking engagement in planning, based on PAS's experience of helping people to engage with the planning system.

Due to the engagement requirements set out by Scotland's planning system, practical guidance on effective engagement is now more important than ever. The Scottish Government's *Planning Advice Note 3/2010 Community Engagement* mentions SP=EED as a means of achieving meaningful engagement. It also recognises the important role of communities and community groups in the decision making process. The principles of SP=EED are also equally relevant outwith the planning system.

Why is engagement in planning so important?

Planning impacts on everyone, so it follows that members of the public and community groups, including young people and other seldomheard groups, should be given the opportunity to be involved.

Effective engagement – whether carried out online or by traditional methods – can lead to better development proposals, taking on board points raised by members of the public. People who have been actively involved in the design process or consulted effectively early on may have less cause to object at planning application stage and/or accept that a development may be in the public interest. This can lead to proposals moving through the planning process faster and more efficiently.

Scotland's planning system is undergoing a period of transition to achieve better engagement and increased public trust, alongside greater quality and certainty in the delivery of development. SP=EED will help design, deliver and assess effective engagement to achieve this win-win outcome. It is clear that digital and online engagement are likely to play a greater role as Scotland's planning system evolves.



“Due to the engagement requirements set out by Scotland's planning system, practical guidance on effective engagement is now more important than ever”.

Who Can Use SP=EED[®]

SP=EED is an essential resource for any organisation or person designing, carrying out and assessing an engagement process. It is also a useful reference tool for helping people decide how they would like to be engaged.



Who Can Use SP=EED?



Planning Authorities

- Discussing your approach to engagement
- Writing an engagement strategy
- Local Development Plan engagement
- Development Plan Schemes and Participation Statements
- Design and Development Briefs
- Advising applicants about engagement
- Assessing PAC reports



Community Groups & Development Trusts

- Engaging with your local community
- Discussing your approach to engagement
- Writing an engagement strategy
- Local Place Plans
- Community-led proposals
- Discussing how you would like to engage



Developers & Consultants

- Discussing your approach to engagement
- Writing an engagement strategy
- Proposal of Application Notices
- Designing Pre-Application Consultation engagement
- PAC report
- Development Brief and Masterplan engagement
- Guiding engagement on energy consent and other procedures



Community Planning Partnerships

- Discussing your approach to engagement
- Writing an engagement strategy
- Local Outcome Improvement Plan engagement
- Locality Plan Engagement
- Co-ordinating engagement across different plans

How to Use SP=EED[®]

SP=EED differs from other guidance on engagement in that it recognises that different approaches will be appropriate in different situations.



SP=EED – the 3 levels of engagement

SP=EED sets out 3 levels of engagement to aim for:



Level 1 Informing

Level 1 is the most appropriate level to aim for where there is limited opportunity to influence what happens.



Level 2 Consulting

Level 2 is perhaps the level of engagement practised most commonly and should be achievable in many scenarios where options are being explored.



Level 3 Partnership

Level 3 is the most resource-intensive level of engagement and can be accomplished in community-led proposals, or other proposals where members of the public are involved in the design and development process such as charrettes.

3 Levels of Engagement



1. Informing

An essential building block for engagement

A one-way process

A valuable end in itself and the most appropriate level to aim for in certain situations where the public has limited influence on final proposals

An essential step in achieving Levels 2 and 3



2. Consulting

Incorporates and builds on Level 1

An interactive and iterative process – listening, and being responsive to issues raised

An appropriate level in many situations where the public can influence proposals



3. Partnership

Incorporates Levels 1 and 2, but goes well beyond

The most resource-intensive level of engagement

Where members of the public are involved in the design and development process, such as charrettes

Involves in-depth collaboration with partners, and should include potential for their input into the design of proposals and the engagement process, plus a co-production approach with shared ownership of outcomes

May take place over an extended period of time, or be a shorter, more intensive process

SP=EED – the 8 criteria

SP=EED also sets out 8 criteria for effective engagement:

1. Transparency & Integrity
2. Co-ordination
3. Information
4. Appropriateness
5. Responsiveness
6. Inclusiveness
7. Monitoring & Evaluating
8. Learning & Sharing

Each of the criteria is dealt with on a separate page, outlining what to aim for at each level and how to achieve this.

