

Neighbourhood Plans Roadmap Guide

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Development Manager
Locality

Locality

Leading nationwide network of settlements, development trusts, social action centres and community enterprises.

Over 700 members across the UK

They reach over a quarter of the UK population

A combined income of £500m

Of which over £200m is earned income

£900 million community owned assets

Over 9,000 staff and 23,500 volunteers



Other Locality Support Programmes

- Community Organisers
- Community Right to Bid
- Community Right to Challenge
- Community Right to Build

mycommunityrights.org.uk

Neighbourhood Planning Programme

Bespoke Support

Plan Reviews

Planning Camps

Guidance



Incentives for Producing a Neighbourhood Plan

Statutory status – greater influence over planning decisions.

More focus on local area than the Local Plan

Empowers Parish Council or Community Forum

Possible influence on other council activities.

Opportunity to allocate which sites will be developed.

Begins a dialogue with the local authority and a range of organisations.



Why is Locality Interested

We 'get' what community-led means

Locality members are active community groups.

Can encourage community projects and self-build initiatives.

There needs to be stronger connections between the planning, regeneration and community sectors.



Our Experience so Far

Local authority attitudes vary greatly!

Qualifying body attitudes vary greatly!

**A strong constructive relationship
between LPA and QB is essential.**

Neighbourhood planning can be complex.

But many are rising to the challenge.

Numerous requests for clear guidance.

**Locality and Urban Vision Enterprise have
responded to this.**



Roadmap Guide

locality

ROADMAP

NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANNING

Neighbourhood Plans Roadmap Guide

www.locality.org.uk

Projecting the Plan

Sustainable Development

One of the basic conditions underpinning a Neighbourhood Plan (or Neighbourhood Order or Community Right to Build Order) should be that it contributes to the achievement of sustainable development. The Government's approach to sustainable development is set out in the National Planning Policy Framework. Essentially, it is about enabling growth to cater for the needs of current generations, but ensuring that growth doesn't mean worse lives for future generations.

There are many ways in which a Neighbourhood Plan can address sustainable development. Some examples are:

- encouraging and securing mixed transport provision, including accessible public transport, cycle facilities and safe and convenient pedestrian routes
- mixed-use areas, thereby reducing the need for travel
- a good mix of community facilities in walking distance where possible
- facilities to support and encourage home working
- good urban design, creating safe, overlooked, attractive, well-connected streets and spaces
- ensuring new development enhances the viability of city, town, village and local centres
- provision of varied local employment opportunities at a sustainable wage
- provision of affordable housing and a good mix of housing types
- protection and enhancement of wildlife areas and measures to support bio-diversity
- encouragement for the reuse and refurbishment of existing buildings
- ensuring development builds in facilities to encourage recycling, water collection, local energy generation, etc.
- ensuring works to improve the performance of traditional buildings are compatible with their building technology (the need for walls to breathe)
- prioritising brown field sites
- conserving historic buildings and environments and ensuring they remain in productive use

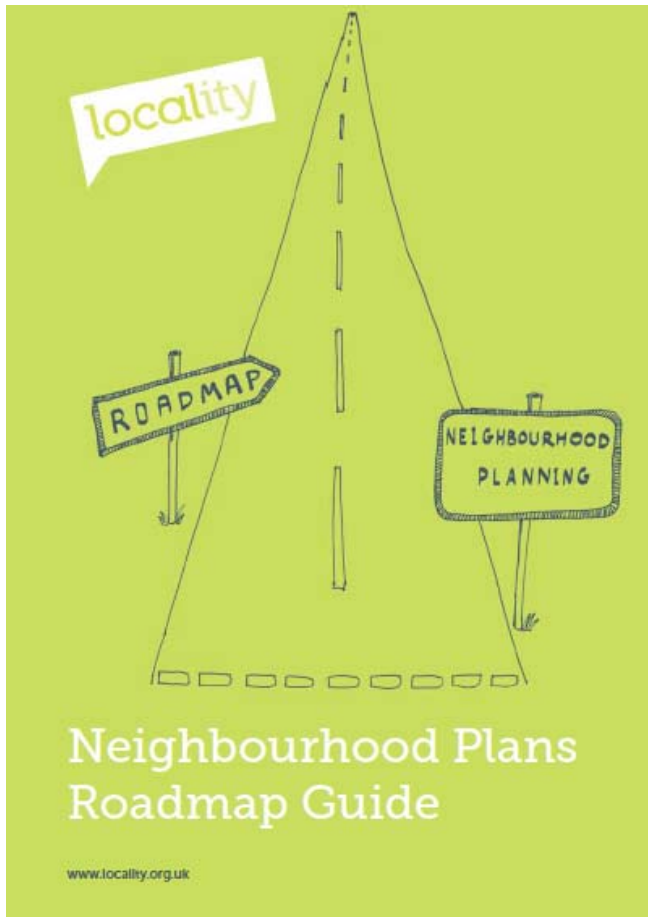
Natural Environment: Policy about the natural environment covers issues such as landscape, biodiversity, geo-diversity, trees, allotments, parks and open spaces (green infrastructure). It is useful to recognise the benefits the natural environment provides, for example, in mitigating the impacts of climate change, alleviating flooding, improving air quality and providing spaces for recreation. Important natural environment assets should be identified, such as valued local green spaces. You could also consider where there may be opportunities to enhance the natural environment and create through bio-wildlife habitat, new tree planting or spaces for community food growing initiatives.

