Growth and Infrastructure Bill

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Explanatory notes to the Bill, prepared by the Department for Communities and Local Government, the Department for Business, Innovation and Skills, the Department of Energy and Climate Change, the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, the Department for Transport and the Department for Culture Media and Sport are published separately as Bill 75—EN.

EUROPEAN CONVENTION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Secretary Eric Pickles has made the following statement under section 19(1)(a) of the Human Rights Act 1998:

In my view the provisions of the Growth and Infrastructure Bill are compatible with the Convention rights.
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Make provision in connection with facilitating or controlling the following, namely, the provision or use of infrastructure, the carrying-out of development, and the compulsory acquisition of land; to make provision about when rating lists are to be compiled; to make provision about the rights of employees of companies who agree to be employee owners; and for connected purposes.

BE IT ENACTED by the Queen’s most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Promoting growth and facilitating provision of infrastructure, and related matters

1 Option to make planning application directly to Secretary of State

(1) In the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, after section 62 insert—

“62A When application may be made directly to Secretary of State

(1) A relevant application that would otherwise have to be made to the local planning authority may (if the applicant so chooses) be made instead to the Secretary of State if the following conditions are met at the time it is made—

(a) the local planning authority concerned is designated by the Secretary of State for the purposes of this section; and

(b) the development to which the application relates (where the application is within subsection (2)(a)), or the development for which outline planning permission has been granted (where the application is within subsection (2)(b)), is of a description prescribed by the Secretary of State.

(2) In this section “relevant application” means—

(a) an application for planning permission for the development of land in England, other than an application of the kind described in section 73(1); or
(b) an application for approval of a matter that, as defined by section 92, is a reserved matter in the case of an outline planning permission for the development of land in England.

(3) Where a relevant application is made to the Secretary of State under this section, an application under the planning Acts—

(a) that is—

(i) an application for listed building consent, or for conservation area consent, under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, or

(ii) an application of a description prescribed by the Secretary of State,

(b) that is considered by the person making the application to be connected with the relevant application,

(c) that would otherwise have to be made to the local planning authority or hazardous substances authority,

(d) that is neither a relevant application nor an application of the kind described in section 73(1), and

(e) that relates to land in England,

may (if the person so chooses) be made instead to the Secretary of State.

(4) If an application (“the connected application”) is made to the Secretary of State under subsection (3) but the Secretary of State considers that it is not connected with the relevant application concerned, the Secretary of State may—

(a) refer the connected application to the local planning authority, or hazardous substances authority, to whom it would otherwise have been made, and

(b) direct that the connected application—

(i) is to be treated as having been made to that authority (and not to the Secretary of State under this section), and

(ii) is to be determined by that authority accordingly.

(5) The decision of the Secretary of State on an application made to the Secretary of State under this section shall be final.

(6) The Secretary of State may give directions requiring a local planning authority to do things in relation to an application made to the Secretary of State under this section that would otherwise have been made to the authority; and directions under this subsection—

(a) may relate to a particular application or to applications more generally; and

(b) may be given to a particular authority or to authorities more generally.

(7) None of the following may be designated for the purposes of this section—

(a) the Homes and Communities Agency;

(b) the Mayor of London;

(c) a Mayoral development corporation;

(d) an urban development corporation.

(8) The Secretary of State must publish (in such manner as the Secretary of State thinks fit)—
(a) the criteria that are to be applied in deciding whether to designate an authority for the purposes of this section;
(b) the criteria that are to be applied in deciding whether to revoke such a designation;
(c) any designation of an authority for the purposes of this section; and
(d) any revocation of such a designation.”

(2) Schedule 1 (amendments related to applications made under the new section 62A, including provision for such applications to be determined by a person appointed for the purpose unless the Secretary of State otherwise directs) has effect.

2 Planning proceedings: costs etc

(1) In section 320 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (local inquiries), at the end insert—

“(3) In its application by subsection (2) to an inquiry held in England, section 250(4) of that Act has effect as if—

(a) after “the costs incurred by him in relation to the inquiry” there were inserted “, or such portion of those costs as he may direct,”,

(b) after “the amount of the costs so incurred” there were inserted “or, where he directs a portion of them to be paid, the amount of that portion”.”

(2) In section 322 of that Act (orders as to costs of parties where no local inquiry held), after subsection (1A) insert—

“(1B) Section 250(4) of the Local Government Act 1972 applies to costs incurred by the Secretary of State, or a person appointed by the Secretary of State, in relation to proceedings in England to which this section applies which do not give rise to a local inquiry as it applies to costs incurred in relation to a local inquiry.

(1C) In its application for that purpose, section 250(4) of that Act has effect as if—

(a) after “the costs incurred by him in relation to the inquiry” there were inserted “, or such portion of those costs as he may direct,”,

(b) after “the amount of the costs so incurred” there were inserted “or, where he directs a portion of them to be paid, the amount of that portion”.

(1D) Section 42 of the Housing and Planning Act 1986 (recovery of Minister’s costs) applies to costs incurred in relation to proceedings in England to which this section applies which do not give rise to a local inquiry as it applies to costs incurred in relation to an inquiry.”

(3) In section 322A of that Act (costs orders: supplementary), after subsection (2) insert—

“(3) Where this section applies in the case of an inquiry or hearing which was to take place in England but did not, section 250(4) of that Act applies to costs
incurred by the Secretary of State or a person appointed by the Secretary of State as if—
(a) in the case of an inquiry, the inquiry had taken place;
(b) in the case of a hearing, the hearing were an inquiry which had taken place.

(4) In its application for that purpose, section 250(4) of that Act has effect as if—
(a) after “the costs incurred by him in relation to the inquiry” there were inserted “, or such portion of those costs as he may direct,,”, and
(b) after “the amount of the costs so incurred” there were inserted “or, where he directs a portion of them to be paid, the amount of that portion”.

(5) Section 42 of the Housing and Planning Act 1986 (recovery of Minister’s costs) applies to costs incurred in relation to a hearing of the kind referred to in subsection (1) or (1A) which was to take place in England but did not as it applies to costs incurred in relation to an inquiry which was to take place but did not.

(4) In section 322B of that Act (local inquiries in London: costs), in the subsection set out in subsection (5)—
(a) after “the costs incurred by the Secretary of State in relation to the inquiry” insert “, or such portion of those costs as he may direct,”, and
(b) after “the amount of the costs so incurred” insert “or, where he directs a portion of them to be paid, the amount of that portion”.

(5) In section 323 of that Act (power to make provision about procedure in cases where no inquiry or hearing etc), after subsection (3) insert—
“(4) Regulations made by the Secretary of State under this section may include provision as to the circumstances in which, in proceedings in England such as are mentioned in subsection (1) or (1A)—
(a) directions may be given under section 250(4) of the Local Government Act 1972 as applied by a prescribed provision of this Act;
(b) orders for costs may be made under section 250(5) of that Act as so applied.”

(6) In section 9 of the Tribunals and Inquiries Act 1992 (power to make provision about procedure in inquiries and hearings), after subsection (3) insert—
“(3ZA) Rules made by the Lord Chancellor under this section may include provision as to the circumstances in which, in statutory inquiries held in England—
(a) directions may be given under section 250(4) of the Local Government Act 1972 as applied by a provision of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 specified in the rules;
(b) orders for costs may be made under section 250(5) of the Local Government Act 1972 as so applied.”

(7) In Schedule 6 to the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (determination of certain appeals by person appointed by the Secretary of State), in paragraph 2,
after sub-paragraph (10) insert—

“(11) The Secretary of State may, if he thinks fit, direct that anything in connection with an appeal in England to which this section applies which would otherwise fall to be done by an appointed person shall instead be done by the Secretary of State.”

3 Compulsory purchase inquiries: costs

In section 5 of the Acquisition of Land Act 1981 (public local inquiries), after subsection (3) insert—

“(4) In relation to each of the matters mentioned in paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (3), section 250(5) of the Local Government Act 1972 also applies—

(a) where arrangements are made for a public local inquiry to be held in England in pursuance of this Act but the inquiry does not take place;

(b) to the costs of a party to a public local inquiry held in England in pursuance of this Act who does not attend the inquiry.”

4 Limits on power to require information with planning applications

In section 62 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (applications for planning permission) after subsection (4) (limitation of power under section 62(3) to require inclusion of particulars and evidence in an application) insert—

“(4A) Also, a requirement under subsection (3) in respect of an application for planning permission for development of land in England—

(a) must be reasonable having regard, in particular, to the nature and scale of the proposed development; and

(b) may require particulars of, or evidence about, a matter only if it is reasonable to think that the matter will be a material consideration in the determination of the application.”

5 Modification or discharge of affordable housing requirements

(1) After section 106B of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 insert—

“106BA Modification or discharge of affordable housing requirements

(1) This section applies in relation to an English planning obligation that contains an affordable housing requirement.

(2) A person against whom the affordable housing requirement is enforceable may apply to the appropriate authority—

(a) for the requirement to have effect subject to modifications,

(b) for the requirement to be replaced with a different affordable housing requirement,

(c) for the requirement to be removed from the planning obligation, or

(d) in a case where the planning obligation consists solely of one or more affordable housing requirements, for the planning obligation to be discharged.
(3) Where an application is made to an authority under subsection (2) and is the first such application in relation to the planning obligation—

(a) if the affordable housing requirement means that the development is not economically viable, the authority must deal with the application in accordance with subsection (5) so that the development becomes economically viable, or

(b) if paragraph (a) does not apply, the authority must determine that the affordable housing requirement is to continue to have effect without modification or replacement.

(4) Where an application is made to an authority under subsection (2) and is the second or a subsequent such application in relation to the planning obligation, the authority may—

(a) deal with the application in accordance with subsection (5), or

(b) determine that the affordable housing requirement is to continue to have effect without modification or replacement.

