



neighbourhood planning

Braishfield Parish Council
Sarah Hughes
Senior Neighbourhood Planning Officer

Introduction

1. Legislation / National Planning Policy Framework
2. Overview of neighbourhood planning
3. Progress in Test Valley
4. Other community documents
5. Resources
6. Discussion and questions



Localism Act

- **Right to plan**
- **Right to build**
- **Right to buy**

Legislation, NPPF and NPPG

- The Neighbourhood Planning Regulations 2012
- The Neighbourhood Planning (Referendums) Regulations 2012
- NPPF Paragraph 29 – 37
- NPPG Neighbourhood planning section

Test Valley Borough
Revised Local Plan DPD

Adopted

Local Plan

2011-2029



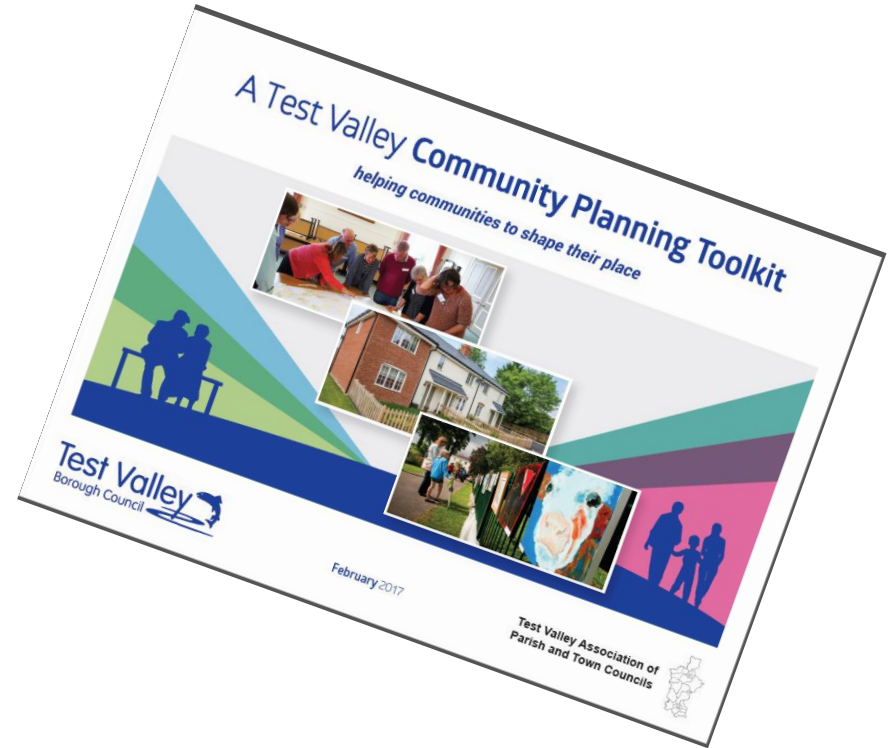
January 2016

Test Valley
Borough Council 



- Up-to-date
- Development needs
- Areas of growth
- Neighbourhood planning

neighbourhood planning



Neighbourhood Plan



This can include:

- Neighbourhood Development Plans
- Neighbourhood Development Orders:
granting permission for specified small scale
development

Neighbourhood Plan



What it is:

- Undertaken by town and parish councils
- Set of land use planning policies – a local version of the TVBC Local Plan
- Sets out where new homes, shops and businesses should go
- Identify and protect important local green spaces
- Influence what these things should look like

Neighbourhood Plan

What it can't do:

- Stop development already allocated or permitted
- Propose policies contrary to the local plan and national policy
- Propose development which would breach other legal requirements, such as EU regulations



The Process

Step 1: Designating the Neighbourhood Area

Parishes can be automatically designated as a Neighbourhood Area however the Parish Council must formally request to have the area designated. If a group of parishes want to prepare a neighbourhood plan together, then they would have to designate the area together. This would require a 6 week public consultation undertaken by the Council.

