

Plan Making and Place Making - why bother?

Plan Making

- Standard approach to planning in England
- Balancing of numerous issues to deliver sustainable development
- Allows for the control and use of land
- Utilises objectives and policies to do so
- Number of elements are target driven i.e. housing, employment etc.
- Requires evidence base to support objectives and policies

Local Planning

- Produced by Planning Officers, often no relation to the place
- Normally unspecific and allow for significant officer interpretation
- Involves consultation on proposals, but does not encourage engagement and participation

Local Planning - Glentworth

- Central Government - NPPF and Planning Guidance
- West Lindsey - Central Lincs Local Plan
 - Sets housing target for Glentworth
 - Numerous other policies relevant to planning applications in Glentworth, no specific information on the area included

Place Making

- Concentrated approach on smaller geographical areas i.e. neighbourhood, street, a public space etc.
- More focus on how the area is actually used and experienced, and how this will be altered and influenced
- Prioritises identifying the views and experiences of people who directly use the space
- The participation of these is therefore an integral part of the process

Neighbourhood Planning

- Produced by local people, direct relation to the place
- Ongoing participation and engagement key part of the process - Examination and Referendum
- Captures local peoples unique knowledge
- Can provide the specific detail omitted from the Local Plan

Other benefits

- Process creates a stronger sense of community
- Identifies new community groups and strengthens existing
- Helps with prioritising community projects
- Opens the door to future funding

The Neighbourhood Plan process - roles and responsibilities

The Neighbourhood Plan process

1. Area Designation & Funding Applications - COMPLETED

Parish Council's role

- Designation application to District Council
- Hold any funding secured

Steering Group's role

- Attract interested residents and agree roles and responsibilities
- Apply for funding opportunities

The Neighbourhood Plan process

2. Consultation with local stakeholders - UNDERWAY

Parish Council's role

- Support the Steering Group if required

Steering Group's role

- Engage with all local stakeholders
- Record all information

The Neighbourhood Plan process

3. Other evidence base documents

Parish Council's role

- Support the Steering Group if required

Steering Group's role

- Identify areas where additional evidence is required in relation to consultation results
- Undertake relevant studies or bring in professional support where necessary

The Neighbourhood Plan process

4. Prepare and consult on the Draft Plan

Parish Council's role

- Comment on draft documents and agree to commence Regulation 14

Steering Group's role

- Prepare the Draft Plan using evidence and consultation results
- Arrange and run the Regulation 14 consultation period

The Neighbourhood Plan process

5. Prepare Submission Documents

Parish Council's role

- Comment on and agree contents of final documents
- Formally submit the Plan to the District Council

Steering Group's role

- Prepare the Final Plan using evidence and consultation results

The Neighbourhood Plan process

6. Examination and Referendum

Parish Council's role

- Support the Steering Group if required

Steering Group's role

- Liase with District Council to appoint Independent Examiner
- Discuss proposed amendments to the Plan
- Publicise and campaign for the Referendum

The Neighbourhood Plan process

7. Following adoption

Parish Council's role

- Use the Plan to comment on planning applications in the area
- Ensure the Plan is fit for purpose and being used appropriately
- Assist with establishing new community groups to take projects forward
- Arrange for modifications to the Plan if required

Neighbourhood Development Plan

Glentworth

Neighbourhood Planning

Workshop Tuesday 4th July 2017

What is neighbourhood planning?

- * Neighbourhood planning gives communities direct power to develop a shared vision for their neighbourhood and shape the development and growth of their local area.
- * They are able to choose where they want new homes, shops and offices to be built, have their say on what those new buildings should look like and what infrastructure should be provided.

What is neighbourhood planning?

- * Neighbourhood planning provides a powerful set of tools for local people to ensure that they get the right types of development for their community where the ambition of the neighbourhood is aligned with the strategic needs and priorities of the wider local area.
- * Neighbourhood planning is not a legal requirement but a right which communities in England can choose to use.

What is neighbourhood planning?

- * Neighbourhood planning enables communities to play a much stronger role in shaping the areas in which they live and work and in supporting new development proposals.
- * A neighbourhood plan forms part of the development plan and sits alongside the Local Plan prepared by the local planning authority. Decisions on planning applications will be made using both the Local Plan and the neighbourhood plan, and any other material considerations.

What is the role of a parish council in neighbourhood planning?

- * In a designated neighbourhood area which contains all or part of the administrative area of a parish council, the parish council is responsible for neighbourhood planning.
- * Where a parish chooses to produce a neighbourhood plan it should work with other members of the community who are interested in, or affected by, the neighbourhood planning proposals to allow them to play an active role in preparing a neighbourhood plan.

What is the role of a parish council in neighbourhood planning?

- * The relationship between any group and the formal functions of the parish council should be transparent to the wider public. A parish may choose to establish an advisory committee or sub-committee and appoint local people (who need not be parish councillors) to those bodies.
- * Members of such committees or sub-committees would have voting rights. The terms of reference for a steering group or other body should be published and the minutes of meetings made available to the public.

Neighbourhood Development Plans

- * <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/neighbourhood-planning--2>

Trips and Tips in Neighbourhood Planning

Glentworth

Neighbourhood Planning

Workshop Tuesday 4th July 2017

Local Feedback from West Lindsey Communities



Trips

- * Too many options on the questionnaire made the results very hard and time consuming to analyse
- * Initial questionnaire was over 20 pages long resulting in a poor response
- * Holding public meetings around sensitive issues (housing allocation). Ideas can be misunderstood provoking bad responses and negative stigma
- * Not using the “Made” Neighbourhood Plan to form effective parish council responses to planning applications

Local Feedback from West Lindsey Communities



Tips

- * Osgodby Group provided local cheese tasting along with their consultation. Very popular with the local residents
- * Offer a 'drop in' session rather than a public meeting, this allows the public to talk to the Neighbourhood Plan Group on a personal basis
- * Utilise Local Skills - Sudbrooke have completed vast amounts of work to deal with issues around surface water flooding and local biodiversity, these underpin their policies

Local Feedback from West Lindsey Communities



Tips

- * Create your own draft vision and objectives so that the group can expand their knowledge of local issues underpinning the planning policies. This also helps with further consultation
- * Regular updates on website/parish news to maintain public interest
- * Work proactively with landowners - Lea have a Site Specific policy which they have consulted upon during the process, this has allowed the public to have a say on the future site
- * Link consultation exercises around other key events. E.g. Easter egg hunt for families

Countrywide



Presented by Locality 2016

Trips

- * Not developing a robust evidence base
- * Poor Community Engagement
- * Plan policies that are outside of land use
- * Meeting the environmental requirements (part of Basic Condition F)

Countrywide



Tips

- * Early Engagement with the Local Planning Authority
- * Communication
- * Strong Governance and Leadership
- * Create a Project Plan

N.P Training 04.07.17.

Maybe run an event
at the V.H for people
to come & see the
plan

Regulation 4:-

- 6 wk consultation on The Draft plan before submitting to WDC. Chance for all community to see & comment on The plan. Includes highways - utilities etc....
- WDC pay for independant inspection & final referendum.

Stuart, Sam & James:- Matt Davy: Charlie Hedderley, Bob Givran, John Latham, Me, Wendy, Brian B, Helen, Louis

- ⊛ Working Group should now set regular Mtg Dates which are publicised. Maybe fortnightly or monthly? Minutes to go on website & mtg open to the community. Our "terms of Ref" should also be on website.

* →

Send
Minutes

- * James - should have template for a design & character asst by mid Aug at the latest.

Next steps

- ⊛ Current funding is up to Oct - takes us up to completing Character Asst & Visioning day