



Queen Elizabeth II Fields Challenge

A Diamond Jubilee and 2012 Legacy Initiative

Making a difference locally and an impact nationally

Our Track Record



- **Established in 1925** – as the NPFA - we've been doing this for over 80 years
- Protected over 1300 fields and 8,500 acres for **1.4 million people**
- **Strengthening laws about sales of playing fields** – e.g. School Playing Fields regulations introduced following consultation with DfES in 2004
- **Guardians of the King George V Memorial Fields** a permanent legacy to commemorate the reign of King George
- **Publications: *Planning & Design*** - the planning bible for developers, lawyers & local authorities and ***Can Play Will Play*** – a guide for access to play facilities for the disabled
- Awarded the **Olympic Cup** (instituted by Baron Pierre de Coubertin) in 1931 for being active in the development of the Olympic Movement.

Our Vision



To ensure that everyone across the country has free access to local outdoor space for sport, play and recreation.

Somewhere to Go and Something to Do



FIT Protected Sites 1925-2010



8586 acres across 1362 sites



King George V Playing Fields



Following King George V's death in 1936 a network of playing fields were protected across the country as a philanthropic living memorial to benefit the entire nation

The memorial fund secured the protection of 471 fields each of which displays heraldic plaques on their entrance gates

FIT was actively involved in helping to secure this memorial and has been the custodian of the scheme since 1961

Now, over half a century later, these fields still exist and are much loved and well used by the communities they serve.



