



NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN OFFICER'S REPORT

Report to: Broadclyst Parish Council

Date of Meeting: Sept 3rd 2018

Agenda item: 18/165

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

Summer of writing

August has been a month with no scheduled meetings. This has freed up time to focus on writing documents, some of which will be submitted alongside the Broadclyst Neighbourhood Plan to East Devon District Council. An extra member of staff to support Neighbourhood Plan work over the summer period has significantly impacted on how much written work has been accomplished. They completed Part 1 of the Consultation statement which will be placed on the website. Part 2 is ready for (Reg 14) comments which will be collected when residents feedback on the draft Broadclyst Neighbourhood Plan (this document is labeled the Pre-Submission Document). Other written work includes:

- Drafting of policies (Infrastructure and Access, Natural Environment, History and Heritage, Economy and Employment)
- Broadclyst Parish Character Assessment.

Recommendation 1: For Council to note document progress.

Locality Grant Application:

The Site Options and Assessment technical package progresses. Below are the time lines we have been given by Locality:

- After application you will usually receive a response from locality 1-2 weeks.
- Once you have received this response, a consultant from AECOM will be allocated to deliver this work. They will usually be in contact 1-2 weeks from this point.
- After the initial contact from the AECOM consultant, they usually have 3 months (this can sometimes be less/slightly over the 3-month time scale) to complete to work, dependent on other work commitments at the time.

We are looking forward to starting work with our allocated AECOM consultant.

Recommendation 2: For Council to note progress in the application for technical support.

Revised National Planning Policy Framework.(NPPF)

The revised National Planning Policy Framework follows a public consultation launched by the Prime Minister earlier this year to provide a comprehensive approach for planners, developers and councils to build more homes, more quickly and in the places where people want to live.

The Revised National Planning Policy Framework was published on July 24th, 2018. It was presented to Parliament by secretary of State for Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government. The NPPF forms a material consideration when determining application for planning permission and all Neighbourhood Plans needs to be in line with both the Local East Devon Plan and the NPPF.

Recommendation 3: For Council to note that the Broadclyst Neighbourhood Plan needs to be in line with the revised NPPF 2018

This concludes my report.

Janvrin Edbrooke

Broadclyst NP Lead Officer