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Woodhouse Parish Neighbourhood Plan (Incorporating Woodhouse & Woodhouse Eaves)

Stakeholder Consultation Meeting

23rd October 2018

Welcome from the

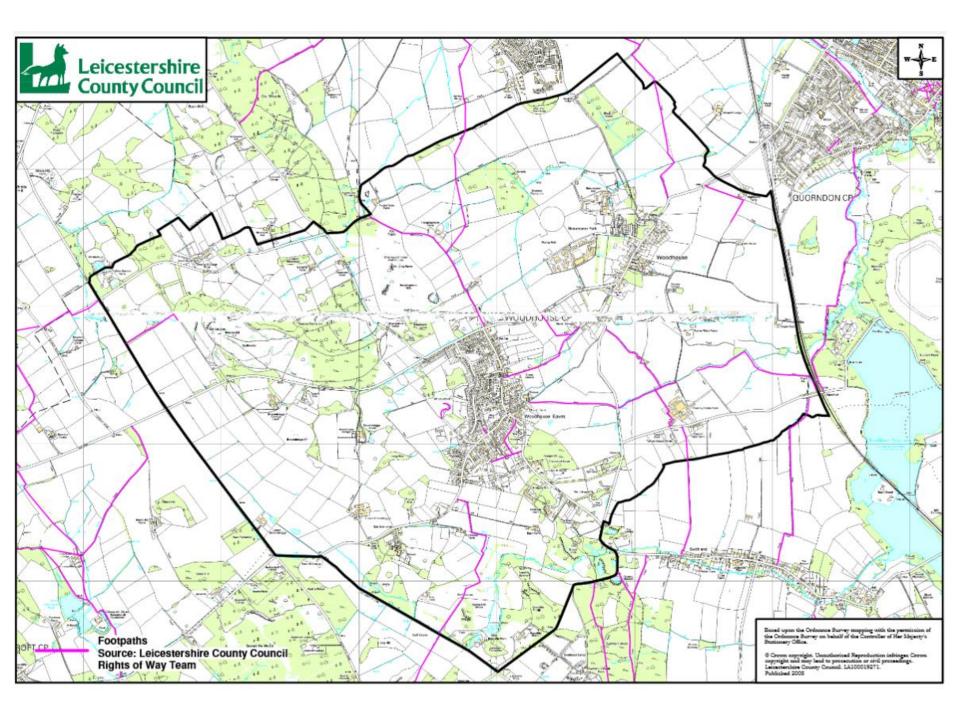
Woodhouse Parish Neighbourhood Plan Advisory Group

Who We Are

- Local volunteers
- Working closely with Woodhouse Parish Council
- Members
 - Chair Neil Davidson
 - Sec Merrin Jensen
- Public meeting 13 June 2018
- Drop-in Session September 2018

What We've done (1)

- Area Boundary (parish) Approved May 2018
- Advisory Group -Terms of Reference
- Consultants Rural Community Council (RCC)
- Funding Locality



Want To Know More?

Information:-

Parish council website www.woodhouseparishcouncil.org.uk/woodhouse-parish-neighbourhood-p1.html

Contact Details:-

Advisory Group woodhouseparishNP@gmail.com

Rural CC <u>neighbourhoodplanning@ruralcc.org.uk</u>

Thank you

This Evening's Agenda

- 1. Welcome & Introductions
 Chairman, Woodhouse Parish Neighbourhood Plan (Incorporating Woodhouse & Woodhouse Eaves) Advisory Group
- 2. Overview of Neighbourhood Planning Rural Community Council (RCC)
- 3. Neighbourhood Planning Borough Council Support/Information Paul Gilding Principal Planning Officer, Charnwood Borough Council
- 4. Issues and opportunities workshops
- 5. Workshop Groups Led by Table facilitators
- 6. Plenary Feedback

Aims for the Evening

Provide some background and context to the Woodhouse & Woodhouse Eaves Neighbourhood Plan.

Ensure you as local stakeholders understand the process and your role in helping to shape the Neighbourhood Plan.

Provide you with an opportunity to feed in the issues and opportunities you consider important to include or explore further within the Neighbourhood Planning process.

Make you aware of future opportunities to engage in the plan making process.

Background to Neighbourhood Planning

John Preston/ Jhanvi Shukla Neighbourhood Planning Officers RCC

Background to Neighbourhood Planning

- ★ Development is essential to ensure our communities remain vibrant and sustainable.
- ★ The planning system exists to ensure sustainable development, support economic growth, improve people's quality of life, and protect the natural environment.

National Planning Policy Framework

National planning policies set by the Government

Local Plan

Local planning policy documents set by local planning authority

Planning Applications

Submitted by property owners, land owners and developers



Traditionally communities have found it hard to get their voices heard, and have generally engaged the planning system in a reactive rather than proactive way.





Neighbourhood Planning – New Opportunity

Through the Localism Act, Neighbourhood Planning empowers local communities to proactively plan the future development of their area by determining:

- The most appropriate location(s) for new development.
- What type of development is needed and what it should look like.
- Important areas / buildings that should be preserved.
- Changes required to help sustain, improve and/or expand facilities, services and infrastructure.

A Neighbourhood Plan...

- ... holds statutory weight within the Planning System.
- ... sets policies related to the development & use of land.
- ... is made by the Parish Council.
- ... involves, but is not led by the Planning Authority.
- ... proactively represents the needs & priorities of those that live, work, or do business within the community.
- ... must be backed up by a robust evidence base
- ... requires statutory consultation, an independent examination, and a local referendum.