The **What to aim for** statements should be regarded as universal, and applicable to any engagement scenario. The **How can you achieve it?** section provides guidance on how to meet the criteria, but SP=EED recognises that these are not the only ways in which the aims can be met.

Use SP=EED to design effective engagement:

- think about and plan engagement well before the process begins
- help everyone to understand the objectives of the process
- manage public expectation
- identify suitable approaches
- manage the consultation process
- evaluate and learn
- be creative and ambitious

Criteria 1 Transparency and Integrity



Level 1 Informing

The purpose of the engagement is clear and people can find out about it easily.

- Make a clear statement about the integrity of the engagement process.
- Explain clearly the purpose of the engagement process.
- Be clear about potential timescales of the engagement process and delivery of development.
- Establish whether there is a legacy of trust or distrust from previous engagement – research previous engagement and consultation processes.
- Advertise any engagement process or event prominently e.g. leaflets, posters, websites, local press and radio, social media.
- Attract passers-by to events by having banners and posters outside venues.
- Explain how further information can be accessed.
- Explain the limits of the planning system (i.e. matters material to use and development of land).

Level 2 Consulting

Level 1 +
Rights to participate are clearly explained and opportunities to express opinions are publicised.

Level 1 +

- Make clear which aspects of plans or proposals can and cannot be influenced via the engagement process.
- Explain why any aspects of plans or proposals are non-negotiable.
- Encourage balanced consideration of the pros and cons of plans and proposals.
- Ensure statements and any assumptions in engagement materials are referenced.
- Where appropriate, use professional planners to carry out engagement working under the RTPPI Code of Conduct – make stakeholders aware of this.
- Appoint dedicated note takers for group discussion events.

Level 3 Partnership

Level 1 and Level 2 +
Dialogue will take place with partners about how they will be involved in the engagement process and how their input will be used.

Level 1 and Level 2 +

- Identify all potential partners early and explain to them, and other stakeholders, the benefits of a partnership approach.
- Explain which aspects of the actual engagement process are negotiable.
- Discuss how input from the engagement process will be used.
- Discuss options for involving stakeholders in the design of proposals.
- Keep a formal record of decisions and allow partners access to this.

Criteria 2 Co-ordination



Level 1 Informing

The timetable for the engagement process will be published and relevant relationships explained.

- Set out the engagement strategy well in advance, identifying how to target key stakeholders.
- Allow appropriate time for the engagement process.
- Establish whether other engagement/consultation exercises are on-going.
- Be clear about, and provide explanation of, the roles of all stakeholders involved.
- Allow a realistic amount of time in the workload of those carrying out the consultation.
- Be flexible and have contingencies for any delays.

Level 2 Consulting

Level 1 +
The timetable for the engagement process will include adequate periods for meetings, public events and discussion with stakeholders.

Level 1 +

- Decide when and how stakeholders' input will be sought and which methods should be used.
- Take account of holiday periods and local or big events.
- Plan times and locations of events to reach the widest range of stakeholders.
- Where appropriate, be prepared to amend timescales.
- Invite representatives from relevant local authority departments to meetings/events.

Level 3 Partnership

Level 1 and Level 2 +
The timetable for the engagement process will include opportunities for partners to develop their own ideas; partners will be involved in discussing how to co-ordinate actions.

Level 1 and Level 2 +

- Tap into resources from the community: enthusiasm, local knowledge, local volunteers and networks of contacts.
- Consider setting up a steering group representing the local community and interested parties.
- Plan ahead to allow partners to input into timescales; allocate time and resources for them to develop their own ideas and proposals.
- Consult those with experience of a partnership approach for guidance e.g. on timescales, levels of resources required, techniques to use.
- Liaise with key agencies/statutory consultees about the partnership approach and its timetable, and take into account any impact of their policies or projects.

Criteria 3 Information



Level 1 Informing

Information will be relevant, accurate and comprehensible to the target audience.