(5) The authority may—

(a) determine that the requirement is to have effect subject to modifications,

(b) determine that the requirement is to be replaced with a different affordable housing requirement,

(c) determine that the planning obligation is to be modified to remove the requirement, or

(d) where the planning obligation consists solely of one or more affordable housing requirements, determine that the planning obligation is to be discharged.

(6) A determination under subsection (5)(a), (b) or (c)—

(a) may provide for the planning obligation to be modified in accordance with the application or in some other way,

(b) may not have the effect that the obligation as modified is more onerous in its application to the applicant than in its unmodified form, and

(c) may not have the effect that an obligation is imposed on a person other than the applicant or that the obligation as modified is more onerous in its application to such a person than in its unmodified form.

(7) Subsection (6)(b) does not apply to a determination in response to the second or a subsequent application under this section in relation to the planning obligation; but such a determination may not have the effect that the development becomes economically unviable.

(8) In making a determination under this section the authority must have regard to guidance issued by the Secretary of State.

(9) The authority must give notice of their determination to the applicant within such period as may be prescribed by the Secretary of State.

(10) Where an authority determine under this section that a planning obligation is to have effect subject to modifications, the obligation as modified is to be enforceable as if it has been entered into on the date on which notice of the determination was given to the applicant.
(11) The Secretary of State may by regulations make provision with respect to—

(a) the form and content of applications under subsection (2), and
(b) the notices to be given to applicants of determinations under subsection (9).

(12) In this section and section 106BB—

“affordable housing requirement” means a requirement relating to the provision of housing that is or is to be made available for people whose needs are not adequately served by the commercial housing market (and it is immaterial for this purpose where or by whom the housing is or is to be provided);

“the appropriate authority” has the same meaning as in section 106A;

“the development”, in relation to a planning obligation, means the development authorised by the planning permission to which the obligation relates;

“English planning obligation” means a planning obligation that—

(a) identifies a local planning authority in England as an authority by whom the obligation is enforceable, and
(b) does not identify a local planning authority in Wales as such an authority.

(13) The Mayor of London must consult the local planning authority before exercising any function under this section.

106BB Appeals in relation to applications under section 106BA

(1) Where an authority other than the Secretary of State—

(a) fail to give notice as mentioned in section 106BA(9),
(b) determine under section 106BA that a planning obligation is to continue to have effect without modification, or
(c) determine under that section that a planning obligation is to be modified otherwise than in accordance with an application under that section,

the applicant may appeal to the Secretary of State.

(2) For the purposes of an appeal under subsection (1)(a), it is to be assumed that the authority have determined that the planning obligation is to continue to have effect without modification.

(3) An appeal under this section must be made by notice served within such period and in such manner as may be prescribed by the Secretary of State.

(4) Subsections (3) to (11) of section 106BA apply in relation to an appeal under this section as they apply in relation to an application to an authority under that section, subject to subsections (5) to (10) below.

(5) References to the first, second or a subsequent application in relation to a planning obligation are to an appeal under this section against a determination on the first, second or a subsequent application in relation to the obligation (whether or not it is the first such appeal).

(6) Section 106BA(5)(d) (discharge of affordable housing requirement) does not apply in relation to an appeal under this section.
(7) Subsection (8) applies if, on an appeal under this section, the Secretary of State determines that the planning obligation is to be modified in accordance with section 106BA(5)(a), (b) or (c).

(8) The Secretary of State must also determine that the planning obligation is to be modified so that it provides that, if the development has not been completed before the end of the relevant period—

(a) the affordable housing requirement (if any) contained in the obligation as modified by the Secretary of State’s determination ceases to have effect,

(b) the development may not be completed unless the applicant has reached agreement with the appropriate authority about whether the planning obligation should contain an affordable housing requirement and, if so, about the requirement it should contain, and

(c) if the applicant and the appropriate authority reach agreement as to the affordable housing requirement the planning obligation should contain, it is to contain that requirement.

(9) In subsection (8) “relevant period” means the period of three years beginning with the date when the applicant is notified of the determination on the appeal.

(10) A requirement within subsection (8)(b) is to be treated for the purposes of section 106BA and this section as an affordable housing requirement.

(11) The determination of an appeal by the Secretary of State under this section is to be final.

(12) Schedule 6 applies to appeals under this section.

(13) In the application of Schedule 6 to an appeal under this section in a case where the authority mentioned in subsection (1) is the Mayor of London, references in that Schedule to the local planning authority are references to the Mayor of London.”

(2) Schedule 2 (amendments relating to this section) has effect.

(3) The amendments made by this section and that Schedule apply in relation to planning obligations within the meaning of section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 entered into before (as well as after) the coming into force of this section.

(4) The Secretary of State may by order repeal sections 106BA and 106BB of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.

(5) An order under subsection (4) may amend, repeal or revoke any provision of an Act or an instrument made under an Act (whenever passed or made) in consequence of the repeal of those sections.

6 Disposals of land held for planning purposes

(1) In the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, section 233 (disposal by local authorities of land held for planning purposes) is amended as follows.

(2) After subsection (3) (Secretary of State’s consent required for certain disposals
for consideration less than the best that can reasonably be obtained) insert—

“(3A) The Secretary of State may give consent under subsection (3)—
(a) in relation to any particular disposal or disposals, or in relation to a particular class of disposals,
(b) in relation to local authorities generally, or local authorities of a particular class, or to any particular local authority or authorities, and
(c) either unconditionally or subject to conditions (either generally, or in relation to any particular disposal or disposals or class of disposals).”

(3) After subsection (8) (exclusion of section 123 of the Local Government Act 1972) insert—

“(9) Section 128(2) of the Local Government Act 1972 (which already gives protection to purchasers etc in respect of certain land transactions, including disposals under this section by certain authorities) applies in relation to every disposal of land under this section by a local authority for an area in England; and section 29 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1959 does not apply in relation to such a disposal.”

7 Electronic communications code: the need to promote growth

(1) In section 109(2) of the Communications Act 2003 (matters to which Secretary of State must have regard when making regulations about conditions and restrictions on application of electronic communications code), after paragraph (b) insert—

“(ba) the need to promote economic growth in the United Kingdom;”

(2) In section 11A of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 (public authorities’ duty to have regard to conserving beauty etc of National Parks when exercising functions in relation to them), after subsection (2) insert—

“(2A) Subsection (2) does not apply to the exercise by the Secretary of State of the power to make regulations under section 109 of the Communications Act 2003 (conditions and restrictions on application of electronic communications code) if—
(a) the power is exercised before 6 April 2018, and
(b) the resulting regulations are expressed to cease to have effect (other than for transitional purposes) before that date.”

(3) In Article 4 of the Nature Conservation and Amenity Lands (Northern Ireland) Order 1985 (S.I. 1985/170 (N.I. 1)) (public bodies’ duty to have regard to conserving beauty etc of countryside when exercising functions in relation to it), after paragraph (1) insert—

“(1A) Paragraph (1) does not apply to the exercise by the Secretary of State of the power to make regulations under section 109 of the Communications Act 2003 (conditions and restrictions on application of electronic communications code) if—
(a) the power is exercised before 6 April 2018, and
(b) the resulting regulations are expressed to cease to have effect (other than for transitional purposes) before that date.”
(4) In section 17A of the Norfolk and Suffolk Broads Act 1988 (public authorities’ duty to have regard to conserving beauty etc of the Broads when exercising functions in relation to them), after subsection (1) insert—

“(1A) Subsection (1) does not apply to the exercise by the Secretary of State of the power to make regulations under section 109 of the Communications Act 2003 (conditions and restrictions on application of electronic communications code) if—

(a) the power is exercised before 6 April 2018, and

(b) the resulting regulations are expressed to cease to have effect (other than for transitional purposes) before that date.”

(5) In subsection (2) of that section, in paragraph (c), after “statutory undertaker” insert “(other than an electronic communications code operator)”.

(6) In section 85 of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (public authorities’ duty to have regard to conserving beauty etc of areas of outstanding natural beauty when exercising functions in relation to such areas), after subsection (1) insert—

“(1A) Subsection (1) does not apply to the exercise by the Secretary of State of the power to make regulations under section 109 of the Communications Act 2003 (conditions and restrictions on application of electronic communications code) if—

(a) the power is exercised before 6 April 2018, and

(b) the resulting regulations are expressed to cease to have effect (other than for transitional purposes) before that date.”

(7) The amendment in subsection (5) ceases to have effect on 6 April 2018.

(8) Consultation undertaken for the purposes of section 109(4) of the Communications Act 2003 in anticipation of the commencement of this section (including consultation undertaken before the passing of this Act) is as effective as consultation undertaken after that commencement.

8 Periodic review of mineral planning permissions

(1) Schedule 3 (periodic review of mineral planning permissions) has effect.

(2) The amendments made by that Schedule apply in relation to mineral permissions granted before (as well as after) its coming into force, subject to subsection (3).

(3) Those amendments do not apply in relation to a periodic review under Schedule 14 to the Environment Act 1995 of the mineral permissions relating to a mining site which is begun but not completed before the coming into force of Schedule 3.

(4) For the purposes of subsection (3) a periodic review is begun when a notice is served under paragraph 4 of Schedule 14 to the Environment Act 1995 in connection with the review, and is completed—

(a) when an application under paragraph 6 of that Schedule in connection with the review is finally determined, or

(b) if no such application is made, when the mineral permissions cease to have effect in accordance with paragraph 7 of that Schedule.
(5) Subsection (3) does not affect the determination under Schedule 14 to the Environment Act 1995 as amended by Schedule 3 of the date of any subsequent periodic review by reference to a periodic review within that subsection.

