



# Statement of Community Involvement



**May 2013**

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## Contact details

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# 1 Introduction

1.1 This document sets out how Tewkesbury Borough Council intends to engage with communities during the planning process, which includes: preparing development plan documents (such as the Tewkesbury Borough Plan) and supplementary planning documents; and consulting on planning applications. The council is legally required to prepare and adopt a statement of community involvement<sup>1</sup> and once adopted has to comply with it. It was adopted by the council on 14 May 2013.

1.2 The council's first statement of community involvement was subject to public consultation and independent examination by a planning Inspector in 2005. Although it was not subsequently adopted at that time, Tewkesbury Borough has since been preparing a joint planning document with Cheltenham Borough and Gloucester City Councils, called the Joint Core Strategy, and prepared a Joint Consultation Statement (November 2011) with those authorities.

1.3 Tewkesbury Borough Council is reviewing its local plan through preparation of the Tewkesbury Borough Plan. Consequently, a borough-specific statement of community involvement is required that can respond appropriately to the needs and interests of our local communities. Accordingly, this statement of community involvement only relates to planning processes undertaken within Tewkesbury borough and not those undertaken as part of joint working with other authorities.

1.4 Tewkesbury Borough Council's corporate approach to community involvement across its range of services is set out in the document 'Concept for Working with Local Communities in Tewkesbury Borough' (July 2011). The revised statement of community involvement draws on the approaches set out in that document. The types of community involvement outlined in this document are intended to be consistent with both the borough's corporate policy on community engagement and statutory requirements.

1.5 This statement of community involvement is divided into three main sections:

- Community engagement during plan/policy preparation.
- Involvement in planning application decision-making.
- Monitoring and reviewing the statement of community involvement.

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<sup>1</sup> A statement of community involvement is required under Section 18 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 as amended by the Planning Act 2008, Localism Act 2011, The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 and is informed by the National Planning Policy Framework 2012.

## 2 Plan and policy preparation

- 2.1 Preparation of a local plan is governed by statutory procedures. The council will ensure that whilst complying with the regulations we will endeavour to go beyond these to create an inclusive, far reaching and engaging approach to plan preparation.

### ***Types of planning documents being prepared***

- 2.2 The council is responsible for preparing two types of planning documents: development plan documents (this includes the local plan, comprising a core strategy and site specific documents); and supplementary planning documents. The preparation process for these documents differs slightly. The process for development plan documents is set out in Figure 1 and Table 1. The supplementary planning document preparation process is outlined in Table 2.