The Process

Step 2: Preparing a Neighbourhood Plan

The steering group will need to identify the aims and objectives for the plan, begin community engagement and start to gather the evidence base. Once the evidence base is established, the steering group will start to draft policies and proposals for the plan.

The Process

Step 3: Pre-submission consultation on the plan (Regulation 14)

Once a draft plan is produced it will need to be consulted on for a 6 week period. This is carried out by the steering group on behalf of the Parish Council and must be evidenced in the consultation report submitted to us. This consultation will allow any necessary changes to be made that come forward from comments made by the public in advance of submitting the plan for examination.

The Process

Step 4: Submission of the plan (Regulation 16)

Once steering group has completed the plan and have carried out the statutory 6 week consultation, the plan will be submitted to the council to publicise and consult on the plan for a further 6 weeks.

The Process

Step 4: Submission of the plan (Regulation 16)

At this stage, the documents that need to be submitted include:

- A copy of the Neighbourhood Plan
- A statement explaining how the plan meets the [basic conditions](#)
- A Strategic Environmental Assessment report or a statement explaining why one is not needed
- A consultation report outlining all of the engagement undertaken throughout the plan process.

The Process

Step 5: Independent examination of the plan

The Council with agreement from the Parish Council will appoint an independent examiner to check the plan meets the basic conditions and standards. The examiner will take into account any formal representations submitted during the consultation period. It is not expected that a public hearing will take place during the examination unless the examiner feels it necessary to do so.

The Process

Step 5: Independent examination of the plan

The length of time taken during the examination will depend on the number of policies and the complexity of the plan. On average it takes 6-7 weeks from appointing an examiner to receiving the final examiners report.

The examiner will recommend that the plan proceed to referendum, with modifications in advance of a referendum, or to not proceed to referendum.

The Process

Step 6: Referendum

The council will organise the referendum of the plan that meets the basic conditions. Any person living within the Neighbourhood Area that is registered to vote in local elections will be able to vote on the plan. If more than 50% of the people voting in the referendum support the plan then the plan will be made.

The Process

Step 7: Adoption or making of the plan (bringing it into legal force)

If the plan passes referendum it will become a part of the statutory development plan and have the same weight as the Local Plan when considering planning applications in the area.

Progress in Test Valley

- 16 areas designated as Neighbourhood Planning Areas which enable local communities to undertake Neighbourhood Plans.

Progress in Test Valley

Made Plans

- Goodworth Clatford
- Upper Clatford
- Thruxton
- Charlton
- Chilbolton

Supplementary Planning Documents

This can include:

- Village Design Statements



Village Design Statement

What it is:

- Owned, led and managed by the village/parish
- An opportunity for everyone to have their say
- Based on evidence
- Planning policy guidelines on the look and feel of future development
- In conformity with TVBC Local Plan
- Adopted by TVBC as Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)

Non Planning Documents

This can include:

