



NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN OFFICER'S REPORT

Report to: Broadclyst Parish Council

Date of Meeting: Feb 4th 2019

Agenda item: 19/23iii

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.

Link to Council Action Plan:

The preparation of Broadclyst Neighbourhood Plan supports the Council’s commitment to enabling local

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).

housing delivery; supporting business growth and increased productivity; and community capacity building and engagement.

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

POTENTIAL SITES FOR THE BROADCLYST NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN.

There are 4 different types of sites going to be presented at the NP public consultation events in April and May 2019.

1. Natural Environment Sites (Orchard, woodlands, local green space, green space, biodiversity)
2. Sites for new Houses.
3. Business Sites (new and regeneration of existing)
4. Mixed Development Sites (Houses and businesses on one site)

By February 11th all Landowners will have submitted their sites for the Broadclyst Neighbourhood Plan.

From Feb 13th sites will be prepared for display at the public consultation events.

March 11th Overview NP Steering Group will select sites going forward into the public consultation events

Public Consultation Events from April 27th – May 3rd 2019

Public Consultation Period Closes for all sites - June 10th 2019

Recommendation 1: For Council to note the range of potential sites being brought forward in the Neighbourhood Plan, and to note key consultation dates.

Recommendation 2: For Council members to attend the Neighbourhood Plan public consultation events to be part of the process and to become knowledgeable as to the range and diversity of potential sites across the Parish.

NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN STEERING GROUP WORK IN 2019:

A new programme has been drawn up so that Steering Groups will work weekly over a 4 – 6 week period to complete the policies for their designated themed area. The downside of this programme is that some groups will not be meeting for some time, but the advantages are:

- That this will allow the groups to remain focused as the meetings will be weekly.
- We will get the work completed in a much shorter time.
- We can use some Councillor's expertise remotely as we are producing documents for them to feedback on.
- If someone is ill or away, we can cover this immediately instead of a month later.

Recommendation 3: For Council to note change of NP Steering Group work.

SPORTS HUB

Discussions are progressing with the potential provision of sports hub site in the Broadclyst Neighbourhood Plan. We have several more meetings to secure the site before it can go forward into the Broadclyst Neighbourhood Plan. Once a site is secured the next step is to complete technical work. EDDC officers are supporting us with this work and recommend that the following technical work might need to be done.

Heritage impact assessment (HIA) is a study to determine the **impact** of a proposed development on the cultural **heritage** value of a property and to recommend an overall approach to the conservation of the **heritage** resources.

Strategic environmental assessment (SEA) is a systematic decision support process, aiming to ensure that environmental and possibly other sustainability aspects are considered effectively in policy, plan and program making.

Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA) is an assessment that must be applied before a plan or project which may affect a European Site can be lawfully undertaken or authorized.

These assessments can be completed by applying for a Locality Technical Grant.

Recommendation 4: For Council to note progression of the potential Neighbourhood Sports Hub site.

This concludes my report to Council.

Janvrin Edbrooke
Broadclyst Parish Council Neighbourhood Plan Officer
28 January 2019