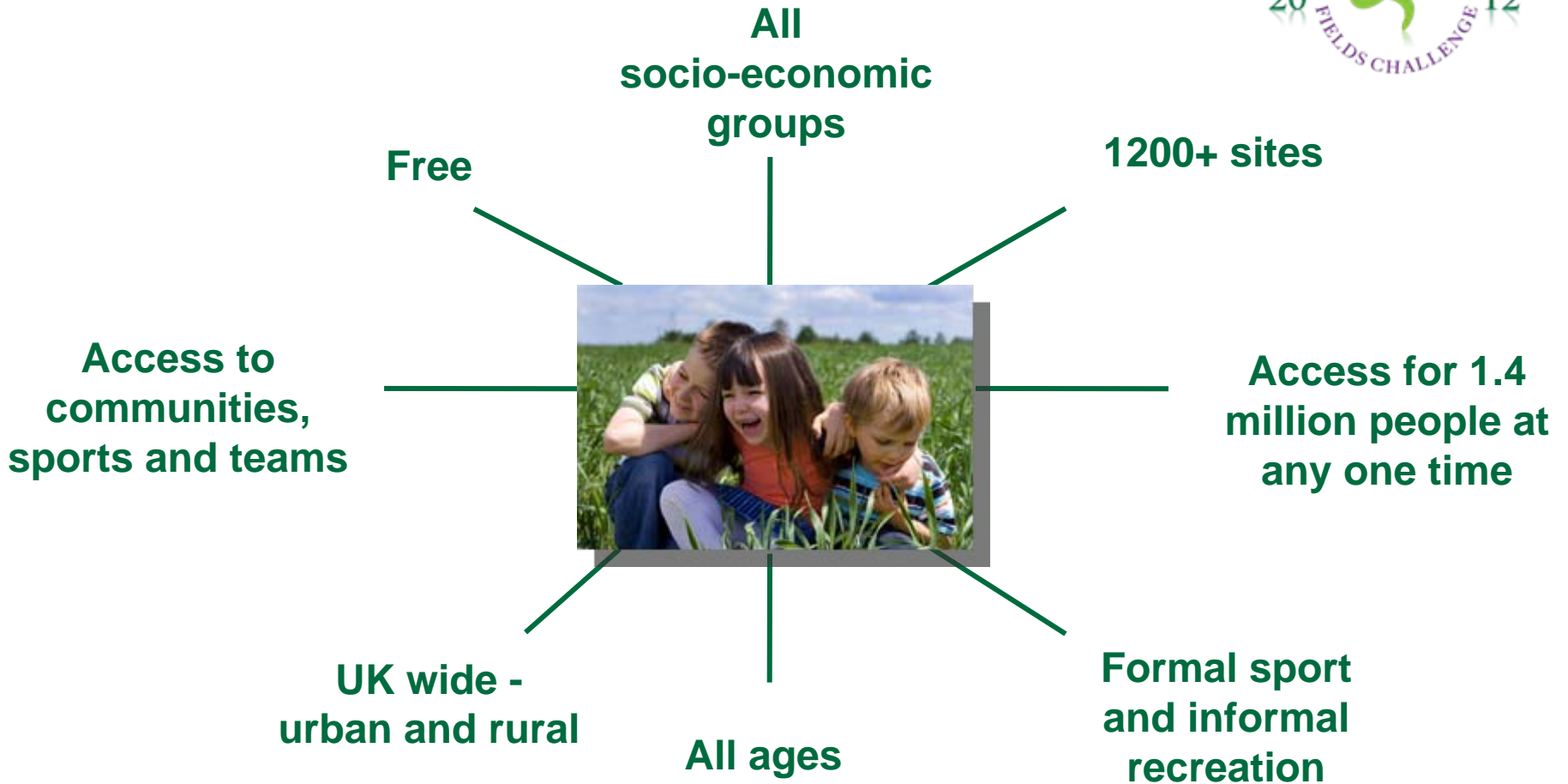
For England, Wales and Northern Ireland



For Scotland

The King George V Memorial Fields have truly stood the test of time.

Beneficiaries and Reach



The FIT Effect



1946

2010



King George V Playing Field, Drayton, Norfolk
Protected by NPFA (FIT) in 1938

The Queen Elizabeth II Fields Challenge



Our Goal

To create a fitting and lasting grassroots legacy across the UK to mark both the Diamond Jubilee and the London 2012 Olympics that:

- is visible, permanent and cost effective
- increases participation in sport and physical activity
- creates good quality, sustainable grassroots sports, play and recreation facilities
- provides opportunities for community engagement and volunteering

Royal Patronage



'Being able to play outdoors is a basic right of childhood. The Queen Elizabeth II Fields will guarantee that millions more children are able to enjoy that right both now and in the future'