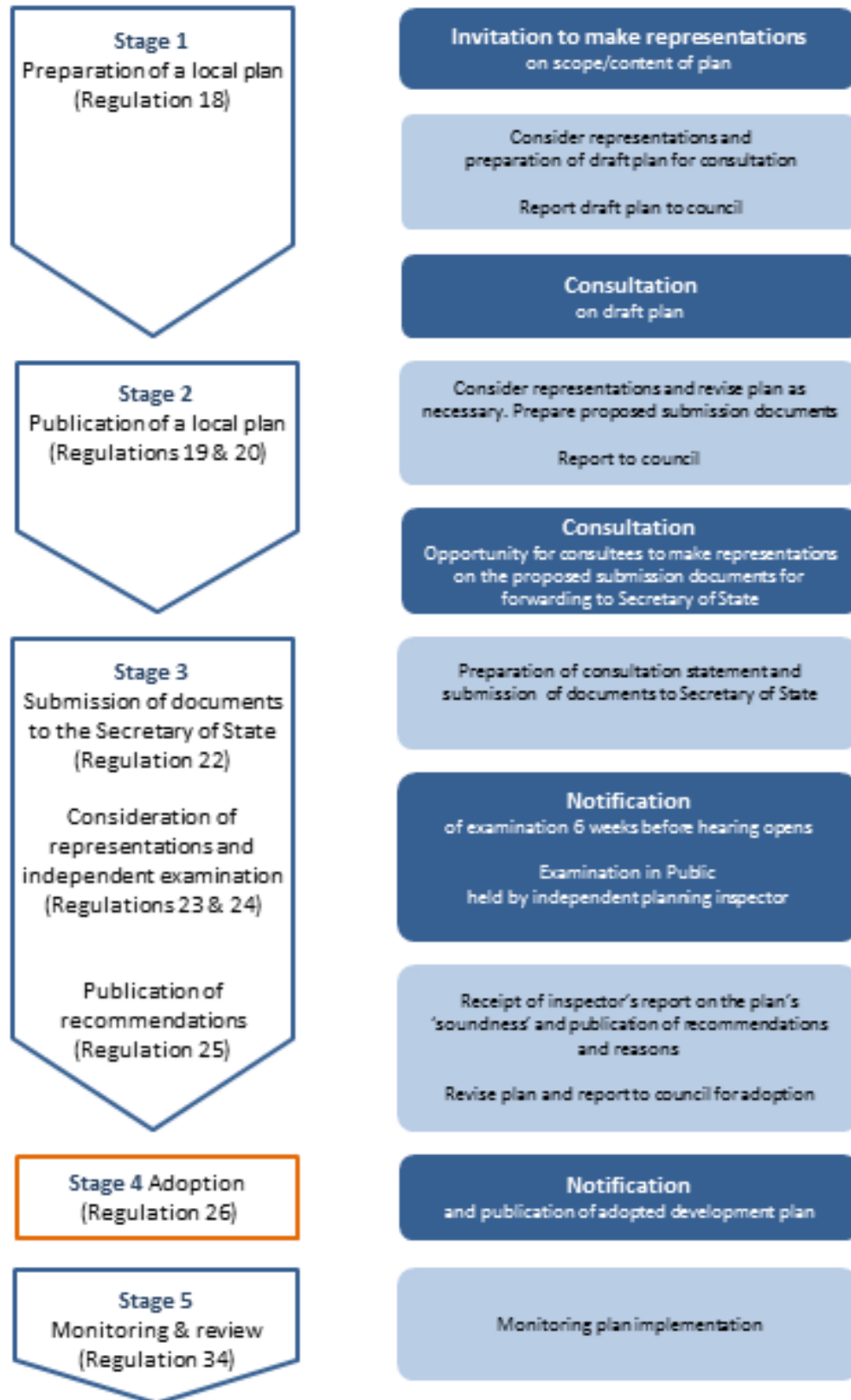
### ***Inclusive plan making***

- 2.3 A significant challenge for all local planning authorities is ensuring that all stakeholders are involved early enough in planning processes to enable them to have meaningful input. This includes people with a direct interest in a land use proposal and also those concerned for the wider planning of the area. Accordingly, the council will encourage individuals and communities to engage with new opportunities and to do more for themselves by: providing information and support; giving the 'seldom heard' a voice; and ensuring that advice, information and assistance gets through to all communities including those who may be isolated or deprived as well as those who are already active participants.

### ***Seldom heard voices***

- 2.4 It is important that the needs of those groups of people who do not usually get involved in the process, but who may have specific needs to be met or addressed, are able to get involved if they wish. Some people will prefer direct contact with the council, either face-to-face or over the phone. Others may prefer communicating through the web, emails or text messaging. Some may need directly targeted communication because of disability, culture, language or literacy factors. In preparing our planning documents we will go further than consulting with the required consultees by trying to engage groups such as young people, ethnic minority groups, people with disabilities, elderly people, people in rural locations, people in disadvantaged neighbourhoods and/or people with special housing or employment needs. Contact with many of these groups has already been established through the work of the council's community development and housing teams. Examples of mechanisms that have previously been used by the council include: focus groups with parent carers; community open evenings for young residents; and community ambassadors for specific issues. Factors such as mobility, access or religious requirements are important to take into account when determining appropriate methods.

**Figure 1: Development plan document preparation stages**  
 Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012



### **Engaging with stakeholders**

- 2.5 All stakeholders will be encouraged to contribute to the plan preparation process. Tables 1 and 2 indicate who will be consulted during the various stages of plan production for development plan documents and supplementary planning documents respectively. The 'specific' and 'general' consultation bodies are set out in Appendix A. In addition the borough council maintains an up-to-date database of stakeholders, including: voluntary organisations; community groups; local interest/action groups; and groups representing those members of the community who traditionally do not engage in the planning process. Those groups or individuals that wish to be added or removed from the consultation database can do so by contacting the planning policy team at Tewkesbury Borough Council (contact details at the beginning of this document).
- 2.6 The regulations require a minimum period of 6 weeks for people to respond during formal consultation stages for development plan documents. Where possible Tewkesbury Borough Council will extend this period to provide greater opportunity for those organisations that have less frequent meeting cycles to respond.