Other Themes: There are also other themes with land-use implications, such as health, sustainability, social care, cultural development and education.

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A Neighbourhood Plan should contribute to the achievement of sustainable development

Roadmap Guide



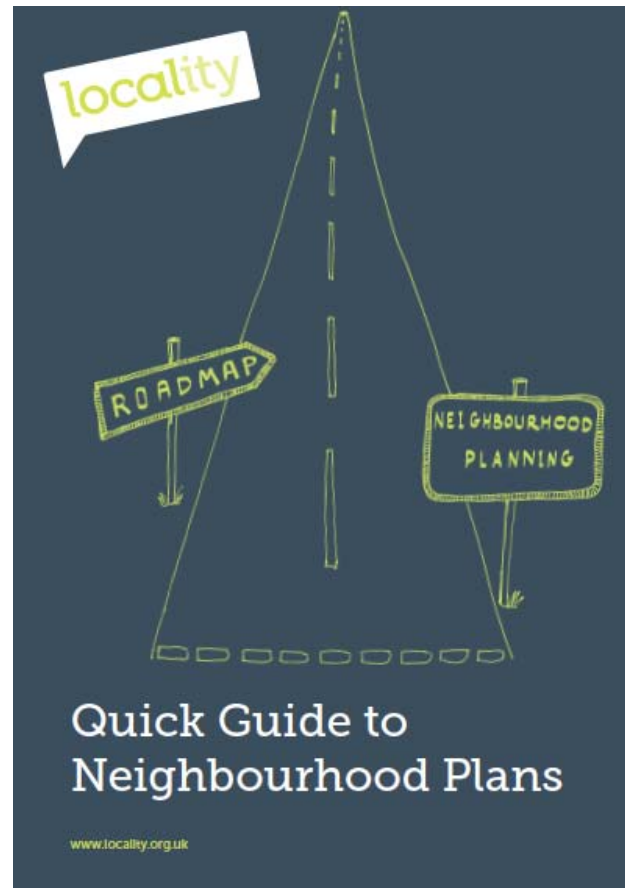
Statutory process:

Neighbourhood area
Neighbourhood Forum
Pre-submission consultation
Submission
Publicity
Independent examination (basic conditions)
Modifications
Referendum
Making the plan

But also good practice:

Project plan
Early community engagement
Setting clear aims
etc.

Quick Guide



Community Knowledge Hub

Neighbourhood Planning

<http://planning.communityknowledgehub.org.uk/>



Key Points

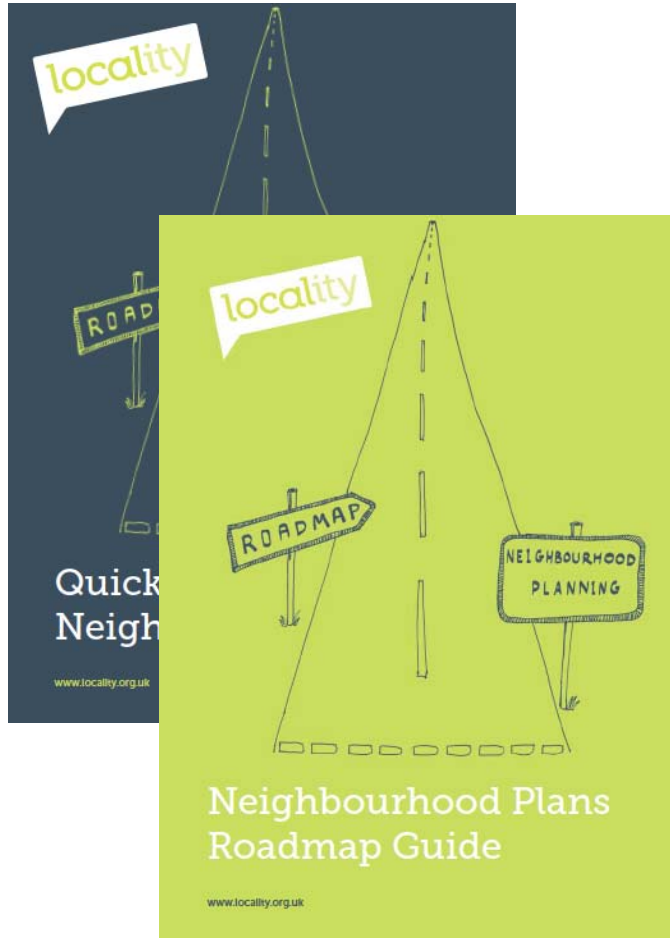
Community-led statutory plans.

No case law and no plans completed yet.

Still confusion over statutory process and legal requirements.

Locality Roadmap Guide should help to address this.

Lots of good practice developing.



www.locality.org.uk

www.uvns.org

Request a Roadmap:
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0845 458 8336

and finally.....

http://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=player_detailpage&v=Vr7ptFy5T0o