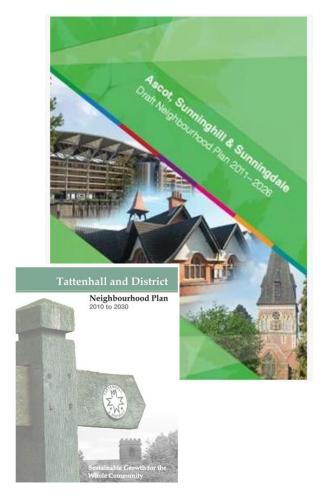
## Why Bother?

- Neighbourhood Planning broadly supported by all three main parties and isn't going away
- It can foster support for strategic sites and opportunity areas
- Communities can understand their places and can help with bringing small sites forward
- It is intensely democratic: owned, driven, informed and agreed by local communities
- It can help local authority planners with the challenges of growth,
   community infrastructure requirements and decent consultative channels
- It is a new and dynamic engagement channel for forums/parishes, councils, developers, councils, utilities .....

# Why Bother?

- groups tackling planning, public realm and community infrastructure issues
- Expected increase in activity
  - more generous grants and support in more deprived areas from April 2015
  - increased growth agenda
- CIL Receipts ring-fencing 25% for community regeneration
- Impacts on Local Plan production and updates





How many potential neighbourhood plans?

1,050
Towns in England

50 Cities

20-25 neighbourhoods each

8,350

**Parish Councils** 

33
Boroughs in London

15-20

neighbourhoods each

10,895-11,310!

Neighbourhoods

## Why Bother?

It is worth asking as local authority, Councillor or Group:

- Who are your neighbourhoods?
- How many do you have?
- What issues are they facing?
- What can planning do for sites, regeneration, tackling deprivation and public realm quality?





### Neighbourhood Planning Masterclass Local Authorities Workshop: Aspirations

- what can it achieve?
- what's your vision for neighbourhood planning?

**Thursday 5th January 2015** 

www.pas.gov.uk

## **Aspirations**

### **Community motivations?**

- Influence over development
- Influence over development gain (CIL)
- Bringing service planning and spatial planning together
- Being taken more seriously
- Anticipating the future (resilience and adaptation)
- Balance of development
- Improving place

## **Aspirations**

### What can NP achieve in their areas?

- Experience to date?
- Bringing forward of smaller sites?
- Integrating of larger sites?
- Prevention of planning by appeal?
- Creation of new data/evidence?
- Strengthening Neighbourhood identity?
- Front loading local planning decisions



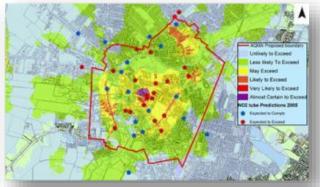


## **Aspirations**

### What is your vision for NP?

- Duty to support?
- Relationships with planning activists?
- Public understanding of role of planning?
- Ownership for plans?
- Five year supply?
- In relation to DM DPDs?
- Evidence burden?
- Pathway for expression of local needs?









### Neighbourhood Planning Masterclass Local Authorities Workshop: Evidence

- what do you have?
- how can you help your groups?

Thursday 5<sup>th</sup> January 2015

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### NPPG on evidence

What evidence is needed to support a neighbourhood plan or Order?

- While there are prescribed documents that must be submitted with a neighbourhood plan or Order there is no 'tick box' list of evidence required for neighbourhood planning. Proportionate, robust evidence should support the choices made and the approach taken. The evidence should be drawn upon to explain succinctly the intention and rationale of the policies in the draft neighbourhood plan or the proposals in an Order.
- A local planning authority should *share relevant evidence*, including that gathered to support its own plan-making, with a qualifying body.

[Paragraph: 040 Reference ID: 41-040-20140306]

## Types of Evidence & Challenges

- National strategies/plans
- Independent/Academic Research
- Other sources (e.g. Natural England/Defra)
- Strategic assessments
- Census data

National, regional & local statistics

### Challenges

- Interpreting strategic policies
- Resourcing detailed NP approaches
- Understanding evidence

Local Studies Community Data

### Challenges

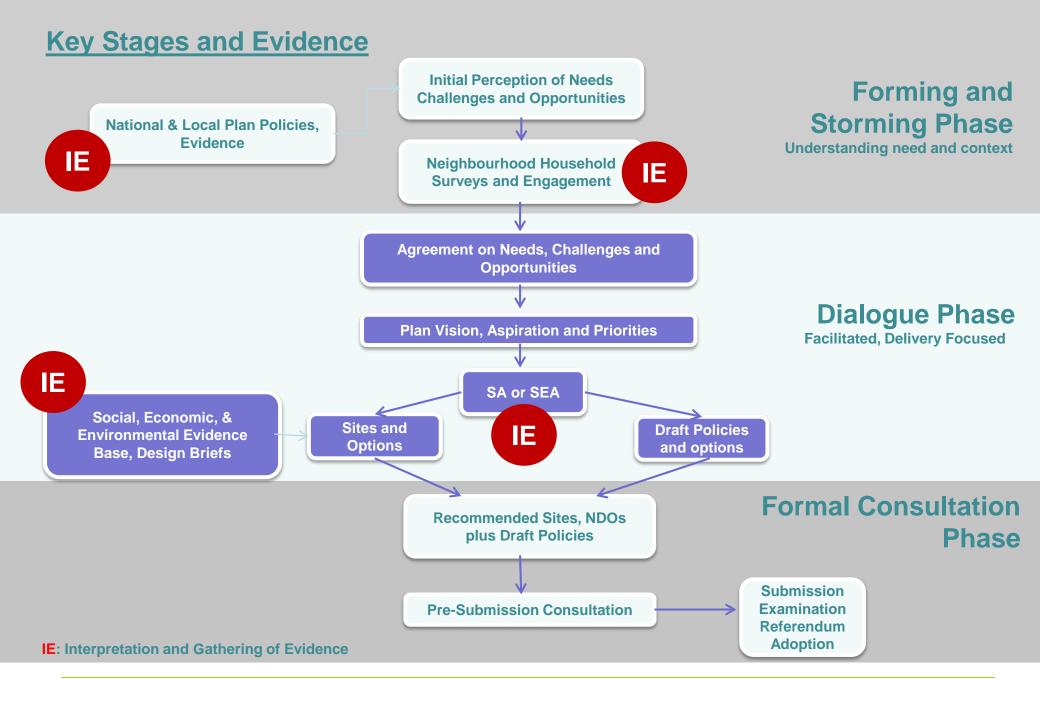
- Interpreting academic/scientific language/data
- Supplying public data (LPA)
- Engaging (LPA capacity)

