



CARLTON & CHELLINGTON PARISH COUNCIL

AN INTRODUCTION TO NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANNING

JUNE 2016

NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANS – INTRODUCTION

Neighbourhood Planning was introduced by the **LOCALISM ACT 2011**
“to give local people new opportunities to shape the development of the communities in which they live”

They are **OPTIONAL DOCUMENTS** but help you to *“have a say in the future use of land and buildings in your neighbourhood”*

A Plan can be **FLEXIBLE** about what it includes but it must be *“primarily about the use and development of land and buildings”*

Once adopted, it becomes a formal part of the planning policy for your area, alongside the Borough Council’s Local Plan and associated Development Plan documents

The Neighbourhood Plan **MUST CONFORM** to planning policies and legislation at the Local, National and European level – thus must conform with the strategic planning policies of the Borough Council

They **CANNOT BE USED TO PREVENT DEVELOPMENT THAT IS INCLUDED IN THE LOCAL PLAN** but it could promote more development or include policies, for example regarding the design of buildings or the materials from which they are constructed

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT is critical – residents, businesses, local groups etc should all be engaged. **THE FINAL NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN WILL BE SUBJECT TO A REFERENDUM**

Impact on **COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE LEVY** from 15% to 25%

FUNDING

- It will involve the commitment of resource, both time and money!
- Grants are available – up to £9,000 from 1 April 2016
- Consider as part of Parish Council budget setting process, possible fundraising events, local business sponsorship etc

KEY STAGES

1. GETTING STARTED

- Establish a Neighbourhood Planning “Steering Group”
- Define the Neighbourhood Area
- Submit to Local Planning Authority for “Designation”
- Produce a Project Plan
- Consider Finance
- Develop a Communication Strategy
- Develop Identity – Branding and Strap line

2. DEVELOPING A VISION AND OBJECTIVES

- Gather together relevant information – Borough Council plans and strategies, community characteristics, census information, previous Parish Plans etc
- Identify Issues – current strengths and weaknesses, what can be improved/changed, what is missing, what opportunities exist, what are the issues/barriers etc.
- Draft Vision and Objectives
- Launch Event (i.e. to check the issues identified, draft vision and objectives with the community) – consider launch date

3. DEVELOPING THE PLAN – REALISTIC, JUSTIFIED & ACHIEVABLE

- Generate and Test Options – different ways to achieve outcome
- Develop Policies – must be **JUSTIFIED** (e.g. allocate specific sites for particular types of development, specify sites to be protected from development or enhanced, protect certain buildings)
- Consult on draft proposals for at least **6 weeks** (prior to submission)
- Finalise the draft of the Neighbourhood Plan

4. INDEPENDENT EXAMINATION

- Submission of the Plan
- Checked by Borough Council to ensure compliance
- Borough Council appoint Qualified Examiner
- Examination of the Plan/Examiner’s Report Published

5. REFERENDUM AND ADOPTION