

NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN

OVERVIEW

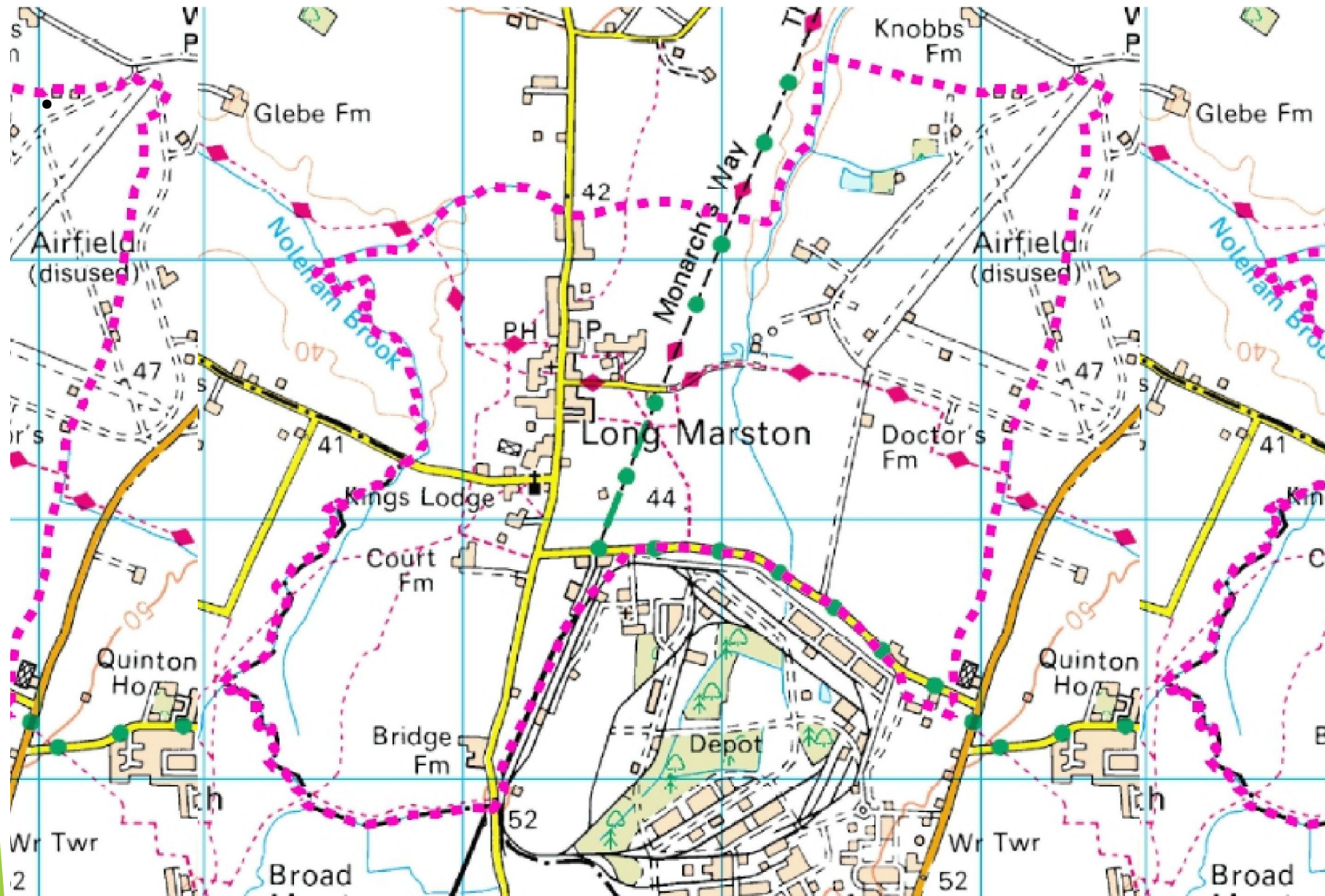
- Neighbourhood Planning is a right for communities introduced through the localism Act 2011.
- Communities can shape development in their areas through the creation of a Neighbourhood Plan. It is a locally prepared document that sets out planning policies for a local area
- Neighbourhood Plans provide an opportunity for communities to influence how development or changes may affect their local area