**Table 1: Development plan document preparation and methods of engagement**

<b>Preparation Stage</b> (references to 2012 Local Planning Regulations)	<b>Who will be involved</b>	<b>Likely method of engagement</b>
<b>Stage 1</b> Evidence gathering on the range of matters to be included in the plan ( <i>Regulation 18</i> ) Consultation on draft development plan document.	Specific and general consultation bodies, residents, businesses and local groups that the local planning authority considers appropriate	Notification/invitation to make representations by: website, letter, email, leaflets, discussion groups, themed forums and public events
<b>Stage 2</b> Consultation providing opportunity to comment on documents that are proposed for submission to the Secretary of State ( <i>Regulations 19 &amp; 20</i> )	Specific and general consultation bodies, residents, businesses and local groups that the local planning authority considers appropriate	Notification/invitation to make representations by: website, letter, email, leaflets, discussion groups, themed forums and public events/exhibitions
<b>Stage 3</b> Formal submission of the development plan document to the Secretary of State ( <i>Regulation 22</i> ), independent examination ( <i>Regulation 24</i> ), and publication of the report ( <i>Regulation 25</i> )	Specific and general consultation bodies, residents, businesses and local groups that the council considers appropriate. Plus any stakeholders that have previously responded. At examination it will be those objectors that have made representations during the formal consultation period.	Notification by: email, letter and information on the website.  At examination - written representations and informal verbal submissions

<b>Stage 4</b> Adoption of the development plan document ( <i>Regulation 26</i> )	All those previously involved/consulted during the process.	Notification by: email/letter, press release and publication of document on the website
<b>Stage 5</b> Monitoring ( <i>Regulation 34</i> )	Relevant groups and organisations Statutory bodies	Email, letter and discussion groups

### **Supplementary planning documents**

2.7 Supplementary planning documents add further detail to core strategy / local plan policies and in doing so they can help applicants make suitable planning applications and aid infrastructure delivery. Tewkesbury Borough Council is preparing a flood and water management supplementary planning document. This document will be capable of being a material consideration when the council determines planning applications but as it is not subject to the same process of submission and examination as either the core strategy or the local plan it carries less weight. However, consultation still plays an important role in the document's production and the regulations require them to undergo at least one formal round of consultation – this will be undertaken as part of 'stage 2', as set out in Table 2. We intend to use similar methods of consultation as for development plan documents.

**Table 2: Supplementary planning document (SPD) preparation**

<b>Preparation stage</b>	<b>What this involves</b>	<b>What we will do to involve you</b>
<b>Stage 1</b> Collating the evidence base and preparing draft SPD	Collecting up-to-date information on a range of matters relating to the subject of the SPD. A draft SPD is prepared, based on the evidence.	Discuss issues with relevant partners, existing forums/groups
<b>Stage 2</b> Consultation on draft SPD ( <i>Regulation 12</i> )	Consultation on the draft SPD will be held for a period of between 4 to 6 weeks.	Make documents available at council offices, libraries and on our website. Use local media to increase awareness. Send the draft SPD to specific consultees, relevant groups, organisations and notify other relevant organisations/individuals. Discuss issues with partners, existing forums and groups. Arrange focus groups, workshops and public exhibitions as appropriate.
<b>Stage 3</b> Adopt the SPD ( <i>Regulation 14</i> )	All duly made representations will be considered and the document amended where necessary. The SPD will then be adopted by the council.	Make documents widely available at council offices, libraries and on our website.