- Describe the relevant issues clearly and succinctly.
- If possible, present information visually; avoid too much text.
- Identify at the outset gaps in information available, and how to source this information.
- Explain national and regional plans/issues within the local context.
- Provide summaries of the role and content of key documents e.g. Local Development Plans, Planning Advice Notes, and explain how to access full versions.
- Invite people to sign up for updates e.g. by email or newsletter.
- Reference all sources of information.
- Consider holding an event to attract and gauge public interest in plans or proposals.

Level 2 Consulting

Level 1 +
Information will be communicated and shared, aiming to invite feedback.

Level 1 +

- Make every reasonable effort to satisfy requests for new information.
- Present information in a way which will invite comment and debate.
- Flag up any areas of uncertainty; state when and how these may be resolved; and provide opportunities for discussion of these areas.
- Provide suitable means for responses and comments to be made.
- Collate comments and suggestions – feed them back into the process so that information is up-to-date.

Level 3 Partnership

Level 1 and Level 2 +
Identification, collection and dissemination of relevant new information by partners is encouraged.

Level 1 and Level 2 +

- Create a dialogue with all partners from an early stage to collate knowledge and information.
- Start the information gathering process as early as possible for maximum efficiency.
- Discuss with partners the best means of disseminating information.
- Seek professional advice on information gathering techniques e.g. designing questionnaires and other surveys, with the aim of avoiding the problem of unreliable data.

Criteria 4 Appropriateness



Level 1 Informing

Information will be presented to suit its intended audience and can be accessed by all stakeholders at each stage of the process.

- Consider the best means of publicising the engagement process e.g. public notice boards, libraries, community centres, local press.
- Use clear English and avoid planning-related jargon.
- Be aware that the target audience will not be planning professionals.
- Explain maps, drawings and diagrams in clear and simple terms.
- For public events, use venues which are easy to find and times that allow all stakeholders to attend; provide access for people with disabilities and other needs.

Level 2 Consulting

Level 1 +
Engagement processes to fit the situation will be used, with opportunities for discussion and for questions to be raised and answered.

Level 1 +

- Ensure that meetings, exhibitions and workshops are held at times and locations to suit different areas and groups within the community.
- Allow responses to be submitted by various means (letter, telephone, email) as well as in person at consultation events.
- Arrange for relevant professional staff to be on hand to answer questions at all times, or detail when they will be there.
- Use models and visualisations of proposals.
- Where appropriate, offer workshops and themed focus groups as well as exhibitions.

Level 3 Partnership

Level 1 and Level 2 +
A collaborative approach to working with partners on proposals, and regular review of the engagement process.

Level 1 and Level 2 +

- Steering groups, meetings and forums will be open to all, and minutes will be made available publicly after these and any other open meetings.
- Allow independent professionals/consultants to be brought in to explore possible solutions. e.g. architects, transport consultants etc.
- Consider mediation in appropriate situations – when there are divided opinions but common aims.

Criteria 5 Responsiveness



Level 1 Informing

Relevant information will be provided at every stage of the process.

- Ensure that contact details for enquiries/responses are given on all materials.
- Deal with enquiries promptly.
- Enable access to relevant documents on internet and place copies of relevant documentation at public places e.g. libraries, post offices, community centres, planning authority offices.
- Publicise any proposed changes to plans or proposals.
- Record and publicise changes to plans or proposals as a result of the engagement process.

Level 2 Consulting

Level 1 + Findings from the engagement process will be analysed, disseminated, and potentially incorporated.

Level 1 +

- Provide a representative to record and answer questions at events.
- If appropriate, provide respondents with a written response.
- Offer further workshops or discussion groups to hear people's views or in response to feedback received.
- Inform stakeholders if, how and why the proposal has been amended as a result of consultation.
- If significant changes to a proposal are introduced, consider holding additional consultation events.

Level 3 Partnership

Level 1 and Level 2 + Partners will be offered the opportunity to present and discuss their own ideas and receive feedback.