(6) Expressions used in this section which are defined in the Environment Act 1995 have the same meaning as in that Act.

9 Stopping up and diversion of highways

(1) Section 253 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (procedure in anticipation of planning permission) is amended as follows.

(2) In subsection (1), omit paragraph (b) and the “and” preceding it.

(3) After subsection (1) insert—

“(1A) Where—

(a) the Welsh Ministers would, if planning permission for any development had been granted under Part 3, have power to make an order under section 247 or 248 authorising the stopping up or diversion of a highway in order to enable that development to be carried out, and

(b) subsection (2), (3) or (4) applies,

then, notwithstanding that such permission has not been granted, the Welsh Ministers may publish notice of the draft of such an order in accordance with section 252.”

(4) In subsection (2)—

(a) for “Secretary of State” (in each place where it occurs) substitute “Welsh Ministers”, and

(b) for “, a local development order or a neighbourhood development order” substitute “or a local development order”.

(5) In subsection (4), for “, county borough, metropolitan district or London borough” substitute “or county borough,”.

(6) In subsection (5)—

(a) for “or the council of a London borough” substitute “, the council of a London borough or the Welsh Ministers”, and

(b) after “subsection (1)” insert “or, as the case may be, (1A)”.

10 Stopping up and diversion of public paths

(1) Part 10 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (highways) is amended as follows.

(2) In section 257 (footpaths, bridleways and restricted byways affected by other development: orders by other authorities), after subsection (1) insert—

“(1A) Subject to section 259, a competent authority may by order authorise the stopping up or diversion in England of any footpath, bridleway or restricted byway if they are satisfied that—

(a) an application for planning permission in respect of development has been made under Part 3, and
(b) if the application were granted it would be necessary to authorise the stopping up or diversion in order to enable the development to be carried out.”

(3) In that section, in subsection (4) —
(a) omit the “and” following paragraph (a), and
(b) after paragraph (b) insert—
“(c) in the case of development in respect of which an application for planning permission has been made under Part 3, the local planning authority to whom the application has been made or, in the case of an application made to the Secretary of State under section 62A, the local planning authority to whom the application would otherwise have been made.”

(4) In section 259 (confirmation of orders made by other authorities), after subsection (1) insert—
“(1A) An order under section 257(1A) may not be confirmed unless the Secretary of State or (as the case may be) the authority is satisfied—
(a) that planning permission in respect of the development has been granted, and
(b) it is necessary to authorise the stopping up or diversion in order to enable the development to be carried out in accordance with the permission.”

(5) In that section, in subsection (2), for “any such order” substitute “any order under section 257(1) or 258”.

11 Declarations negativing intention to dedicate way as highway

(1) Section 31 of the Highways Act 1980 (dedication of way as highway presumed after public use for 20 years) is amended as set out in subsections (2) to (6).

(2) In subsection (6) (depositing of maps and statements and lodging of declarations by owner of land to negative presumed intention to dedicate)—
(a) in paragraph (a) omit “on a scale of not less than 6 inches to 1 mile”,
(b) in the words after paragraph (b)—
(i) omit “statutory”, and
(ii) after “declarations” insert “in valid form”, and
(c) in sub-paragraphs (i) and (ii) for “ten” substitute “the relevant number of”.

(3) After subsection (6) insert—
“(6A) Where the land is in England—
(a) a map deposited under subsection (6)(a) and a statement deposited under subsection (6)(b) must be in the prescribed form,
(b) a declaration is in valid form for the purposes of subsection (6) if it is in the prescribed form, and
(c) the relevant number of years for the purposes of sub-paragraphs (i) and (ii) of subsection (6) is 20 years.

(6B) Where the land is in Wales—
(a) a map deposited under subsection (6)(a) must be on a scale of not less than 6 inches to 1 mile,
(b) a declaration is in valid form for the purposes of subsection (6) if it is a statutory declaration, and
(c) the relevant number of years for the purposes of subparagraphs (i) and (ii) of subsection (6) is 10 years.”

(4) After subsection (6B) (as inserted by subsection (3) above) insert—

“(6C) Where, under subsection (6), an owner of land in England deposits a map and statement or lodges a declaration, the appropriate council must take the prescribed steps in relation to the map and statement or (as the case may be) the declaration and do so in the prescribed manner and within the prescribed period (if any).”

(5) In subsection (7)—

(a) for “and (6) above” substitute “, (6), (6C) and (13)”, and
(b) for “subsection (6)” substitute “subsections (6), (6C) and (13)”.

(6) After subsection (12) insert—

“(13) The Secretary of State may make regulations for the purposes of the application of subsection (6) to land in England which make provision—

(a) for a statement or declaration required for the purposes of subsection (6) to be combined with a statement required for the purposes of section 15A of the Commons Act 2006;
(b) as to the fees payable in relation to the depositing of a map and statement or the lodging of a declaration (including provision for a fee payable under the regulations to be determined by the appropriate council).

(14) For the purposes of the application of this section to land in England “prescribed” means prescribed in regulations made by the Secretary of State.

(15) Regulations under this section made by the Secretary of State may make—

(a) such transitional or saving provision as the Secretary of State considers appropriate;
(b) different provision for different purposes or areas.”

(7) In consequence of the amendment made by subsection (2)(c), omit paragraph 3 of Schedule 6 to the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000.

12 Registration of town or village green: statement by owner

In the Commons Act 2006, after section 15 (registration of greens) insert—

“15A Registration of greens: statement by owner

(1) Where the owner of any land in England to which this Part applies deposits with the commons registration authority a statement in the prescribed form, the statement is to be regarded, for the purposes of section 15, as bringing to an end any period during which persons have indulged as of right in lawful sports and pastimes on the land to which the statement relates.
(2) Subsection (1) does not prevent a new period commencing.

(3) A statement under subsection (1) must be accompanied by a map in the prescribed form identifying the land to which the statement relates.

(4) An owner of land may deposit more than one statement under subsection (1) in respect of the same land.

(5) If more than one statement is deposited in respect of the same land, a later statement (whether or not made by the same person) may refer to the map which accompanied an earlier statement and that map is to be treated, for the purposes of this section, as also accompanying the later statement.

(6) Where a statement is deposited under subsection (1), the commons registration authority must take the prescribed steps in relation to the statement and accompanying map and do so in the prescribed manner and within the prescribed period (if any).

(7) Regulations may make provision—
   (a) for a statement required for the purposes of this section to be combined with a statement or declaration required for the purposes of section 31(6) of the Highways Act 1980;
   (b) for the requirement in subsection (3) to be satisfied by the statement referring to a map previously deposited under section 31(6) of the Highways Act 1980;
   (c) as to the fees payable in relation to the depositing of a statement under subsection (1) (including provision for a fee payable under the regulations to be determined by the commons registration authority);
   (d) as to when a statement under subsection (1) is to be regarded as having been deposited with the commons registration authority.

(8) An agreement under section 4(3) of this Act or section 2(2) of the Commons Registration Act 1965 which would have the effect of requiring an owner of land to deposit a statement under subsection (1) with a registration authority in Wales is to be disregarded for the purposes of this section.

(9) In this section “prescribed” means prescribed in regulations.

15B Register of section 15A statements

(1) Each commons registration authority must keep, in such manner as may be prescribed, a register containing prescribed information about statements deposited under section 15A(1) and the maps accompanying those statements.

(2) The register kept under this section must be available for inspection free of charge at all reasonable hours.

(3) A commons registration authority may discharge its duty under subsection (1) by including the prescribed information in the register kept by it under section 31A of the Highways Act 1980 (register of maps and statements deposited and declarations lodged under section 31(6) of that Act).

(4) Regulations may make provision—
(a) where a commons registration authority discharges its duty under subsection (1) in the way described in subsection (3), for the creation of a new part of the register kept under section 31A of the Highways Act 1980 for that purpose;

(b) as to the circumstances in which an entry relating to a statement deposited under section 15A(1) or a map accompanying such a statement, or anything relating to the entry, is to be removed from the register kept under this section or (as the case may be) the register kept under section 31A of the Highways Act 1980.

(5) In this section “prescribed” means prescribed in regulations.”

13 Restrictions on right to register land as town or village green

(1) In the Commons Act 2006, after section 15B (as inserted by section 12 of this Act) insert—

“15C Registration of greens: exclusions

(1) The right under section 15(1) to apply to register land in England as a town or village green ceases to apply if an event specified in the first column of the Table set out in Schedule 1A has occurred in relation to the land (“a trigger event”).

(2) Where the right under section 15(1) has ceased to apply because of the occurrence of a trigger event, it becomes exercisable again only if an event specified in the corresponding entry in the second column of the Table occurs in relation to the land (“a terminating event”).

(3) The Secretary of State may by order make provision as to when a trigger or a terminating event is to be treated as having occurred for the purposes of this section.

(4) The Secretary of State may by order provide that subsection (1) does not apply in circumstances specified in the order.

(5) The Secretary of State may by order amend Schedule 1A so as to—

(a) specify additional trigger or terminating events;

(b) amend or omit any of the trigger or terminating events for the time being specified in the Schedule.

(6) A trigger or terminating event specified by order under subsection (5)(a) must be an event related to the development (whether past, present or future) of the land.

(7) For the purposes of determining whether an application under section 15 is made within the period of two years mentioned in section 15(3)(c), any period during which an application to register land as a town or village green may not be made by virtue of this section is to be disregarded.”

(2) Schedule 4 (which inserts the new Schedule 1A to the Commons Act 2006) has effect.

(3) For the purposes of the application of section 15C of the Commons Act 2006 (as inserted by subsection (1) above), it does not matter whether an event specified in the first column of Schedule 1A to that Act occurred before or on or after the commencement of this section.
(4) The amendment made by subsection (1) does not apply in relation to an application under section 15(1) of the Commons Act 2006 which is sent before the day on which this section comes into force.