### ***Methods of engagement***

- 2.8 The borough council aims to engage the wider community through the consultation process. It will seek to do this using methods that are ‘fit for purpose’ for particular groups. Examples of methods include: focus groups; public meetings; exhibitions; traditional mail-outs; email/internet newsletters; and using community development officers to liaise with groups. These are explained further in Table 3. Information will be made available to local residents and interested parties so that the future planning of an area can be debated in public early in the process.
- 2.9 The types of community involvement proposed will be consistent with the available resources and will complement other work with local community groups, for example using information provided through formative work undertaken for the Joint Core Strategy and community development ideas that have already been discussed with communities within the borough. Any person or organisation that has an interest in the document published for public consultation can make representations on that document. Consultation therefore includes both the host communities as well as those proposing development.

### ***Document availability and access to information***

- 2.10 The council will make all consultation documents available on our website, with paper copies available for public inspection during normal office hours, at our principal office (Gloucester Road, Tewkesbury), at Advice and Information Centres, in libraries within the borough and on request through parish councils, local councillors and place-based meetings. We will discuss issues and options with partners and existing forums/groups. We will use local media to increase awareness. We will arrange participation events and workshops as necessary to discuss issues and proposals. Additionally, advice and information will be provided to interested parties as requested.

**Table 3: Examples of consultation/engagement methods that may be used by Tewkesbury Borough Council**

<b>Consultation method</b>	<b>What this involves us doing</b>
Area forums (standing groups with place-based geographical remit)	Tailor-made forums to discuss issues relevant to the area, especially useful for area based policies or specific applications.
Documents available for inspection at local planning authority offices during set consultation period	This is a minimum requirement – we will make it clear how and when people should respond. Council offices and documents should be accessible to those with disabilities.
Email/letters to specific bodies (listed in regulations)	This is a minimum requirement – we have identified those bodies and types of groups/organisations we believe are appropriate (see Appendix A) and will consult them in writing (paper or email) during formal consultation periods

	and formative stages of development plan document preparation.
Focus groups (selected groups of participants with particular characteristics) or citizen panels (randomly selected participants)	Useful for area-based discussions and presentation of options. Can help to gain more understanding of specific issues. Provides opportunity to explore issues in depth but may need to be complemented by other methods.
Formal written consultation and community surveys	Good for introducing the main issues. Responses can help identify key interests and groups. There can be benefit in focusing consultation around a number of key questions.
Internet (website, e-mailshot)	For most people the internet is the first port of call for those seeking detailed information. It should be user-friendly and ideally include all relevant documents in pdf format (or other readily accessible format). It is also a useful means of providing feedback for those taking part in consultation exercises.
Leaflets and brochures	These are useful to publicise proposed documents and applications, and can inform people about further opportunities to get involved.
Media (local press, TV, radio, etc)	Local newspapers/radio stations can be requested to carry articles and stories about proposals to generate awareness of planning issues.
One-to-one meetings with selected stakeholders	Useful means of identifying important issues, getting key people involved and achieving alignment with other strategies and initiatives. Resource intensive and requires senior level officer involvement.
Place-planning	This is an approach for engaging groups of locationally defined communities to identify issues of pertinence for their area. The information derived provides evidence about infrastructure requirements in their area, which can also be useful for preparing the community infrastructure levy charging schedule.
Public exhibitions, posters, displays	Potentially good medium for disseminating information, allowing people to air their views. Fairly resource-intensive and may need to be held over a number of days and varying times to ensure all sections of the community have an opportunity to attend as attendees are self-selecting. Should be held in accessible locations that are relevant to the subject under discussion. Material should be presented in a format that is easy to understand. These methods are more useful for discussing site-specific proposals, as people often find these easier to relate to.
Public meetings, town/parish and village meetings	A common way for people to be informed about issues, however they are not a particularly useful way of disseminating information as they can create a feeling of confrontation rather than cooperation and are resource

	intensive. Meetings must be carefully prepared and effectively chaired as attendees are self-selecting.
Steering/advisory group	Mechanism for involving key organisations in overseeing the production of planning documents. Particularly appropriate for area specific issues or topic-based policies. Role of the group (steering or advising) needs to be clear with a transparent approach to membership selection.
Workshops (interactive): e.g. 'enquiry by design' and 'planning for real' exercises	A good way to actively engage communities to develop 'ownership' of planning issues. Useful for identifying and focusing discussion around difficult issues and key themes, but need to make sure that the right people are involved. Requires significant preparation to allow a structured approach and for reporting back the outputs/outcomes.