Level 1 and Level 2 +

- Be ready to consider suggestions for modifying the engagement process.
- Be prepared to give feedback on ideas and new matters raised by stakeholders.
- Commission professional expertise e.g. trained facilitators to make best use of interactive methods for developing proposals and making decisions.

Criteria 6 Inclusiveness



Level 1 Informing

Relevant representative groups/organisations will be identified and information will be designed and disseminated to reach them.

- Establish a contacts database and keep it up-to-date.
- Use formal and informal networks to make the contacts database as representative as possible.
- Identify seldom heard groups and consider how they tend to access information – e.g. via local newspapers/groups/venues/libraries etc and social media.
- Record data on factors relevant to inclusiveness and representativeness e.g. age, gender, residence, tenure etc.
- Think creatively about venues appropriate to the type of proposal and all groups you want to reach, including seldom heard groups.

Level 2 Consulting

Level 1 +
An emphasis will be placed on allowing the voices of seldom heard groups and those most likely to be affected to be heard.

Level 1 +

- Target publicity at all groups likely to be positively or negatively affected by the proposal.
- Target seldom heard and potentially under-represented groups such as young people, BME (Black and Minority Ethnic) Groups, Gypsy/Travellers, women with young children, people with disabilities and elderly people.
- Seek assistance from organisations specialising in promoting inclusiveness and relevant local authority staff: Equalities Officers, Youth Engagement Officers, Access Panels, etc.
- Build links with local primary and secondary schools.
- Knock on the doors of people affected by proposals rather than assume they will come to events; or use mobile units to reach a variety of areas.

Level 3 Partnership

Level 1 and Level 2 +
Assistance and advice will be made available to seldom heard groups to enable them to become partners in the process; overall, a representative range of stakeholders will be involved.

Level 1 and Level 2 +

- Plan an outreach programme to identify and listen to the needs of specific groups.
- Go beyond statutory requirements for engagement.
- Consider using Equalities Impact Assessments or Health Impact Assessments at the start of the process and review regularly.
- Consider using liaison officers to work directly with specific groups.
- Where possible, compare the profile of stakeholders involved throughout the whole engagement process to that of areas as a whole.
- Consider using professionally designed and conducted surveys to ensure that the views of the population as a whole are known.

Criteria 7 Monitoring and Evaluating



Level 1 Informing

Distribution of information and feedback received on the engagement process will be analysed after the process is completed.

- Record and monitor distribution of information at the end of the process.
- Record the number and type of any events that take place.
- Look at the demographics of those who attended.
- Consider ways to improve future exercises based on the above and feedback received about the engagement process.

Level 2 Consulting

Level 1 +
Monitoring and evaluation of the engagement process will take place on an on-going basis.

Level 1 +

- Monitor the satisfaction of stakeholders at different stages of the process using appropriate techniques.
- Keep a record of responses and other contributions to the engagement process, and assess the value, impact and outcome of contributions.
- Encourage qualitative responses as to how the engagement process could be improved.
- Reflect on the overall quality of the engagement undertaken.

Level 3 Partnership

Level 1 and Level 2 +
Monitoring and evaluation processes will be devised in collaboration with stakeholders.

Level 1 and Level 2 +

- Ask partners at the outset about their thoughts on how best to evaluate satisfaction with the process.
- Be ready to modify approaches to monitoring and evaluating as required on an on-going basis.
- Analyse findings as you go along, aiming to embed the idea of monitoring and evaluation into every stage.

Criteria 8 Learning and Sharing



Level 1 Informing

Lessons from the engagement process will be identified and lead to on-going improvements in quality.

- Identify action points from what has been learned.
- Build lessons learned into future engagement processes.
- Ensure all those within the organisation leading the engagement process are informed about outcomes and lessons learned.

Level 2 Consulting

Level 1 +
Lessons from the engagement process will be reviewed and shared with a focus on learning and training.

Level 1 +

- Share and discuss experiences more widely e.g. with other community groups, or organise forum events.
- Make engagement a focus for in-house staff training.
- Actively research other engagement processes and possible new techniques to use.
- Take people who are new to engagement to meet people who have experience of recent or current projects.
- Discuss how to improve future engagement exercises.