Financial Benefits

- ▶ Aside from influencing development, there are also financial benefits in having a NP from increased funding from the CIL (Community Infrastructure Levy).
- ▶ Without a plan, there is no acknowledged framework for development which a potential developer must take into account

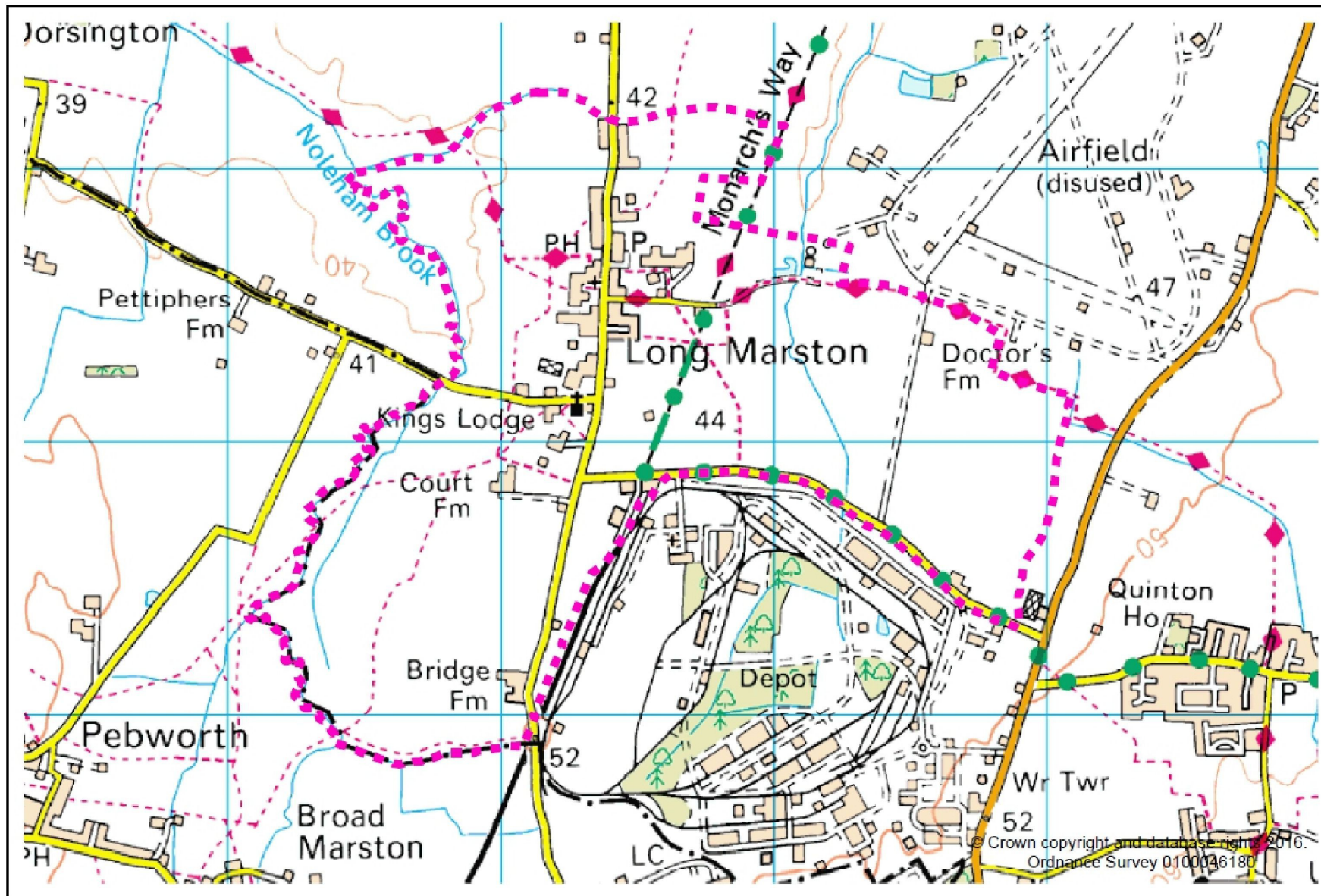
LONG TERM GOAL

- ▶ The NP must have a long term view.
- ▶ It would influence the development of our village by working in conjunction with the core strategy (strategically managing any development issues via workable/sustainable planning).
- ▶ It would include appraisal of preserving and managing our rural environment
- ▶ Prepare a plan for future development up to 2031 that considers all factors within the NP