### ***Responding to representations***

2.11 Stakeholders will be able to respond to the content of draft documents via the internet, email, post or on comment forms supplied at stakeholder events. Additional stakeholder formative feedback will be derived from place-based (and formerly thematic) work undertaken by the council's community development team where parishes have chosen to follow this approach.

2.12 All representations received in response to consultation exercises will be considered by the local planning authority and a formal response schedule will be prepared that will be made publicly available so that all interested parties are aware of the situation. All those that respond to consultations will be included on our database of contact persons/organisations for notification of future stages or events.

### ***Role of councillors***

2.13 Elected local councillors are an important part of the planning process. In addition to the planning committee that decides on planning applications and the council meeting that approves/adopts development plans, individual members are the representatives of their communities and provide a link between the council and neighbourhoods. Additionally in this respect, elected parish and town councillors also fulfil an important role in liaising with their communities and provide an important channel for disseminating community opinions.

### ***Duty to cooperate***

2.14 Paragraph 157 of the National Planning Policy Framework states that local plans should be based on co-operation with neighbouring authorities, public, voluntary and private sector organisations. Public bodies have a duty to cooperate with each other, placed on them by the Localism Act 2011 (section 110). Regulation 4 (of the 2012 Local Planning Regulations) sets out those bodies to whom the duty applies. Tewkesbury Borough Council will fulfil its duty through a variety of means, including (but not exclusively): consulting other bodies at specific stages of plan preparation; arranging meetings to discuss issues of mutual interest; providing minutes of

discussions; preparing a joint evidence base for specific issues across adjoining areas. Where these activities are undertaken a record will be kept of who was present, the key issues being discussed and the outcomes at that stage. The intention is to report on progress through the annual monitoring report.

***Neighbourhood planning***

2.15 The preparation of neighbourhood development plans is subject to separate regulations (The Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012). Neighbourhood groups, or 'forums', are required to undertake pre-submission consultation themselves as set out in the regulations. The role of the local planning authority is largely one of notification and formal submission consultation (the processes being prescriptively set out in the regulations and the methods used will follow the notification processes set out in Table 1). The plan is then examined by an independent person and a referendum of the local neighbourhood is held. Tewkesbury Borough Council will provide support to groups in producing neighbourhood documents where qualifying bodies come forward.

### 3 Development management (planning applications)

3.1 The process of deciding planning applications is known as development control/management. This chapter sets out how the council will inform and involve the community at the various stages of a planning application.

#### ***Notification***

3.2 There is a statutory requirement for the council to achieve a certain standard of publicity and consultation for the planning applications it receives depending on the size and nature of the proposal. The Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) Order 2010 sets out the minimum requirements for notification and consultation, including for example where proposals materially affect a level crossing over a railway the requirement to consult with the operator of the network and the Secretary of State for Transport. Procedures for planning applications that are related to listed buildings or conservation areas are covered by the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

3.3 The council has long-established and successful methods of dealing with the publicising of planning applications in line with the statutory requirements and these methods, and the overall approach, will continue as set out in Table 4.

3.4 There is no statutory obligation on local authorities to publicise amendments to planning applications, however, where these amendments are considered to be significant by the case officer and may therefore be of concern to third parties, further appropriate publicity will be carried out. This will normally involve displaying a further notice (of a different colour) for a period of 14 days.

#### ***Newspaper advertisements***

3.5 Advertisements are placed in one of three local newspapers, depending on which area an application is located, advising that the council has received certain types of planning applications:

- The Gloucestershire Echo
- The Citizen
- The Evesham Journal

#### ***Consultation***

3.6 The council will consult with the relevant town and parish councils/parish meetings on all planning and related applications/notifications. The only exceptions are applications for certificates of lawful proposed use or development, which are restricted to matters of law. Consultations are carried out electronically however in exceptional circumstances, for example for large-scale major applications, paper copies may be made available on request.