14 Applications to amend registers: modification of power to provide for fees

In section 24 of the Commons Act 2006 (regulations about making and determination of Part 1 applications)—

(a) omit subsection (2)(d) (provision for England and Wales in the same terms as the provision for Wales made by the new subsection (2B)), and

(b) after subsection (2) insert—

“(2A) Regulations under subsection (1) made by the Secretary of State may make provision as to the fees payable in relation to an application (including provision for a fee payable under the regulations to be determined by the person to whom the application is made or (if different) the person by whom the application is to be determined).

(2B) Regulations under subsection (1) made by the Welsh Ministers may make provision as to the fee payable on an application (which may be a fee determined by the person to whom the application is made).”

Other infrastructure provisions

15 Power stations: repeal of requirements to give notice

(1) In the Energy Act 1976—

(a) section 14 (fuelling of new and converted power stations: requirement to give notice to Secretary of State) is omitted, and

(b) in section 19 (penalties), in subsection (2)—

(i) omit paragraph (b) (including the “or” following it), and

(ii) in paragraph (c), omit “7 or 14(3)”.

(2) In Schedule 16 to the Electricity Act 1989, paragraph 22 (which amends the provision repealed by subsection (1)(a)) is omitted.

(3) In the Planning Act 2008—

(a) in section 33 (effect of requirement for development consent on other consent regimes), in subsection (1), omit paragraph (e), and

(b) in Schedule 2, paragraph 15 (which amends the provision repealed by subsection (1)(a)) is omitted.

16 Conditions of licences under Gas Act 1986: payments to other licence-holders

In section 7B of the Gas Act 1986 (general provisions about licences under section 7 for gas transporters, under section 7ZA for gas interconnectors, and under section 7A for gas suppliers and gas shippers) in subsection (5)(b)(ii) (gas transporter’s licence may require payments to be made to holder of licence under section 7A) omit “under section 7A above”.
Variation of consents under Electricity Act 1989

(1) The Electricity Act 1989 is amended as follows.

(2) After section 36B insert—

“36C Variation of consents under section 36

(1) The person for the time being entitled to the benefit of a section 36 consent may make an application to the appropriate authority for the consent to be varied.

(2) Regulations may make provision about the variation of a section 36 consent, including in particular provision about—

(a) the making and withdrawal of applications;
(b) fees;
(c) publicity and consultation requirements;
(d) rights to make representations;
(e) public inquiries;
(f) consideration of applications.

(3) Regulations under subsection (2) may provide for any statutory provision applicable to the grant of a section 36 consent to apply with specified modifications to the variation of a section 36 consent.

(4) On an application for a section 36 consent to be varied, the appropriate authority may make such variations to the consent as appear to the authority to be appropriate, having regard (in particular) to—

(a) the applicant’s reasons for seeking the variation;
(b) the variations proposed;
(c) any objections made to the proposed variations, the views of consultees and the outcome of any public inquiry.

(5) Regulations may make provision treating, for prescribed purposes—

(a) an application for variation of a section 36 consent as made when the application for the original consent was made;
(b) a section 36 consent varied under this section as granted in its varied form when the original consent was granted (rather than when the variation was made).

(6) In this section—

“the appropriate authority” means—

(a) the Scottish Ministers, in a case where the section 36 consent relates to a generating station (or proposed generating station) in Scotland;
(b) the Marine Management Organisation, in a case where the section 36 consent was granted by it;
(c) the Secretary of State, in any other case;

“regulations” means regulations made by—

(a) the Scottish Ministers, in the case of section 36 consents relating to generating stations (or proposed generating stations) in Scotland;
(b) the Secretary of State, in any other case;

“Scotland” has the same meaning as in section 32(2) (see section 32(3));
“section 36 consent” means a consent granted under section 36 (construction, extension or operation of generating station), whenever granted;

“statutory provision” means a provision of or made under an Act, whenever passed or made; and for this purpose “Act” includes an Act of the Scottish Parliament.”

(3) In section 37 (consent required for overhead lines), after subsection (3) insert—

“(3A) The Secretary of State may by regulations make provision treating, for prescribed purposes, an application for the variation under subsection (3)(b) of a consent under this section as made when the application for the original consent was made.”

(4) In section 106 (regulations and orders)—

(a) after subsection (1) insert—

“(1ZA) Subsection (1) does not apply to the power conferred on the Scottish Ministers by section 36C.”;

(b) after subsection (2) insert—

“(3) Regulations made by the Scottish Ministers under section 36C are subject to the negative procedure.”

18 Consents under Electricity Act 1989: deemed planning permission

(1) Section 90 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (deemed planning permission: development with government authorisation) is amended as set out in subsections (2) to (4).

(2) Before subsection (2) insert—

“(1A) On granting or varying a consent under section 36 or 37 of the Electricity Act 1989 in relation to a generating station or electric line in England, the Secretary of State may give a direction for planning permission to be deemed to be granted, subject to such conditions (if any) as may be specified in the direction, for—

(a) so much of the operation or change of use to which the consent relates as constitutes development;

(b) any development ancillary to the operation or change of use to which the consent relates.

(1B) On varying a consent under section 36 or 37 of the Electricity Act 1989 in relation to a generating station or electric line in England, the Secretary of State may give one or more of the following directions (instead of, or as well as, a direction under subsection (1A))—

(a) a direction for an existing planning permission deemed to be granted by virtue of a direction under subsection (1A) or (2) (whenever made) to be varied as specified in the direction;

(b) a direction for any conditions subject to which any such existing planning permission was deemed to be granted to be varied as specified in the direction;

(c) a direction for any consent, agreement or approval given in respect of a condition subject to which any such existing planning permission was deemed to be granted to be treated as
given in respect of a condition subject to which a new or varied planning permission is deemed to be granted.”

(3) In subsection (2), after “1989” insert “in relation to a generating station or electric line in Wales”.

(4) For subsection (5) substitute—

“(5) In subsections (1A) and (2), the references to ancillary development, in the case of a consent relating to the extension of a generating station, do not include any development which is not directly related to the generation of electricity by that station.

(6) In this section, references to England include—

(a) waters adjacent to England up to the seaward limits of the territorial sea, and
(b) a Renewable Energy Zone, except any part of a Renewable Energy Zone in relation to which the Scottish Ministers have functions.

(7) In this section “electric line”, “extension”, “generating station” and “Renewable Energy Zone” have the same meanings as in Part 1 of the Electricity Act 1989.”

(5) Section 57 of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997 (deemed planning permission: development with government authorisation) is amended as set out in subsections (6) and (7).

(6) For subsection (2) substitute—

“(2) On granting or varying a consent under section 36 or 37 of the Electricity Act 1989, the Scottish Ministers may give a direction for planning permission to be deemed to be granted, subject to such conditions (if any) as may be specified in the direction, for—

(a) so much of the operation or change of use to which the consent relates as constitutes development;
(b) any development ancillary to the operation or change of use to which the consent relates.

(2ZA) On varying a consent under section 36 or 37 of the Electricity Act 1989, the Scottish Ministers may give one or more of the following directions (instead of, or as well as, a direction under subsection (2))—

(a) a direction for an existing planning permission deemed to be granted by virtue of a direction under subsection (2) (whenever made) to be varied as specified in the direction;
(b) a direction for any conditions subject to which any such existing planning permission was deemed to be granted to be varied as specified in the direction;
(c) a direction for any consent, agreement or approval given in respect of a condition subject to which any such existing planning permission was deemed to be granted to be treated as given in respect of a condition subject to which a new or varied planning permission is deemed to be granted.”

(7) In subsection (5), for “In subsection (2) “ancillary development”, in relation to development consisting of” substitute “In subsection (2)(b), the reference to ancillary development, in the case of a consent relating to”.
19 Special parliamentary procedure in cases under the Planning Act 2008

(1) Sections 128 and 129 of the Planning Act 2008 (special parliamentary procedure applies to certain orders granting development consent which authorise compulsory acquisition of land belonging to a local authority or statutory undertaker) are repealed.

(2) In section 131 of the Planning Act 2008 (special parliamentary procedure applies to certain orders granting development consent which authorise compulsory acquisition of land forming part of a common, open space, fuel allotment or field garden allotment)—

   (a) in subsection (3)(a) (special parliamentary procedure does not apply if Secretary of State certifies that subsection (4) or (5) applies) for “subsection (4) or” substitute “one of subsections (4) to”, and

   (b) after subsection (4) insert—

   “(4A) This subsection applies if—

   (a) the order land is, or forms part of, an open space,

   (b) none of the order land is of any of the other descriptions in subsection (1),

   (c) either—

   (i) there is no suitable land available to be given in exchange for the order land, or

   (ii) any suitable land available to be given in exchange is available only at prohibitive cost, and

   (d) it is strongly in the public interest for the development for which the order grants consent to be capable of being begun sooner than is likely to be possible if the order were to be subject (to any extent) to special parliamentary procedure.

(4B) This subsection applies if—

   (a) the order land is, or forms part of, an open space,

   (b) none of the order land is of any of the other descriptions in subsection (1), and

   (c) the order land is being acquired for a temporary (although possibly long-lived) purpose.”