A Neighbourhood Plan...

CAN	SHOULD NOT
Shape & direct future development.	Look to prevent any development from ever taking place in an area.
Identify the most suitable local sites for development.	Aim to simply block a specific or series of proposed developments.
Complement and/or add local detail to existing planning policies.	Conflict with relevant local, national or EU policies.
Encourage more development than proposed in an area.	Reduce the amount of development already allocated to an area.
Identify key assets for preservation.	Be prepared without input and support from the local community.
Set out improvements or additions to facilities, services and infrastructure.	Be prepared without the support of the Parish and Local Planning Authority.



Neighbourhood Planning provides a mechanism for communities to engage the planning system and influence the future of their area in a proactive way.





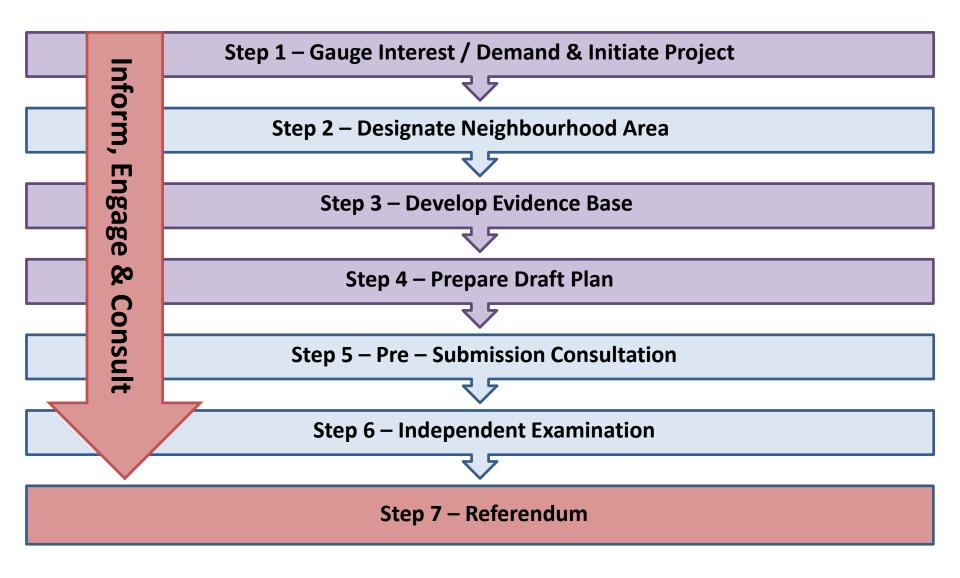


Neighbourhood Planning Stats

Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government

- 610 plans in force
- 2,400 active groups
- 89% average yes vote
- 39% average turnout at referendums

Steps to Create a Neighbourhood Plan



Neighbourhood Planning

Charnwood Borough Council

Woodhouse – October 2018



Introduction

- Identifies needs and priorities of local communities
- Shapes development (e.g. housing, employment, local green space, design)
- Sits alongside Charnwood Local Plan 2011 to 2028 Core Strategy - Part of development plan to determine applications unless material considerations indicate otherwise



Introduction(cont.)

- CBC duty to support, advise, and manage statutory processes – case by case
- YOUR COMMUNITY'S PLAN
- Local people involved and engaged
- MHCLG Funding available
- Steps in the process CBC input



Step 1 – Designate Neighbourhood Area

- Establish Area which plan will cover
- Letter and plan submitted to CBC
- Designated 3rd May 2018



Step 2 – Drafting the Neighbourhood Plan

- Public consultation
- Vision for area and objectives of plan
- Evidence gathering
- Policy drafting
- Public consultation
- Pre-submission consultation (Reg 14)
- Plan Revision



Step 2 cont. (CBC input)

CBC can provide advice on:

- Processes and key stages
- Evidence and research available
- Funding sources, events, case studies
- Conformity with the Local Plan
- Comment on draft plan
- Produce Strategic Environmental
 - **Assessment**



Step 3 – Submission and Consultation

Submit plan to CBC (Reg. 16)

- Check draft plan conforms to national and local policy and regulations
- Publish and advertise draft Neighbourhood
 Plan consultation
- Collate and pass on any responses



Step 4 - Examination

- Appoint independent Examiner
- Arrange Examination, fund Examiner costs, provide venue (if required)
- Respond to Examiner's enquiries
- Consider Examiner's recommendations and publish report
- Advise whether changes are necessary



Step 5 - Referendum

- Fund local referendum
- Administer
- Hold vote (50% +1 in favour)
- Publish results
- Used to determine applications



Step 6 – Adoption

- Formal decision on adoption (made)
- Publish and distribute
- Part of the development plan



Any Questions?



Contact

Paul Gilding – 01509 634765
 paul.gilding@charnwood.gov.uk

Liz Hopwell – 01509 634762
 liz.hopwell@charnwood.gov.uk



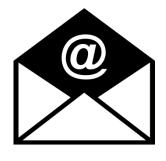
<u>Issues & Opportunities</u> <u>Workshop</u>

3 ways to feed in your views:









E-mail by 30th October 2018

Workshop

To consider the key Issues & Opportunities the Neighbourhood Plan will need to explore as a:

- Landowner
- Business
- Organisation
- Council
- Service Provider

Further Comments

neighbourhoodplanning@ruralcc.org.uk

DEADLINE – 30th October 2018