Level 3 Partnership

Level 1 and Level 2 +
The creation of a creative, problem-solving culture where skills and experience are pooled, shared and enhanced.

Level 1 and Level 2 +

- Recognise from the outset that active participation can be a very rich way of learning and seek ways to capitalise on this.
- Audit individuals' skills and share via formal or informal training sessions.
- Share information about the engagement process, and findings from all partners, with all involved stakeholders.
- Offer opportunities for members of the public as well as professionals to receive training.

SP=EED[®]

Verification

Would you like to be recognised for your skills in community engagement?

SP=EED Verification is a two-part programme offered by PAS which verifies an individual's competence in using the SP=EED approach to engagement. It is particularly relevant for planners and those who engage with the planning system.



SP=EED Verification

Key benefits of undertaking SP=EED Verification:

- develops a greater understanding of SP=EED and its practical application;
- fosters a deeper understanding of the range of skills required for effective engagement, including interpersonal and “softer” skills;
- encourages the use of a range of creative and effective engagement tools to suit different scenarios;
- offers individuals the opportunity to have their engagement methods verified by independent planning and engagement professionals.

There are two parts to SP=EED Verification:

Part 1: Understanding SP=EED

- A 3.5 hour interactive workshop facilitated by our SP=EED Verification trainers

Part 2: Putting SP=EED into practice

- A written reflective-learning submission based on an engagement process which has utilised SP=EED principles.
- This will be supported by 1-to-1 coaching.
- The written submission will be verified by an independent planning and engagement professional and by PAS.

What happens once I become SP=EED verified?

- PAS will provide verification that you are qualified in using the SP=EED approach when delivering planning engagement
- You will have a deeper understanding of the skills required for effective engagement and greater confidence in delivery
- You will be able to state that you are SP=EED verified

SP=EED Verification can also be commissioned on an organisational basis as in-house training and skills development. If you are interested please contact us to discuss.

For more information please contact:
www.pas.org.uk

“Gaining SP=EED Verification has been really useful to enhancing the quality of my community engagement work with communities on planning issues.

The training provided lots of fresh ideas and a good explanation of the SP=EED process. The materials provided were very comprehensive and invaluable to completing my project.”

“Very relevant to my profession in private sector planning – highlighted the SP=EED principles we currently adopt and additional ideas to incorporate into our strategies.”

SP=EED[®]

Glossary

Glossary



Note

The PAS website has a series of planning information sheets, providing further information. Scottish Government Circulars 1/2009 Development Planning, and 4/2009 Development Management, provide further information on requirements for consultation and engagement.

Access Panels

Voluntary bodies set up to promote the rights of people with any form of disability.

Community Planning

An approach to service delivery that helps local public services to work together and with local communities to plan and deliver better services, and improve people's lives. It is delivered by Community Planning Partnerships which facilitate collaboration between relevant organisations. See also Local Outcomes Improvement Plan; Locality Plan.

Design/Development Brief

A document which sets out broad or detailed proposals for development of a specific site or area.

Developer

A person, business or organisation making a planning application. They do not have to own the land affected by the application as long as they notify the owner.

Development

The carrying out of building, mining, engineering or other operations in, on, over or under the land or the making of any material change of use in the use of any buildings or land (as defined by the planning acts). Development, so defined, requires planning permission.

Development Plan

A generic term for the Strategic Development Plan and/or Local Development Plan, the main planning documents which apply to a planning authority area.

Development Plan Scheme

A document required to be published annually by planning authorities, outlining a timetable for preparing the Development Plan, and including a participation statement outlining how they will undertake consultation.

Equalities Impact Assessment

An assessment which considers how a policy or plan may impact, on different sectors of the population.

Facilitator

A person, who has a neutral stance on matters being discussed, appointed to guide a meeting or discussion group.

Health Impact Assessment

A means of assessing the health impacts of policies, plans and projects using quantitative, qualitative and participatory techniques.