(3) In section 132 of the Planning Act 2008 (special parliamentary procedure applies to certain orders granting development consent which authorise compulsory acquisition of rights over land forming part of a common, open space, fuel allotment or field garden allotment, but does not apply if one of subsections (3) to (5) is certified as applying) after subsection (4) insert—

   “(4A) This subsection applies if—

   (a) the order land is, or forms part of, an open space,

   (b) none of the order land is of any of the other descriptions in subsection (1),

   (c) either—

   (i) there is no suitable land available to be given in exchange for the order right, or

   (ii) any suitable land available to be given in exchange is available only at prohibitive cost, and

   (d) it is strongly in the public interest for the development for which the order grants consent to be capable of being begun sooner than is likely to be possible if the order were to be subject (to any extent) to special parliamentary procedure.
(d) it is strongly in the public interest for the development for which the order grants consent to be capable of being begun sooner than is likely to be possible if the order were to be subject (to any extent) to special parliamentary procedure.

(4B) This subsection applies if—
(a) the order land is, or forms part of, an open space,
(b) none of the order land is of any of the other descriptions in subsection (1), and
(c) the order right is being acquired for a temporary (although possibly long-lived) purpose.

(4) In consequence of subsection (1) the following are repealed—
(a) paragraphs 12 and 13 of Schedule 12 to the Planning Act 2008 (application of sections 128 and 129 to Scotland),
(b) section 141(2) of the Localism Act 2011 (which amended section 128), and
(c) paragraph 60 of Schedule 22 to that Act (which amended section 129).

(5) To ensure that section 130 of the Planning Act 2008 (special parliamentary procedure where order granting development consent authorises acquisition of inalienable National Trust land despite Trust’s objections) applies to the exclusion of sections 131 and 132 of that Act in the case of acquisition of common land or open space etc held inalienably by the Trust—
(a) in section 131(2) of that Act (section 131 does not apply if section 132 applies) before “132” insert “130 or”, and
(b) in section 132 after subsection (1) insert—
“(1A) This section does not apply in a case to which section 130 applies.”

(6) An amendment or repeal made by this section applies in relation to any order granting development consent which is made after the amendment or repeal comes into force.

20 Modifications of special parliamentary procedure in certain cases

(1) The Statutory Orders (Special Procedure) Act 1945 is amended as follows.

(2) In section 1(1) (Act applies where subsequent Act requires an order to be subject to parliamentary procedure) after “provision is made requiring that any such order shall be subject to special parliamentary procedure” insert “or requiring that any such order shall be subject to special parliamentary procedure to a limited extent”.

(3) In section 1 after subsection (2) insert—
“(3) In this Act “special-acquisition provision” means—
(a) section 130, 131 or 132 of the Planning Act 2008 (certain orders granting development consent which also authorise compulsory acquisition of, or of rights over, inalienable National Trust land or land forming part of a common, open space or fuel or field garden allotment), or
(b) section 17, 18 or 19 of, or paragraph 4, 5 or 6 of Schedule 3 to, the Acquisition of Land Act 1981 (certain compulsory purchase orders which authorise compulsory acquisition of, or of rights
(4) After section 1 insert—

“1A Order subject to special parliamentary procedure only so far as authorising certain acquisitions of land or rights

(1) Where under a special-acquisition provision an order is subject to special parliamentary procedure so far as the order authorises compulsory acquisition of, or of a right over, land to which that provision applies, sections 3 to 7 of this Act apply in relation to the order with the modifications specified in subsections (3) to (18).

(2) Where those sections apply with those modifications in relation to an order, in subsections (3) to (18) “the special authorisation” means the order so far as it authorises compulsory acquisition of, or of a right over, land to which the particular special-acquisition provision applies.

(3) In section 3(1) the reference to a petition duly presented against the order is to be read as a reference to a petition duly presented against the special authorisation.

(4) In section 3(2)—

(a) the reference to petitions against an order to which this Act applies is to be read as a reference to petitions against the special authorisation, and

(b) in paragraphs (a) and (b) a reference to the order is to be read as a reference to the special authorisation.

(5) In section 3(4) a reference to the order is to be read as a reference to the special authorisation.

(6) In section 3(5)—

(a) the reference to every order to which this Act applies is to be read as a reference to the special authorisation, and

(b) the reference to every such report is to be read as a reference to the report of the Chairmen in respect of the special authorisation.

(7) In section 4(1)—

(a) the reference to any order to which this Act applies is to be read as a reference to the special authorisation,

(b) the reference to resolving that an order be annulled is to be read as a reference to resolving that the special authorisation be annulled,

(c) the reference to an order becoming void is to be read as a reference to the special authorisation becoming void, and

(d) the reference to taking no further proceedings on an order is to be read as a reference to taking no further proceedings on the special authorisation.

(8) In section 4(2) the reference to the order is to be read as a reference to the special authorisation.

(9) In section 4(3)—
(a) the reference to neither House resolving that the order be annulled is to be read as a reference to neither House resolving that the special authorisation be annulled, and

(b) the reference to petitions relating to the order is to be read as a reference to petitions relating to the special authorisation.

(10) Section 4 is to be read as if after subsection (3) there were inserted—

“(4) Where either House resolves during the resolution period that the special authorisation be annulled, the Minister is to either—

(a) withdraw the order by notice given in the prescribed manner, or

(b) cause the order to be submitted to Parliament for further consideration by means of a Bill for the confirmation of the order.

(5) A Bill presented for the purposes of subsection (4)(b) must set out the order as laid before Parliament under section 1(2) of this Act, and any such Bill is to be treated as a public bill, except that—

(a) where a petition for amendment of the special authorisation was certified as proper to be received, the Bill—

(i) after being read a second time in the House in which it is presented, is to be referred to a joint committee of both Houses for the purposes of the consideration of that petition,

(ii) after it has been reported by the joint committee, is to be ordered to be considered in the House in which it is presented as if it had been reported by a committee of that House, and

(iii) when it has been read a third time and passed in that House, is to be treated as having passed through all its stages up to and including committee in the second House;

(b) where no such petition has been so certified—

(i) the Bill is after its presentation to be treated as having passed all its stages up to and including committee in the House in which it is presented,

(ii) the Bill is to be ordered to be considered in that House as if it had been reported from a committee of that House, and

(iii) when the Bill has been read a third time and passed in that House, the like proceedings are to be taken on the Bill in the second House.”

(11) In section 5(1)—

(a) the reference to any petition against an order to which this Act applies is to be read as a reference to any petition against the special authorisation,

(b) the reference to the order standing referred to a committee is to be read as a reference to the special authorisation standing referred to that committee, and
(c) the reference to the committee’s power to report the order is to be read as a reference to the committee’s power to report the special authorisation.

(12) In section 5(2) a reference to the order is to be read as a reference to the special authorisation.

(13) In section 5(3) the reference to any order to which this Act applies is to be read as a reference to the special authorisation.

(14) In section 6(1) the reference to an order to which this Act applies being reported without amendment is to be read as a reference to the special authorisation being reported without amendment.

(15) In section 6(2) the reference to any such order being reported with amendments is to be read as a reference to the special authorisation being reported with amendments.

(16) In section 6(3) the reference to it being reported, with respect to any such order, that the order be not approved is to be read as a reference to it being reported that the special authorisation be not approved.

(17) In section 6(5)—

(a) the requirement for a Bill to set out the order as referred to the joint committee is to be read as a requirement for the Bill to set out the order as laid under section 1(2) of this Act, and

(b) in paragraph (a) the reference to a petition for amendment of the order is to be read as a petition for amendment of the special authorisation.

(18) In section 7 a reference to an order to which this Act applies is to be read as a reference to the special authorisation.”

(5) After section 9 insert—

“9A Standing Orders in cases where section 1A applies

(1) In this section, a reference to a special-acquisition order is to an order which, under a special-acquisition provision, is subject to special parliamentary procedure so far as it authorises compulsory acquisition of, or of a right over, land to which that provision applies.

(2) A reference in section 9(a) or (d) of this Act to an order to which this Act applies is, in the case of a special-acquisition order, to be read as a reference to that order so far as it authorises compulsory acquisition of, or of a right over, land to which the particular special-acquisition provision applies.

(3) The reference in section 9(f) of this Act to any order is, in the case of a special-acquisition order, to be read as a reference to that order so far as it authorises compulsory acquisition of, or of a right over, land to which the particular special-acquisition provision applies.

(4) The reference in section 9(g) of this Act to section 6 of this Act is to be read as a reference to section 4 or 6 of this Act.

(5) Where Standing Orders of either House of Parliament make provision that relates to orders to which this Act applies and is for a purpose mentioned in section 9 then, unless the Standing Orders provide
otherwise, the provision applies in relation to a special-acquisition order only so far as the order authorises compulsory acquisition of, or of a right over, land to which the particular special-acquisition provision applies.”

(6) In section 11(1) (interpretation) after the definition of “Prescribed” insert—
““Special-acquisition provision” has the meaning given by section 1(3) of this Act;”.

(7) In the Acquisition of Land Act 1981—
(a) in sections 17(2) and 18(2) (certain compulsory purchase orders subject to special parliamentary procedure so far as authorising acquisition of special land if owner objects to the order) for “the order” substitute “the compulsory purchase of the land”, and
(b) in section 27 (if compulsory purchase order is confirmed by Act under section 6 of the 1945 Act, its validity and date of operation are not governed by Part 4 of the 1981 Act) before “6” insert “4 or”.

(8) An amendment made by subsection (4) or (5) applies in relation to any order granting development consent which is made, and any compulsory purchase order which is made or confirmed, after the amendment comes into force.

21 Bringing business and commercial projects within Planning Act 2008 regime

(1) The Planning Act 2008 is amended as follows.

(2) For section 35 substitute—

“35 Directions in relation to projects of national significance

(1) The Secretary of State may give a direction for development to be treated as development for which development consent is required. This is subject to the following provisions of this section and section 35ZA.