- Site allocation documents
- Standards / good practices
- Published research on specific topics
- Monitoring reports
- Local profiles

- Community knowledge
- Neighbourhood and communities profiles
- Service providers
- Consultation events
- Local groups/networks
- Local surveys

### Challenges

- Identifying updated data / LPAs vs. other sources
- Manipulating data (data aware/confident)
- Representing wider community interest



### **Evidence**

- What evidence do you have?
- What is the neighbourhood plan trying to do?
- What is proportional evidence?
- What do you think groups will struggle with?
- Going beyond sign-posting?
- Could you repackage evidence to be more useful?



## What will your groups need?

- Advice on what a land use policy is (and is not!)
- Confirmation on what strategic policies are and their implication for proposed neighbourhood policies
- Evidence to support policy direction
- Input from Development Management colleagues
- Basic conditions and consultation advice
- SEA screening

Finding the balance between resources and the duty to assist



### PAS guidance on evidence

- ... use evidence that is already in the public domain, along with evidence that they collect themselves, to prepare their plans.
- It is the process of determining what is needed and how to collect it where many neighbourhood groups are likely to need support and guidance.
- ...evidence collected at the neighbourhood level should benefit the neighbourhood group and the LPA:
  - inform strategic policy in a way that districtwide evidence cannot
  - enable like for like data to be compared and also ensure consistency of interpretation and terminology used
  - help interpret strategic policy, particularly in development management for a specific proposal.



#### Plans & Policies

Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)

Investment

Local planning

Neighbourhood planning

Strategic planning

Viability

Home / Plans & Policies / Neighbourhood planning

### About the templates

Each of the templates follows a common set of headers. These are explained in detail below:

Topic

The topic areas used in the examples reflect feedback from the early waves of the Government Front Runner programme for neighbourhood planning. These are the topic areas that groups commonly identified to be a focus for their neighbourhood plans. However, this list is not exhaustive but gives a flavour of the level of detail and structure necessary to help ensure that the preparation of a neighbourhood plan is robust.

These examples focus on more technical evidence yet the importance of community engagement must not be overlooked and it will be necessary to ensure that neighbourhood groups undertake necessary community engagement through the preparation of their plan.

Specific issues to be addressed

These are issues within the given topic area that have commonly been raised by neighbourhood groups, e.g. lack of affordable market housing and lack of local facilities for youths.

What do neighbourhood groups have to be able to properly demonstrate with the evidence they collect in order to ensure that NP policy is robust?

This is effectively where an LPA 'sets the bar' to give a neighbourhood group more confidence that its neighbourhood plan policy is going to stand up to scrutiny. It is a simple statement of what the evidence must seek to demonstrate in order that sound policy can be formed.

### **Evidence template**

- 1. Topic
- 2. Specific issues to be addressed
- 3. What do neighbourhood groups have to demonstrate the evidence they collect to ensure that NP policy is robust?
- 4. What evidence do neighbourhood groups need to demonstrate the issue and develop policy?
- 5. What questions should they ask (either through a survey or focus group, etc.) in order to gather effective evidence?
- 6. What evidence have you got to help neighbourhoods demonstrate the issue and develop policy? How useful is it for them? Is it in a useable form?

### PAS legal compliance checklist

- Useful for helping officers (and groups) to understand what documentation is required e.g. consultation and basic conditions statement
- Good procedural checklist for each stage





### A Guide for Councils: Meeting your authority's legal requirements for Neighbourhood Development Plans

#### Introduction

Under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended), the Council has a statutory duty to assist communities in the preparation of neighbourhood development plans and orders and to take plans through a process of examination and referendum. The Localism Act 2011 (Part 6 chapter 3) sets out the LPA responsibilities as:

- · Designating a forum
- · Designating the area of the NDP
- · Advising or assisting communities in the preparation of a neighbourhood plan
- · Checking a submitted plan meets the legal requirements
- · Arranging for the independent examination of the plan
- . Determining whether the neighbourhood plan meets the basic conditions and other legal requirements
- . Subject to the results of the referendum/s bringing the plan into force

In addition legislation sets out who the relevant councils are with responsibility for arranging the referendums.

1990 Act Schedule 4B para 3 states:

"A local planning authority must give such advice or assistance to qualifying bodies as, in all the circumstances, they consider appropriate for the purpose of, or in connection with, facilitating the making of proposals for NDPs in relation to neighbourhood areas within their area". This applies to NDP's through S38A of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. There is no requirement to give financial assistance.

This guide sets out the legal responsibilities and timeframes for the Council's work on NDP's. It provides references back to the relevant acts and regulations. For further information on Neighbourhood Planning and process refer to the online guidance at <a href="http://planningguidance.planninggoul

November 2013 updated

Guide for Councils to meet the legal requirements for Neighbourhood Development Plans

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# **Any questions?**



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