Local Development Plan (LDP)

Part of the Development Plan – a statutory document required to be prepared, after full public consultation, by all planning authorities in Scotland. The LDP is the basis for making planning decisions in a given area and deciding future land uses. In the four city-regions, the LDP will be supplemented with a Strategic Development Plan (see separate entry); elsewhere the Development Plan will comprise only the LDP.

Local Outcomes Improvement Plan

A plan that must be produced by a Community Planning Partnership for the whole local authority area, and which sets out key local outcomes which it will prioritise for improvement. See also Community Planning; Locality Plan.

Local Place Plan

A new type of plan established by the Planning (Scotland) Act 2019 prepared by “community bodies” for their local area. They will not be part of the Development Plan. They are required to have regard to the National Planning Framework and to the relevant Local Development Plan.

Locality Plan

A plan that can be produced by a Community Planning Partnership covering smaller areas, usually identified as those that can benefit most from potential improvements. See also Community Planning; Local Outcomes Improvement Plan.

Major/National Developments

Planning proposals are divided into 3 categories: 'national', 'major' and 'local'. National developments are set out in the National Planning Framework. Major planning applications e.g. 50 houses or more, are defined in Scottish Government Planning Circular 5/2009 Hierarchy of Developments. National and major proposals require Pre-application Consultation (see separate entry).

Glossary



Masterplan

A document, usually comprising a schematic plan, 3-dimensional images, and text, which illustrates and explains how it is intended to develop a site.

Mediation

An impartial form of dispute resolution, which allows different parties to come together and share understandings and resolve conflict. Participation is voluntary and agreed outcomes are not legally binding.

National Planning Framework

The National Planning Framework (NPF) is a long-term plan for Scotland prepared by the Scottish Government that sets out where development and infrastructure is needed.

Open Space Strategy

A document assessing existing open space and potential for new or improved open space within a local authority area.

Planning Advice Note (PAN)

Documents produced by the Scottish Government providing advice on good practice and other relevant planning information.

Planning Application

An application to a planning authority seeking planning permission for development.

Planning Authority

The body which is responsible for carrying out planning in any area – the local Council or National Park Authority.

Pre-application Consultation/ Pre-application Consultation Report

A process required to be undertaken by prospective applicants for national or major planning applications prior to submission of applications to enable local communities to be better informed about significant development proposals in their area. See also: Proposal of Application Notice; Public Event. A report of Pre-Application Consultation undertaken must be submitted with the associated planning application.

Proposal of Application Notice

Required to be submitted to the planning authority, and copied to relevant community councils, by prospective applicants for national or major developments at least 12 weeks prior to submission of the planning application, giving details of the proposal, including how engagement will be undertaken.

Public Event

An event, required to be held by prospective applicants for national or major development proposals as part of the Pre-application Consultation process, where members of the public can make comments. See also Pre-Application Consultation.

RTPI (Royal Town Planning Institute)

The UK's leading planning body for spatial, sustainable, integrative and inclusive planning.

Steering Group

A group of interested and relevant stakeholders appointed to guide and lead a project.

Strategic Development Plan (SDP)

Part of the Development Plan – a statutory document prepared after full public consultation. SDPs apply to Scotland's 4 'city-regions'. SDPs will set parameters for Local Development Plans (see separate entry); contain 'vision statements' and 'spatial strategies'; and will consider how land use proposals for neighbouring areas will impact on the SDP area.

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

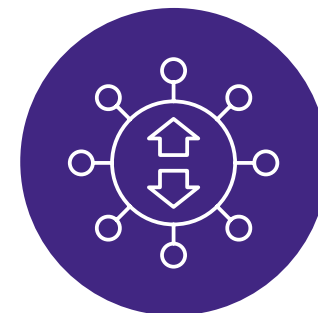
A process designed to measure the likely environmental impacts (both positive and negative) of a 'Scottish public plan, programme or strategy' (PPS).

Supplementary Guidance

Documents produced by planning authorities to provide additional detailed guidance on certain topics, policies or proposals which are set out in Development Plans.

SP=EED

Successful Planning = Effective Engagement and Delivery



Planning Aid for Scotland, known as PAS.

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