(2) The Secretary of State may give a direction under subsection (1) only if—

(a) the development is or forms part of—

(i) a project (or proposed project) in the field of energy, transport, water, waste water or waste, or
(ii) a business or commercial project (or proposed project) of a prescribed description,

(b) the development will (when completed) be wholly in one or more of the areas specified in subsection (3), and

(c) the Secretary of State thinks the project (or proposed project) is of national significance, either by itself or when considered with—

(i) in a case within paragraph (a)(i), one or more other projects (or proposed projects) in the same field;
(ii) in a case within paragraph (a)(ii), one or more other business or commercial projects (or proposed projects) of a description prescribed under paragraph (a)(ii).

(3) The areas are—

(a) England or waters adjacent to England up to the seaward limits of the territorial sea;
(b) in the case of a project for the carrying out of works in the field of energy, a Renewable Energy Zone, except any part of a Renewable Energy Zone in relation to which the Scottish Ministers have functions.

(4) The Secretary of State may give a direction under subsection (1) only with the consent of the Mayor of London, if—
(a) all or part of the development is or will be in Greater London, and
(b) the development is or forms part of a business or commercial project (or proposed project) of a description prescribed under subsection (2)(a)(ii).

(5) Regulations under subsection (2)(a)(ii) may not prescribe a description of project which includes the construction of one or more dwellings.

35ZA Directions under sections 35: procedural matters

(1) The power in section 35(1) to give a direction in a case within section 35(2)(a)(i) (projects in the field of energy etc) is exercisable only in response to a qualifying request, if no application for a consent or authorisation mentioned in section 33(1) or (2) has been made in relation to the development to which the request relates.

(2) The power in section 35(1) to give a direction in a case within section 35(2)(a)(ii) (business or commercial projects of prescribed description) is exercisable only in response to a qualifying request made by one or more of the following—
(a) a person who proposes to carry out any of the development to which the request relates;
(b) a person who has applied, or proposes to apply, for a consent or authorisation mentioned in section 33(1) or (2) in relation to any of that development;
(c) a person who, if a direction under section 35(1) is given in relation to that development, proposes to apply for an order granting development consent for any of that development.

(3) If the Secretary of State gives a direction under section 35(1) in relation to development, the Secretary of State may—
(a) if an application for a consent or authorisation mentioned in section 33(1) or (2) has been made in relation to the development, direct the application to be treated as an application for an order granting development consent;
(b) if a person proposes to make an application for such a consent or authorisation in relation to the development, direct the proposed application to be treated as a proposed application for development consent.

(4) A direction under section 35(1), or subsection (3) of this section, may be given so as to apply for specified purposes or generally.

(5) A direction under subsection (3) may provide for specified provisions of or made under this or any other Act—
(a) to have effect in relation to the application, or proposed application, with any specified modifications, or
(b) to be treated as having been complied with in relation to the application or proposed application.

(6) If the Secretary of State gives a direction under subsection (3), the relevant authority must refer the application, or proposed application, to the Secretary of State instead of dealing with it themselves.

(7) If the Secretary of State is considering whether to give a direction under subsection (3), the Secretary of State may direct the relevant authority to take no further action in relation to the application, or proposed application, until the Secretary of State has decided whether to give the direction.

(8) The Secretary of State may require an authority within subsection (9) to provide any information required by the Secretary of State for the purpose of enabling the Secretary of State to decide—
   (a) whether to give a direction under section 35(1), and
   (b) the terms in which such a direction should be given.

(9) An authority is within this subsection if an application for a consent or authorisation mentioned in section 33(1) or (2) in relation to the development has been, or may be, made to it.

(10) If the Secretary of State decides to give a direction under section 35(1), the Secretary of State must give reasons for the decision.

(11) In this section—
   “qualifying request” means a written request, for a direction under section 35(1) or subsection (3) of this section, that—
   (a) specifies the development to which it relates, and
   (b) explains why the conditions in section 35(2)(a) and (b) are met in relation to the development;
   “relevant authority”—
   (a) in relation to an application for a consent or authorisation mentioned in section 33(1) or (2) that has been made, means the authority to which the application was made, and
   (b) in relation to such an application that a person proposes to make, means the authority to which the person proposes to make the application.”

(3) In section 35A (timetable for deciding request for direction under section 35), in subsection (5), in the definition of “qualifying request”, for “35(10)” substitute “35ZA(11)”;

(4) In section 232 (orders and regulations)—
   (a) in subsection (5)(e) (regulations not subject to negative procedure), after “section” insert “35(2)(a)(ii),”;
   (b) in subsection (7) (regulations subject to affirmative procedure), after “section” insert “35(2)(a)(ii),”.
Economic measures

22 Postponement of compilation of rating lists to 2017

(1) Section 41 of the Local Government Finance Act 1988 (local rating lists) is amended in accordance with subsections (2) to (5).

(2) In subsection (2) (list to be compiled on 1 April 1990 and every five years thereafter), at the end insert “subject to subsection (2A).”

(3) After that subsection insert—

“(2A) In the case of a billing authority in England—
(a) subsection (2) does not require a list to be compiled on 1 April 2015 and on 1 April in every fifth year afterwards, and
(b) a list must instead be compiled on 1 April 2017 and on 1 April in every fifth year afterwards.”

(4) In subsection (3) (list to remain in force until the next one is compiled five years later) omit “five years later”.

(5) In subsection (7) (expiry of five year period not to detract from duty to maintain list) omit “five year”.

(6) Section 52 of the Local Government Finance Act 1988 (central rating lists) is amended in accordance with subsections (7) to (10).

(7) In subsection (2) (list to be compiled on 1 April 1990 and every five years thereafter), at the end insert “subject to subsection (2A).”

(8) After that subsection insert—

“(2A) In the application of this section to England—
(a) subsection (2) does not require a list to be compiled on 1 April 2015 and on 1 April in every fifth year afterwards, and
(b) a list must instead be compiled on 1 April 2017 and on 1 April in every fifth year afterwards.”

(9) In subsection (3) (list to remain in force until the next one is compiled five years later) omit “five years later”.

(10) In subsection (7) (expiry of five year period not to detract from duty to maintain list) omit “five year”.

23 Employee owners

After section 205 of the Employment Rights Act 1996 insert—

“Employee owner status

205A Employee owners

(1) An individual who is or becomes an employee of a company is an “employee owner” if—
(a) the company and the individual agree that the individual is to be an employee owner, and
(b) in consideration of that agreement, the company issues or allots to the individual shares in the company which have a value, on
the day of issue or allotment, of no less than £2,000 and no more than £50,000.

(2) An employee who is an employee owner does not have—
(a) the right to make an application under section 63D (request to undertake study or training),
(b) the right to make an application under section 80F (request for flexible working),
(c) the right under section 94 not to be unfairly dismissed, or
(d) the right under section 135 to a redundancy payment.

(3) The following provisions are to be read in the case of an employee who is an employee owner as if for “8 weeks’ notice”, in each place it appears, there were substituted “16 weeks’ notice”—
(a) regulation 11 of the Maternity and Parental Leave etc. Regulations (S.I. 1999/3312) (requirement for employee to notify employer of intention to return to work during additional maternity leave period), and
(b) regulation 25 of the Paternity and Adoption Leave Regulations 2002 (S.I. 2002/2788) (corresponding provision for additional adoption leave).

(4) The reference in subsection (2)(c) to unfair dismissal does not include a reference to a dismissal—
(a) which is required to be regarded as unfair for the purposes of Part 10 by a provision (whenever made) contained in or made under this or any other Act, or
(b) which amounts to a contravention of the Equality Act 2010.

(5) The reference in subsection (2)(c) to the right not to be unfairly dismissed does not include a reference to that right in a case where section 108(2) (health and safety cases) applies.

(6) In this section, “company” means a company (as defined by the Companies Act 2006) limited by shares (but not does not include a community interest company).”

General provisions

24 Orders

(1) Any power of the Secretary of State to make an order under this Act—
(a) is exercisable by statutory instrument, and
(b) includes—
(i) power to make different provision for different purposes, and
(ii) power to make incidental, supplementary, consequential, transitional or transitory provision or savings.

(2) The Secretary of State may not make an order to which subsection (3) applies unless a draft of the statutory instrument containing the order (whether alone or with other provisions) has been laid before, and approved by a resolution of, each House of Parliament.

(3) This subsection applies to—
(a) an order under section 5(4);
(b) an order under section 25 which amends or repeals any provision of an Act of Parliament, an Act of the Scottish Parliament or an Act or Measure of the National Assembly for Wales.

(4) A statutory instrument that—
   (a) contains an order made by the Secretary of State under this Act, and
   (b) is not subject to any requirement that a draft of the instrument be laid before, and approved by a resolution of, each House of Parliament, is subject to annulment in pursuance of a resolution of either House of Parliament.

(5) Subsections (1)(b) and (4) do not apply to an order under section 27.

25 Consequential amendments

(1) The Secretary of State may by order make such provision as the Secretary of State considers appropriate in consequence of this Act.

(2) The power to make an order under this section may, in particular, be exercised by amending, repealing, revoking or otherwise modifying any provision made by or under an enactment.

(3) In this section “enactment” means an enactment whenever passed or made, and includes an Act of the Scottish Parliament or an Act or Measure of the National Assembly for Wales.

26 Financial provisions

There is to be paid out of money provided by Parliament any increase attributable to this Act in the sums payable under any other Act out of money so provided.

27 Commencement

(1) Subject as follows, this Act comes into force on such day as the Secretary of State may by order appoint; and different days may be appointed for different purposes.

(2) Sections 5, 24 and 25, this section and section 28, and Schedule 2, come into force on the day on which this Act is passed.

(3) Sections 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 22, and Schedule 4, come into force at the end of two months beginning with the day on which this Act is passed.

(4) Section 18(5) to (7) come into force on such day as the Scottish Ministers may by order appoint; and different days may be appointed for different purposes.