Marston Sicca Official Boundary Map

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Marston Sicca Neighbourhood Plan Boundary

PRESENT STATUS

- ▶ SDC have registered the fact that we are preparing a NP.
- ▶ Registering secures assistance & funding but holds limited weight when considering planning applications
- ▶ NPPF and Core Strategy guidelines & directives have meant the Parish Plan of 2007 has little value in terms of planning considerations but provides historical evidence and a framework for the current NP
- ▶ The core strategy defines the amount of development expected in service villages. As a category 4, we already have more than recommended numbers. However, what was once considered as cap is now being regarded as a minimum.
- ▶ A robust NP is essential to achieve a legitimate and recognised (approved) base from which to tackle planning.

NEXT STEPS

- ▶ Assess the skills and interests of our volunteers
- ▶ Form a steering group who will manage the process and write the plan (ideally 4-6 people)
- ▶ Identify key tasks that need to be done and form an action plan.
- ▶ If necessary the steering committee can form sub-groups to tackle specific projects
- ▶ Design professional/comprehensive questionnaire to engage all residents (processed via SDC)

FRAMEWORK OF KEY TASKS WORKING GROUP

- ▶ Planning and Housing needs
- ▶ Infrastructure - Transport, health, education
- ▶ Village demographics, historic buildings, businesses & employment
- ▶ Utilities and essential services
- ▶ Environment - wildlife & habitat, green spaces, landscape and countryside
- ▶ Recreation, community groups
- ▶ Budget and project planning

CONSULTATION

- ▶ The plan must be based on consultation with the village as a whole. A robust questionnaire will be the initial driver. This will be professionally drafted and assessed by SDC to allow confidential data to be processed.
- ▶ This will be issued to all residents, businesses and land owners.
- ▶ The NP must reflect key stages in its development - consultation, referencing to core strategy and supporting evidence to our points and recommendations.

EXAMPLES OF EVIDENCE (A)

- ▶ Review plans from other similar communities. Examine study & structure.
- ▶ Review/update 2007 Parish Plan which includes the village design statement 2001.
- ▶ Update village demographic to reflect increase in population due to recent development. Map of the village prior to new build/after view. Number of new builds, statistic comment on how many new vs. the original number of village dwellings.
- ▶ Public Transport - mode, frequency, traffic, parking, roads and pathways, greenway, signage
- ▶ Conservation, historic / listed buildings, age, location, rural aspect, green spaces, areas of outstanding natural beauty.
- ▶ Village Assets - significance.

EXAMPLES OF EVIDENCE (B)

- ▶ Flood team reports and flood maps
- ▶ Environment - wildlife, official records & data, ponds, natural habitat
- ▶ Community communications - newsletters, website, notice boards
- ▶ Open Space, significance, location, use, relevance to the community
- ▶ Recreation - Open space, village clubs/organisations, fete,
- ▶ Footpaths - location, condition, routes, historical significance,
- ▶ Businesses in the village and in close proximity
- ▶ REFERENCING SPECIFIC SUPPORTING DATA IN THE CORE STRATEGY

OVERVIEW OF THE PROCESS

- ▶ Form steering committee
- ▶ Determine tasks
- ▶ Include supporting evidence
- ▶ Draft policies based on any consultation results, referenced to the NPPF and core strategy
- ▶ Submit it for Local Planning Authority for independent examination
- ▶ SDC organise a referendum
- ▶ After a YES vote, the plan can be officially recognised/enforced.