**Table 4: Methods of publicising planning applications**

Type of application	Notification arrangements
<p><b>Major Development</b> Residential development where the site provides 10 or more dwellings, or is over 0.5 hectares; Other development where the floorspace is over 1,000 sq m, or the site is over 1 hectare</p>	<p>Local newspaper advertisement giving 21 days for comment. Display of at least one notice on or near to the site boundary allowing at least 21 days for comment.</p>
<p><b>Minor Planning Applications</b> For small scale householder development it is good practice to consult with neighbours prior to submitting a planning application however the council cannot insist on this.</p>	<p>Display of notice on, or near to, the site allowing at least 21 days for comment.</p>
<p>Applications affecting a <b>designated heritage asset</b>, such as a listed building (excluding internal works to Grade II Listed Buildings) or conservation area.</p>	<p>Local newspaper advertisement giving 21 days for comment. Display of at least one notice on or near to the site boundary allowing at least 21 days for comment.</p>
<p>Applications for <b>departures</b> from the development plan</p>	<p>In addition to the prior notifications and advertisements as set out above, local newspaper advertisement.</p>
<p>Applications affecting <b>Public Rights of Way</b></p>	<p>In addition to the notifications and advertisements as set out above, local newspaper advertisement.</p>
<p><b>Telecommunications</b> prior notifications</p>	<p>Display of at least one notice on or near to the site boundary allowing at least 21 days for comment.</p>

3.7 The council will seek to involve other organisations, both local and national in the planning application process. Statutory consultees (see Appendix A) will be notified electronically. A range of non-statutory bodies who can offer advice may also be consulted. Additionally, each week the development control team produces a list of all applications registered during the previous week. An email with a link to this list is widely circulated to a variety of consultees and other interested parties as well as being available on the website.

***Accessing and commenting on applications***

3.8 All planning and related applications can be viewed on the council’s website. Members of the public are able to view applications forms, full plans and drawings, reports and consultation responses. Key dates and the decision can also be monitored via the website. The full application file is available to view at the council offices at 24 hours’ notice during the working week.

3.9 The council welcomes comments on all applications. Comments can be made on applications directly through the council's website. All comments received will be placed on the application file and will be available for public inspection. All representations, whether in support or against the proposals, which raise planning related issues, will be taken into consideration during the decision-making process. The council will send an acknowledgement advising that the application can be tracked via the council's website.

### ***Decisions***

3.10 Decisions on applications will be made either by the planning committee or by officers under delegated powers in line with the council's scheme of delegation. All decisions are available to view on the council's website.

3.11 When an application is to be determined by the planning committee the officer report (including the recommendation) will be available to view on the council's website 5 working days before the committee meeting. Any member of the public wanting to make further comments having read the committee report are able to do so. Any comments received by 5pm the day before the committee meeting will be reported to members. The minutes of all planning meetings are available on the council's website, including if a decision is made by the committee that differs from the officer recommendation. All planning committee meetings are open to the public.

### ***Appeals***

3.12 If an application is refused, the applicant has a right of appeal within 6 months of the decision. This right only applies to the applicant and there is no third party right of appeal. If an appeal is made anyone who commented on the application is notified in writing of the appeal. Information is also provided on how members of the public can make their views known and contribute to the appeal process.

### ***Pre-application consultation***

3.13 The Localism Act 2011 has introduced new requirements for pre-application consultation in some circumstances. The requirements will be confirmed by secondary legislation and this statement will be amended to reflect the new requirements in due course. Some developers, particularly those proposing large housing proposals do carry out pre-application consultations by way of public exhibitions and promotional leaflets/websites.

3.14 In other circumstances developers of major proposals in particular are encouraged to consult neighbours and town/parish councils before submitting an application, however the council cannot insist that this is done. The National Planning Policy Framework also encourages applicants to undertake pre-application consultation. Such consultations will allow developers to set out in their application who has been

consulted and how, what comments were made, and what changes have been made to the proposals as a result of the consultation. The council's planning department can provide advice and information on a variety of topics through the pre-application / planning advice scheme, for which a fee is payable in addition to those for a planning application.