(5) The Scottish Ministers may by order make such transitional, transitory or saving provision as the Scottish Ministers consider appropriate in connection with the coming into force of section 18(5) to (7).

(6) The Secretary of State may by order make such transitional, transitory or saving provision as the Secretary of State considers appropriate in connection with the coming into force of any other provision of this Act.

(7) Power to make an order under subsection (5) or (6) includes power to make different provision for different purposes.
28 Short title and extent

(1) This Act may be cited as the Growth and Infrastructure Act 2013.

(2) Subject as follows, this Act extends to England and Wales only.

(3) Sections 7(8) and 24 to 27, and this section, extend also to Scotland and Northern Ireland.

(4) Any amendment or repeal made by this Act has the same extent as the provision to which it relates, subject to subsection (5).

(5) Section 20(1) to (6) and (8) extend to England and Wales, and Scotland, only.

(6) The power under section 411(6) of the Communications Act 2003 may be exercised so as to extend the amendment made by section 7(1) to any of the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man.
SCHEDULES

SCHEDULE 1

PLANNING APPLICATIONS MADE TO SECRETARY OF STATE: FURTHER AMENDMENTS

Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (c. 8)

1 The Town and Country Planning Act 1990 is amended as follows.

2 (1) In section 2A (Mayor of London: applications of strategic importance) after subsection (1A) insert—

“(1B) Where this section applies to an application for planning permission made to the Secretary of State under section 62A, the Mayor of London may direct—

(a) that the application is to be treated as having been made to the local planning authority (and not to the Secretary of State under section 62A), and

(b) that the Mayor of London is to be the local planning authority for the purposes of determining the application.”

(2) In consequence—

(a) in section 2A(2) after “(1)” insert “or (1B)”,

(b) in section 2B(8)(a) after “2A(1)” insert “or (1B)”, and

(c) in section 2C(1) after “to whom the original application was made” insert “or to whom the original application would have been made had it not been made to the Secretary of State under section 62A”.

3 In section 58(1)(b) (planning permission may be granted on application to local planning authority) after “on application to the authority” insert “(or, in the cases provided in this Part, on application to the Secretary of State)”. 

4 In section 59(2)(b) (development order may provide for planning permission to be granted on application to local planning authority) after “on application to the authority” insert “(or, in the cases provided in the following provisions, on application to the Secretary of State)”. 

5 After section 76B insert—

“76C Provisions applying to applications made under section 62A

(1) Sections 62(3) and (4), 65(5), 70 to 70C, 72(1) and (5) and 73A apply, with any necessary modifications, to an application for planning permission made to the Secretary of State under section 62A as they apply to an application for planning permission which is to be determined by the local planning authority.

(2) Any requirements imposed by a development order by virtue of section 62, 65 or 71 may be applied by a development order, with or
without modifications, to an application for planning permission made to the Secretary of State under section 62A.

(3) Where an application is made to the Secretary of State under section 62A(3) instead of to the authority to whom it would otherwise have been made, a development order may apply, with or without modifications, to the application any enactment that relates to applications of that kind when made to that authority.

76D Deciding applications made under section 62A

(1) An application made to the Secretary of State under section 62A (“a direct application”) is to be determined by a person appointed by the Secretary of State for the purpose instead of by the Secretary of State, subject to section 76E.

(2) Where a person has been appointed under subsection (1) or this subsection to determine a direct application then, at any time before the person has determined the application, the Secretary of State may—
   (a) revoke the person’s appointment; and
   (b) appoint another person to determine the application instead.

(3) A person appointed under this section to determine an application for planning permission made to the Secretary of State under section 62A has the same powers and duties that the Secretary of State has under section 76C.

(4) Where a direct application is determined by a person appointed under this section, the person’s decision is to be treated as that of the Secretary of State.

(5) Except as provided by Part 12, the validity of that decision is not to be questioned in any proceedings whatsoever.

(6) It is not a ground of application to the High Court under section 288 that a direct application ought to have been determined by the Secretary of State and not by a person appointed under this section unless the applicant challenges the person’s power to determine the direct application before the person’s decision on the direct application is given.

(7) Where any enactment (other than this section and section 319A)—
   (a) refers (or is to be read as referring) to the Secretary of State in a context relating to or capable of relating to an application made under section 62A (otherwise than by referring to the application having been made to the Secretary of State), or
   (b) refers (or is to be read as referring) to anything (other than the making of the application) done or authorised or required to be done by, to or before the Secretary of State in connection with any such application,
then, so far as the context permits, the enactment is to be read, in relation to an application determined or to be determined by a person appointed under this section, as if the reference to the Secretary of State were or included a reference to that person.
76E Applications under section 62A: determination by Secretary of State

(1) The Secretary of State may direct that an application made to the Secretary of State under section 62A (“a direct application”) is to be determined by the Secretary of State instead of by a person appointed under section 76D.

(2) Where a direction is given under subsection (1), the Secretary of State must serve a copy of the direction on—
   (a) the person, if any, appointed under section 76D to determine the application concerned,
   (b) the applicant, and
   (c) the local planning authority.

(3) Where a direct application is to be determined by the Secretary of State in consequence of a direction under subsection (1)—
   (a) in determining the application, the Secretary of State may take into account any report made to the Secretary of State by any person previously appointed to determine the application, and
   (b) subject to that, the provisions of the planning Acts which are relevant to the application apply to it as if section 76D had never applied to it.

(4) The Secretary of State may by a further direction revoke a direction under subsection (1) at any time before the determination of the direct application concerned.

(5) Where a direction is given under subsection (4), the Secretary of State must serve a copy of the direction on—
   (a) the person, if any, previously appointed under section 76D to determine the application concerned,
   (b) the applicant, and
   (c) the local planning authority.

(6) Where a direction is given under subsection (4) in relation to a direct application—
   (a) anything done by or on behalf of the Secretary of State in connection with the application which might have been done by a person appointed under section 76D to determine the application is, unless the person appointed under section 76D to determine the application directs otherwise, to be treated as having been done by that person, and
   (b) subject to that, section 76D applies to the application as if no direction under subsection (1) had been given in relation to the application.”

6 In section 70A(2) (power to decline to determine planning application where Secretary of State has refused similar application in previous two years) after “has refused a similar application” insert “made to the Secretary of State under section 62A or”.

7 In section 70B(3) (power to decline to determine planning application where Secretary of State currently considering similar application) after “in pursuance of section” insert “62A,”.
8 In section 78(2) (right to appeal where local planning authority has taken none of the listed steps in relation to an application) after “made such an application” insert “to the local planning authority”.

9 In section 284(3) (actions which may be questioned in legal proceedings only so far as provided by Part 12 of the 1990 Act) before paragraph (za) insert—
   “(ya) any decision on an application made to the Secretary of State under section 62A;”.

10 In section 303 (fees for planning applications etc) as substituted by section 199 of the Planning Act 2008, after subsection (1) insert—
   “(1A) The Secretary of State may by regulations make provision for the payment
   of a fee to the Secretary of State in respect of—
   (a) any application made to the Secretary of State under section 62A;
   (b) the giving of advice about applying under section 62A for any
   permission, approval or consent or for anything else for which an
   application may be made under that section.”

11 In section 319A(7) (proceedings for which Secretary of State must determine the procedure) before paragraph (a) insert—
   “(za) an application made to the Secretary of State under section 62A;”.

Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (c. 5)

12 In section 59(2) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (correctable errors: meaning of “inspector”) after “to determine appeals instead of the Secretary of State” insert “or appointed under section 76D of the principal Act to determine applications instead of the Secretary of State”.

SCHEDULE 2 Section 5

MODIFICATION OR DISCHARGE OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING REQUIREMENTS: RELATED AMENDMENTS

1 The Town and Country Planning Act 1990 is amended as follows.

2 In section 5(3) (provisions for the purposes of which the Broads Authority is the sole district planning authority for the Broads) for “106B” substitute “106BB”.

3 (1) Section 106 (planning obligations) is amended as follows.
   (2) In subsection (1) (which defines “planning obligation” for the purposes of that section and sections 106A and 106B) for “and 106B” substitute “to 106C”.
   (3) In subsection (12) (sections 106 to 106B to be subject to regulations for charging on land of sums payable in connection with planning obligations) for “and 106B” substitute “to 106BB”.

4 (1) Section 106A (modifications and discharge of planning obligations) is amended as follows.
   (2) In subsection (1) (planning obligation to be modified or discharged by agreement or in accordance with sections 106A and 106B)
(a) after “in accordance with” insert “— (i), and
(b) after “section 106B” insert “, or
   (ii) sections 106BA and 106BB.”

(3) In subsection (8) (effect of determination that planning obligation is to have effect subject to modifications), after “determine” insert “under this section”.

(1) Section 106B (appeals in relation to applications under section 106A) is amended as follows.

(2) In the heading, after “Appeals” insert “in relation to applications under section 106A”.

(3) In subsection (1)(b) (application of section) after “determine” insert “under section 106A”.

(1) Section 106C (legal challenges relating to development consent obligations) is amended as follows.

(2) In subsection (1) (challenges to Secretary of State’s failure to give notice under section 106A(7)), after “106A(7)” in both places insert “or 106BA(9)”.

(3) In subsection (2) (challenges to Secretary of State’s determination that planning obligation is to continue to have effect without modification), in paragraph (b), after “106A(7)” insert “or 106BA(9)”.

(4) After subsection (2) insert—

“(3) A court may entertain proceedings for questioning a determination by the Secretary of State on an application under section 106BA that a planning obligation shall be modified otherwise than in accordance with the application only if—
   (a) the proceedings are brought by a claim for judicial review, and
   (b) the claim form is filed during the period of 6 weeks beginning with the day on which notice of the determination is given under section 106BA(9).”