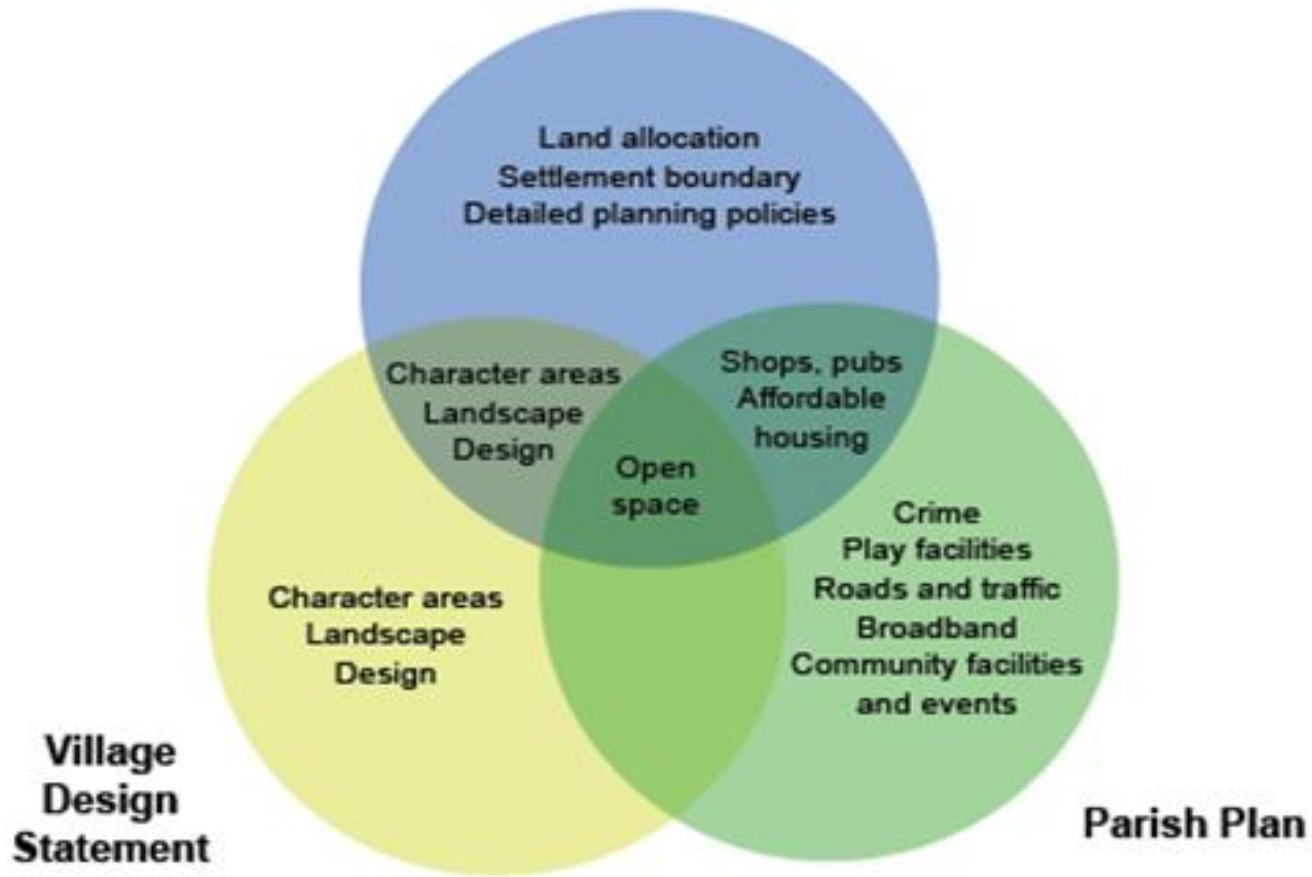
- Parish Plans



Community or Parish Plan

- Produced by the community
- Not just land use issues
- Identifies local problems and opportunities
- Sets out an achievable and long term vision for the future
- Prepares a plan of action to achieve this vision

Neighbourhood Plan



Resources

- <https://neighbourhoodplanning.org/>



Welcome to Neighbourhood Planning Support, where you'll find everything you need to know about how to develop a neighbourhood plan or neighbourhood development order and what support is available to you.

[Find out what a neighbourhood plan and neighbourhood development order is.](#)



Resources

- **Basic Grant Funding (£10,000)**

For writing a neighbourhood development plan or neighbourhood development order

- **Community Planning Grant**

Parish Population	NDP	VDS
More than 5,000	Maximum grant £2,000	Maximum grant £1,000
More than 1,000 but no more than 5,000	Maximum grant £1,500	Maximum grant £750
No more than 1,000	Maximum grant £1,000	Maximum grant £500

Resources

- **Technical Support**

At least one of the following:

- Allocating sites for housing
- Including [design codes](#) in the plan
- Planning to use a neighbourhood development order

Resources

- **Technical Support**

1. Setting up a Neighbourhood Planning Group (in unparished areas only)
2. Housing Needs Assessment (HNA)
3. Site Options and Assessment
4. Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)
5. Evidence Base and Policy Development

Resources

- **Technical Support**

6. Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

7. Masterplanning

8. Design including Design Codes

9. Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA)

10. Plan Health Check Review

Questions ?

