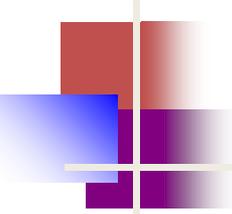


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# Parish Plan & Neighbourhood Plan Brief

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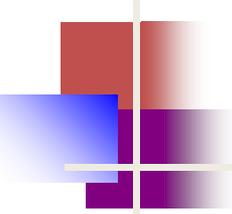
Public Meeting  
Monday 22 October 2018



# General

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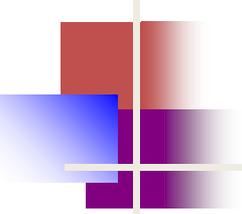
- The Localism Act – November 2011
- National Planning Policy Framework – with its presumption in favour of development.
- Giving local communities more control in being able to determine what they want and do not want in terms of development
- Neighbourhood Plans allow local communities to act, to take charge of their future. They are voluntary.



# How Does It Empower Us?

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- **Right to Challenge** – local groups to put forward good ideas, to improve services
  - **Right to Bid/Buy** – to take over a local asset, keeping it alive in the community
  - **Right to Build** – to bring forward proposals for development you want
  - **Neighbourhood Plans** – give local people a real voice for new homes, shops, businesses, where they should go, their design/style
- “The Heart of Localism”**



# Parish Plans v Neighbourhood Plans?

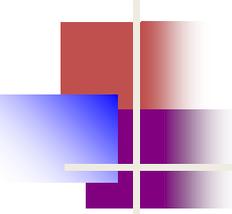
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## ➤ Parish Plans

- Aspirational “Wish List”
- Not governed by Regulations.
- No legal status but a good springboard?

## ➤ Neighbourhood Plans

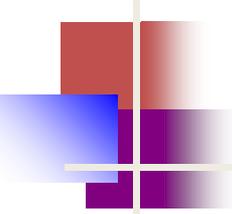
- “Want List”, what the community wants
- Are governed by Regulations
- Statutory document used in future planning



## How do N-Plans Work?

1

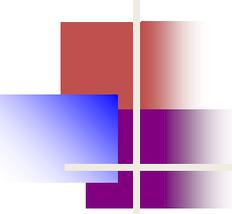
- Where there is a parish or town council, they must be the *qualifying lead body*.
- The Steering Group or Forum should comprise predominantly of local residents from across the communities to ensure it is community-led.
- Joint plans are possible between more than one parish council.
- Can one Neighbourhood Plan cover 4 separate parishes, each with its own requirements?



## How do N-Plans Work?

2

- Neighbourhood Plan policy will take precedence over non-strategic policy in the local plan.
- Where a planning application conflicts with a neighbourhood plan, permission should not normally be granted.
- In the absence of a neighbourhood plan, the local plan will guide planning decisions.

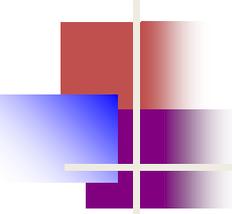


## How do N-Plans Work?

3

- Neighbourhood Plans, when ready:
  - Referendum is held, requiring *51% of those who vote\** to be successful
  - Referendum decision is *binding, with no appeal permitted\**
  - N-Plan is now a legally enforceable planning document with which developers and others *must comply\**

*\*Vitaly important for communities to know*

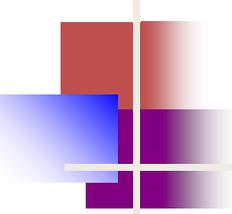


## How do N-Plans Work?

4

- Input to Local Plans

- Compliant, approved and successful the N-Plan will go into the District Council's Local Plan and become part of the overall planning law in our area.
- They help to stop inappropriate/unwanted development and deliver what you want.

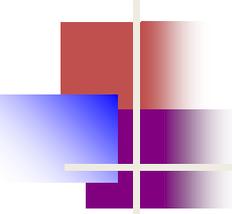


# How are they prepared?

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1

- Parish Council initiates process; the district council must consult on and agree the area to be covered by the plan
- Local community develops plan; the district council has duty to support
- Pre-submission Consultation (Regulation 14) for a minimum of 6 weeks – summarise and review concerns raised, amend as required

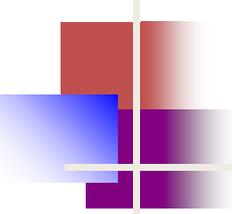


# How are they prepared?

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2

- Draft plan submitted to the district council with relevant evidence – publicised for comment and amended as required
- Independent examination – further changes?
- Local referendum – if clear majority (51% of those that vote), the plan is adopted

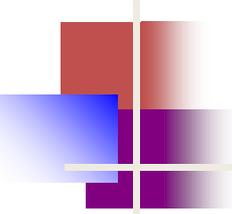


# What Next?

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1

- CBPC will seek local grant funding to initially:
  - Refresh the 2010 Parish Plan, then
  - Consider raising a N-Plan:
    - Review the pros & cons of a N-Plan
    - Designate the Neighbourhood Area; they can be smaller than parish areas – more focused
    - 1 x Overall CBPC-wide N-Plan?
    - 4 x Individual N-Plans? Will all parishes want or need one?

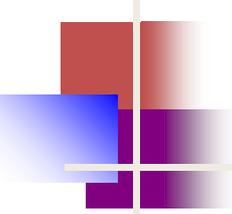


# What Next?

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2

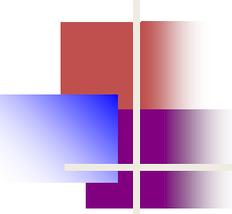
- If we start a Neighbourhood Plan:
  - What do we want to achieve through the Plan?
  - What resources do we have?
  - Who do we need to work with?
  - Carefully weigh the advantages of writing a Plan against the time and cost implications.
  - Remember it's all about bringing forward development, not just to block it.



# Conclusions

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- Neighbourhood Plans provide an opportunity for communities to determine their futures
- Greater control – but it's not just about saying "no" to development; and national/strategic policies must still be followed.
- Not everywhere will need or want or have capacity for a neighbourhood plan – and there are different options.
- Think about what you want to achieve, before deciding about the best method to use.



# Questions

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- Can you/do you wish to help?
- What specific skills could you bring to the Steering Group? IT? Data collection/collation?
- N-Plans typically have a “life” of 10 years, and will need to be reviewed regularly and updated as necessary to meet changing legislation and our area.
- Will you get involved? Long term commitment.
- Please ensure you give your contact details to Michele, our Clerk – all data to be treated iaw GDPR