## **4 Monitoring and Review**

- 4.1 The statement of community involvement will be continually monitored whilst planning policy documents are being prepared, and as planning applications are determined in order to assess its effectiveness.
- 4.2 The operation of the statement of community involvement will be reviewed by the borough council during the year following adoption of the borough's first development plan document to ensure that it is fit for purpose. The borough's annual monitoring report will include a review of community involvement and duty to cooperate activities carried out for planning policy documents during that year.
- 4.3 The council will review how it considers the public's response to planning applications as and when necessary but generally in response to a change in the regulations or other legislation.

## Appendix A

### Indicative consultee list

#### ***Specific consultation bodies are:***

- (a) Coal Authority,
- (b) Environment Agency,
- (c) English Heritage,
- (d) Marine Management Organisation,
- (e) Natural England,
- (f) Network Rail Infrastructure Limited,
- (g) Highways Agency,
- (h) a relevant authority any part of whose area is in or adjoins the local planning authority's area (a local planning authority, a county council, a parish council, a local policing body)
- (i) any person—
  - i. to whom the electronic communications code applies by virtue of a direction given under section 106(3)(a) of the Communications Act 2003, and
  - ii. who owns or controls electronic communications apparatus situated in any part of the local planning authority's area,
- (j) if it exercises functions in any part of the local planning authority's area—
  - i. a Primary Care Trust established under section 18 of the National Health Service Act 2006 or continued in existence by virtue of that section;
  - ii. a person to whom a licence has been granted under section 6(1)(b) or (c) of the Electricity Act 1989
  - iii. a person to whom a licence has been granted under section 7(2) of the Gas Act 1986;
  - iv. a sewerage undertaker; and
  - v. a water undertaker;
- (k) Homes and Communities Agency

#### ***General consultation bodies are:***

- (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;

The following list will be updated in response to requests for changes or additions once they arise. The full list will be monitored and updated annually (where necessary) in consultation with those responsible for producing the borough council's Community Plan and organising the Local Strategic Partnership.

## Consultees not referred to under the specific consultation bodies list:

### **Government departments and statutory advisors**

Department for Communities and Local Government  
Department for Culture Media and Sport  
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs  
Department for Transport  
Ministry of Defence

### **Other bodies**

Regen South West  
South West Tourism  
Culture South West

## General consultees:

(The following list is not exhaustive)

### **National organisations**

Age Concern  
British Trust for Conservation Volunteers  
Campaign for the Protection of Rural England  
Canal and River Trust (formerly British Waterways)  
Church Commissioners  
Civil Aviation Authority  
Farming and Wildlife Advisory Group  
Friends of the Earth  
National Farmers Union  
National Gypsy Council  
National Playing Fields Association  
National Trust  
Ramblers Association  
The Showman's Guild of Great Britain  
The Woodland Trust

### **Regional organisations**

South West Tourism  
Sport England (South West)  
Severn and Wye Energy Agency

### **County organisations**

Cheltenham and Tewkesbury Primary Care Trust  
Cotswolds Conservation Board  
Cycle Touring Club Gloucestershire  
Gloucestershire Association of Parish and Town Councils  
Gloucestershire Constabulary  
Gloucestershire Fire Service  
Gloucestershire Playing Fields Association  
Gloucestershire Rural Community Council  
Gloucestershire Tourism  
Gloucestershire Wildlife Trust  
GLOSTRAC  
Local Enterprise Partnership (including Gloucestershire First)  
Race Equality for Gloucestershire  
Registered Social Landlords  
Severn and Avon Flooding Group  
Transport 2000 Gloucestershire

### **Tewkesbury Borough Organisations**

Local Strategic Partnership

Tewkesbury Area Partnership  
Youth Council What We Want  
Tewkesbury Conservation Association

### **Commercial consultees**

Local bus operators:  
Castleways  
Marchants  
Stagecoach  
Swanbrook

Developers Planning Consultants and Agents

### **Local groups and others not covered above:**

The following list does not name specific local groups to be consulted as these may change over time. Generic terms are used such as local residents association rather than the specific name of the local group.

Business clubs, forums and chambers of commerce  
Women's groups  
Men's groups  
Local environmental groups  
Local amenity groups and societies  
Disability and mental health groups  
Black and minority ethnic groups  
Religious groups  
Mother and toddler groups  
Local residents and community associations  
After school clubs

