



NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN OFFICER'S REPORT

Report to: Broadclyst Parish Council

Date of Meeting: 5th February 2018

Agenda item: 18/29

Subject: Broadclyst Neighbourhood Plan

Purpose of report: to update Council

Recommendation:

- i. that that report be noted
- ii. that recommendations contained within the report be considered and resolved

Financial implications: The preparation of the Broadclyst Neighbourhood Plan is supported by government Locality grants. Staffing costs are partly being met from parish council budgets and partly from grant fund

Legal implications: Broadclyst Parish Council is a qualifying body¹ and is therefore eligible to write a Neighbourhood Plan. The District Council has a statutory duty to support the preparation of Neighbourhood Plans.

Equalities impact: Not applicable

Risk: The Audit Commission (2001) defines “risk” as an event or action which will adversely affect an organisation’s ability to achieve its objectives, project plans and processes and to successfully execute its strategies. Therefore “risk management” is the process by which risks are **identified, evaluated and controlled**.

Broadclyst Parish Council recognises that it has a responsibility to manage risks, both internal and external, and is therefore committed to the implementation of a risk management strategy in line with the introduction of Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 in order to protect the Council from avoidable losses.

The co-operation of all Members and officers is essential to ensure the Council’s resources and service provision are not adversely affected by uncontrolled risk, to ensure the Council does not fail to seize opportunities which benefit the community.

¹ For Neighbourhood Development Orders, the definition of “qualifying body” is in section 61E(6) of the Town And Country Planning, England, Act 1990 (inserted by paragraph 2 of the Localism Act 2011). For the purposes of Neighbourhood Development Plans the definition of “qualifying body” is in section 38A(12) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase 2004 Act (as inserted by paragraph 7 of the Localism Act 2011).

Risk analysis

A detailed risk analysis has been carried out and is summarised below

Risk Description	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigation Measures
Failure to deliver Neighbourhood Plan	Low	Moderate	Continued budget monitoring
Failure to meet evidenced community need	Low	Moderate/Major	Regular review of progress against community survey results

Key information

Neighbourhood Plans were introduced by the Localism Act 2011. The idea behind localism is that decision making is passed to a more local level, from local government to local communities. There are two main parts to neighbourhood planning: Neighbourhood Plans (NP) and Neighbourhood Development Orders (NDO).

A Neighbourhood Plan is a community-led planning framework for guiding the future development, regeneration and conservation of an area. It is about the use and development of land and may contain a vision, aims, planning policies, proposals for improving the area or providing new facilities, or allocating key sites for specific kinds of development. It may deal with a wide range of social, economic and environmental issues (such as housing, employment, heritage and transport) or it may focus on one or two issues only. It is for those producing the plan to decide on its scope and content.

A Neighbourhood Plan will be part of the statutory development plan for the area, if successful at a referendum. This statutory status gives neighbourhood plans more weight than some other local documents, such as parish plans, community plans and village design statements.

A Neighbourhood Plan must meet certain “basic conditions”. These include compliance with European and national legislation, contributing to the achievement of sustainable development, having appropriate regard to national policy and being in general conformity with existing strategic planning policy. It should not promote less development than that identified in the development plan for the area. It can provide for greater growth levels. It can also specify policies and guidance on how new development should be designed, orientated and located. The preparation of neighbourhood plans must include a robust programme of community engagement and have a proportionate evidence base.

Link to Council Action Plan:

The preparation of Broadclyst Neighbourhood Plan supports the Council’s commitment to enabling local housing delivery; supporting business growth and increased productivity; and community capacity building and engagement.

REPORT

Steering groups

Every group is now up and running. 3 groups are full, but more members of the community are wanted for the following interest groups:

- Economy, business, and jobs
- Sport, Recreation, and Leisure
- Settlements – Beare, Budlake, Hele, Hillside Gardens, Saxon Brook, Moonhill Copse

Recommendation: For Council to provide Janvrin with possible members for each of these groups.

Overview Group:

This is a Neighbourhood Planning Group that will make key decisions for the Neighbourhood Plan. This group will have the role of custodians of developments and projects in the Parish for the next 14 years. This group will also be involved in the allocation of land for new houses in the Parish. This is the only group that receive all the recommendations from the Interest Steering Groups. It will be responsible for identifying gaps in provision, and ensuring that the Plan has the flexibility to provide for the Parish in the next 14 years.

Recommendation : To support the work of this group and to note its position.

Greater Exeter Strategic Plan (GESP)

This formal statutory document will provide the overall spatial strategy and level of housing and employment land to be provided up to 2040. The Plan is seeking to deliver the best possible outcomes for the provision of new homes, jobs and infrastructure for existing and future generations, while also protecting and enhancing the environment.

There has been a Call for Sites which has closed. The next stage is the release of the Draft GESP for consultation. This is pending with no date specified.

A meeting was set up with a GESP team to share opportunities that have come forward through the Broadclyst Neighbourhood Plan Call for Land Process. The response was “the GESP team will now discuss as a group what the options are, and whether or not it is of a nature for GESP to formally assess. In turn, if it is considered to be an option for us to assess, we will decide whether it is something we want to actually pursue through GESP or not.”

Recommendations: For Council to acknowledge that the Broadclyst Neighbourhood Plan is aware of GESP and is working with this strategic planning/development group.