(7) In section 319A (determination by Secretary of State of procedure by which certain types of proceedings are to be considered), in subsection (7) (proceedings to which the section applies), after paragraph (b) insert—

“(ba) an appeal under section 106BB (appeals in relation to applications for modification or discharge of affordable housing requirements);”.

(1) Schedule 6 (determination of certain appeals by person appointed by Secretary of State) is amended as follows.

(2) In paragraph 1(1) (power of Secretary of State to prescribe classes of appeals under specified provisions to be determined by person appointed), after “106B,” insert “106BB,“.

(3) In paragraph 2(1)(aa) (person appointed in relation to appeals under section 106B to have the same powers and duties as Secretary of State under that section), after “106B” insert “or 106BB”.

In Part 1 of Schedule 16 (provisions of the Planning Acts to which sections 314 to 319 apply), in the entry for Sections 106 to 106B, for “106B” substitute “106BB”.
SCHEDULE 3

PERIODIC REVIEW OF MINERAL PLANNING PERMISSIONS

1 Schedule 14 to the Environment Act 1995 (periodic review of mineral planning permissions) is amended as follows.

2 Before paragraph 1 insert—

“Power to carry out periodic reviews

A1 The mineral planning authority for an area in England may, in accordance with the provisions of this Schedule, cause one or more periodic reviews to be carried out of the mineral permissions relating to a mining site.”

3 In paragraph 1 (duty to carry out periodic reviews), after “The mineral planning authority” insert “for an area in Wales”.

4 In paragraph 2(1) (interpretation), for the definition of “first review date” substitute—

““first review date”—

(a) in relation to a mineral planning authority for an area in England, has the meaning given by paragraph 2A below, and

(b) in relation to a mineral planning authority for an area in Wales, has the meaning given by paragraph 2B below;”.

5 After paragraph 2 insert—

“The first review date: mineral planning authorities in England

2A (1) In the application of this Schedule in relation to a mineral planning authority for an area in England, “first review date” means the date set by the authority in accordance with sub-paragraph (2) below as the first review date for the purposes of the first periodic review of the mineral permissions relating to a mining site.

(2) That date may not be earlier than the relevant date found under paragraph 3 below in relation to the site.

(3) This paragraph is subject to paragraphs 3A and 5 below (power to specify different relevant date, and postponement of first review date).

The first review date: mineral planning authorities in Wales

2B (1) In the application of this Schedule in relation to a mineral planning authority for an area in Wales, “first review date” in relation to a mining site means the relevant date found under paragraph 3 below in relation to the site.

(2) This paragraph is subject to paragraphs 3A and 5 below (power to specify different relevant date, and postponement of first review date).”
6 (1) Paragraph 3 (the first review date) is amended as follows.

(2) Before sub-paragraph (1) insert—

“(A1) This paragraph has effect for the purposes of paragraphs 2A and 2B above.”

(3) For “first review date” in each place substitute “relevant date”.

(4) For the italic heading immediately before that paragraph substitute “The relevant date for the purposes of a first periodic review.”

7 In paragraph 3A (power to specify a first review date by order), for “first review date” in each place substitute “relevant date”.

8 (1) Paragraph 4 (service of notice of first periodic review) is amended as follows.

(2) Before sub-paragraph (1) insert—

“(A1) This paragraph applies—

(a) where a mineral planning authority for an area in England determines that it will carry out a periodic review of the mineral permissions relating to a mining site, and that periodic review is the first periodic review of the permissions relating to that site, and

(b) in relation to the first periodic review by a mineral planning authority for an area in Wales of the mineral permissions relating to a mining site.”

(3) In sub-paragraph (1)—

(a) omit “of the mineral permissions relating to a mining site”, and

(b) for “that site” substitute “the site to which the review relates”.

9 (1) Paragraph 12 (second and subsequent periodic reviews) is amended as follows.

(2) Before sub-paragraph (1) insert—

“(A1) This paragraph applies—

(a) where a mineral planning authority for an area in England determines that it will carry out a periodic review of the mineral permissions relating to a mining site, and that periodic review is the second or a subsequent periodic review of the permissions relating to that site, and

(b) in relation to the second or any subsequent periodic review by a mineral planning authority for an area in Wales of the mineral permissions relating to a mining site.

(A2) In the application of this paragraph in relation to a mineral planning authority for an area in England “the review date” means the date set by the authority as the review date for the purposes of the periodic review.

(A3) That date may not be earlier than the relevant date found under sub-paragraph (1) below in relation to the site.

(A4) In the application of this paragraph in relation to a mineral planning authority for an area in Wales “the review date” means
the relevant date found under sub-paragraph (1) below in relation to the site.”

(3) In sub-paragraph (1), for “‘review date’” substitute “‘relevant date’”.

(4) In sub-paragraph (2)—
   (a) omit the “and” at the end of paragraph (a), and
   (b) at the end of paragraph (b) insert “, and
       (c) paragraph 4(A1) were omitted.”

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**SCHEDULE 4**

 Section 13

**NEW SCHEDULE 1A TO THE COMMONS ACT 2006**

In the Commons Act 2006, after Schedule 1 insert—

“SCHEDULE 1A

Section 15C

EXCLUSION OF RIGHT UNDER SECTION 15

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trigger events</th>
<th>Terminating events</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. An application for planning permission in relation to the land which would be determined under section 70 of the 1990 Act is first publicised in accordance with requirements imposed by a development order by virtue of section 65(1) of that Act.</td>
<td>(a) The application is withdrawn.</td>
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<td>(b) A decision to decline to determine the application is made under section 70A of the 1990 Act.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(c) In circumstances where planning permission is refused, all means of challenging the refusal in legal proceedings in the United Kingdom are exhausted and the decision is upheld.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(d) In circumstances where planning permission is granted, the period within which the development to which the permission relates must be begun expires without the development having been begun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trigger events</td>
<td>Terminating events</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| 2. An application for planning permission made in relation to the land under section 293A of the 1990 Act is first publicised in accordance with subsection (8) of that section. | (a) The application is withdrawn.  
(b) In circumstances where planning permission is refused, all means of challenging the refusal in legal proceedings in the United Kingdom are exhausted and the decision is upheld.  
(c) In circumstances where planning permission is granted, the period within which the development to which the permission relates must be begun expires without the development having been begun. |
| 3. A draft of a development plan document which identifies the land for potential development is published for consultation in accordance with regulations under section 17(7) of the 2004 Act. | (a) The document is withdrawn under section 22(1) of that Act.  
(b) The document is adopted under section 23(2) or (3) of that Act (but see paragraph 4 of this Table). |
| 4. A development plan document which identifies the land for potential development is adopted under section 23(2) or (3) of the 2004 Act. | (a) The document is revoked under section 25 of the 2004 Act.  
(b) A policy contained in the document which relates to the development of the land in question is superseded by another policy by virtue of section 38(5) of that Act. |
| 5. A draft of a neighbourhood development plan which identifies the land for potential development is published for consultation in accordance with regulations under section 38A(7) of the 2004 Act. | (a) The document is withdrawn under paragraph 2(1) of Schedule 4B to the 1990 Act (as it applies by virtue of section 38A(3) of that Act).  
(b) The plan is made under section 38A of that Act (but see paragraph 6 of this Table). |
6. A neighbourhood development plan which identifies the land for potential development is made under section 38A of the 2004 Act.

(a) The plan ceases to have effect.
(b) The plan is revoked under section 61M of the 1990 Act (as it applies by virtue of section 38C(2) of the 2004 Act).
(c) A policy contained in the plan which relates to the development of the land in question is superseded by another policy by virtue of section 38(5) of that Act.

7. A development plan for the purposes of section 27 or 54 of the 1990 Act, or anything treated as contained in such a plan by virtue of Schedule 8 to the 2004 Act, continues to have effect (by virtue of that Schedule) on the commencement of section 13 of the Growth and Infrastructure Act 2013 and identifies the land for potential development.

The plan ceases to have effect by virtue of paragraph 1 of Schedule 8 to the 2004 Act.

8. A proposed application for an order granting development consent under section 114 of the 2008 Act in relation to the land is first publicised in accordance with section 48 of that Act.

(a) The period of two years beginning with the day of publication expires.
(b) The application is publicised under section 56(7) of the 2008 Act (but see paragraph 9 of this Table).
Interpretation

In this Schedule—
“the 1990 Act” means the Town and Country Planning Act 1990;
“the 2004 Act” means the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004;
“the 2008 Act” means the Planning Act 2008.

Notes

1 For the purposes of this Schedule, all means of challenging a decision in legal proceedings in the United Kingdom are to be treated as exhausted and the decision is to be treated as upheld if, at any stage in the proceedings, the time normally allowed for the making of an appeal or further appeal or the taking of any other step to challenge the decision expires without the appeal having been made or (as the case may be) the other step having been taken.

2 Paragraph 7 of the first column of the Table does not apply in relation to a part of a development plan for the purposes of section 27 or 54 of the 1990 Act which consists of—
(a) Part 1 of a unitary development plan or alterations to such a Part, or
(b) a structure plan or alterations to such a plan.”
A

B I L L

To make provision in connection with facilitating or controlling the following, namely, the provision or use of infrastructure, the carrying-out of development, and the compulsory acquisition of land; to make provision about when rating lists are to be compiled; to make provision about the rights of employees of companies who agree to be employee owners; and for connected purposes.

Presented by Secretary Eric Pickles,
supported by
the Prime Minister,
the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Chancellor of the Exchequer,
Secretary Vince Cable, Secretary Edward Davey,
Secretary Owen Paterson, Secretary Maria Miller,
Michael Fallon, Nick Boles and Stephen Hammond.

Ordered, by The House of Commons,
to be Printed, 18 October 2012.