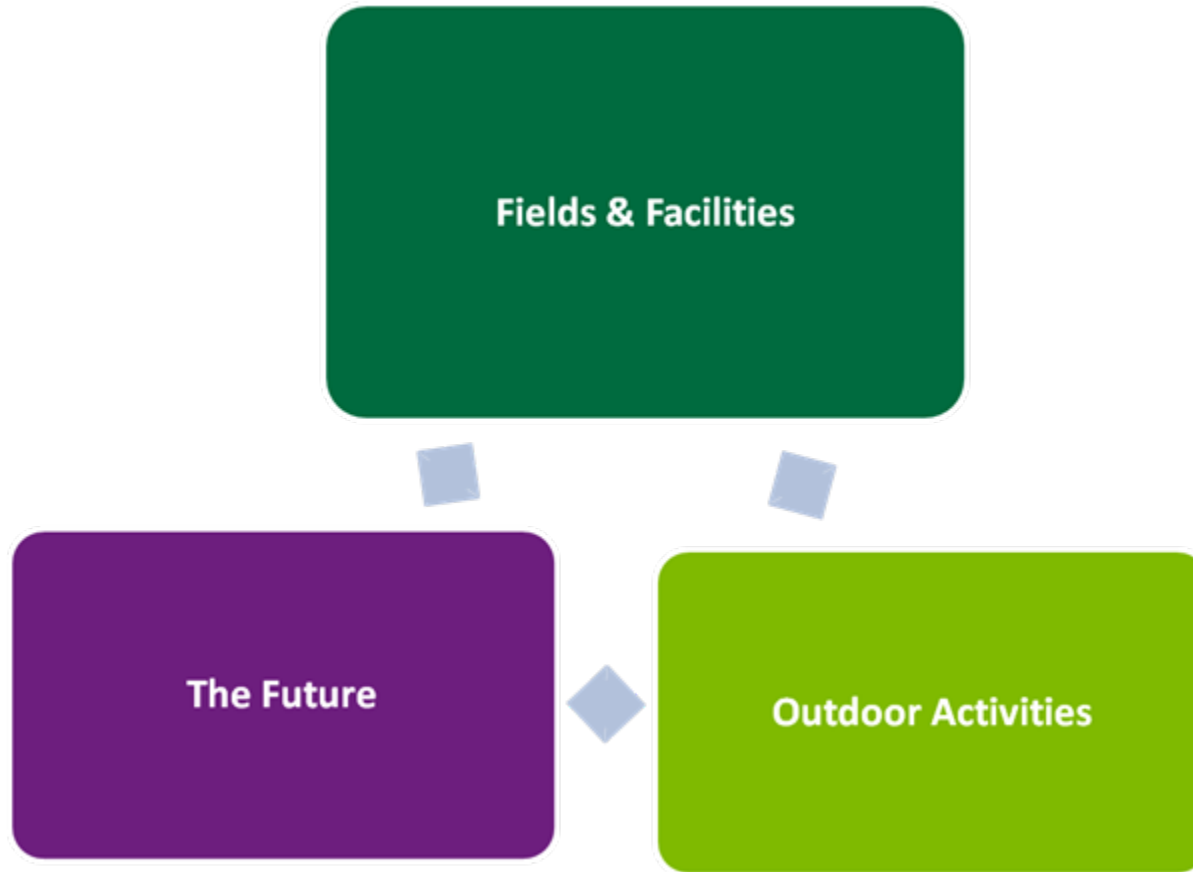
**Prince William
Patron**

The Queen Elizabeth II Fields Challenge

www.qe2fields.com



Queen Elizabeth II Fields Challenge



Queen Elizabeth II Fields Network

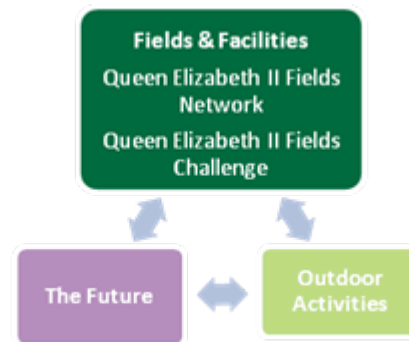


Objective:

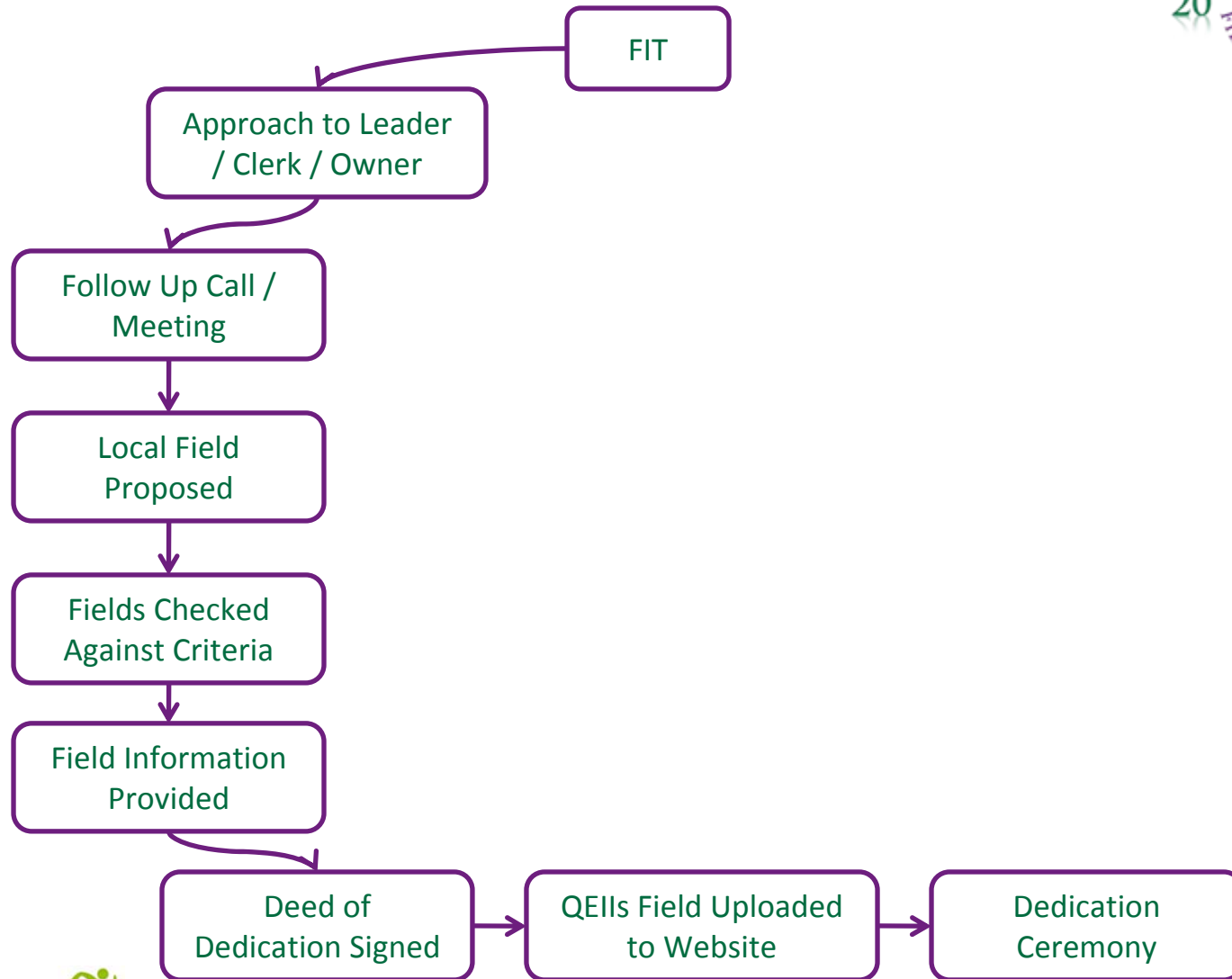
To create a branded network of 2012 permanently protected outdoor spaces in communities across the UK by 2012 – The Queen Elizabeth II Fields

Why:

- Provide visibility and relevance at local level from both the Diamond Jubilee and London 2012 Olympics
- Improve access to outdoor recreational spaces for communities across the country
- Create a platform to deliver an increase in participation in physical activity



Town and Parish Council / Local Landowners



Range of Eligible Sites



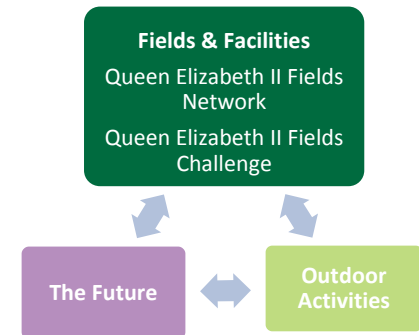
- Woodlands
- Children's Play Areas
- Bicycle Trails
- Sports Pitches
- Ornamental Gardens
- Country Parks



How Flexible is FIT Protection?



- Primarily for sites involved in outdoor facilities and use for sport, recreation and play – but can be for general open space
- Primarily for outdoor sites – but can include indoor sites
- Primarily charitable – but not exclusively so
- Primarily in perpetuity - but can be time limited
- Primarily in an identifiable site in the long-term – but can be flexible



The Queen Elizabeth II Fields Challenge

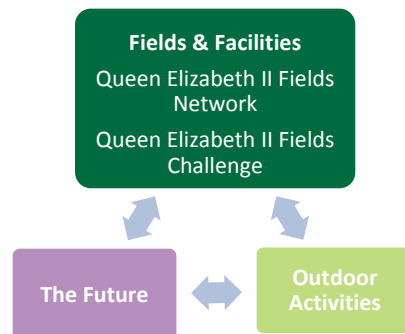


Objective:

To encourage the public to vote for the outdoor space they would like to see designated a Queen Elizabeth II Field in their local area through a high profile campaign

Why:

To provide a real sense of public engagement around both the Diamond Jubilee and the 2012 Olympics and to inspire the nation to be integral to the creation of a legacy in their own community from these great events.



Have a Field Day



Objective:

To create a mass participation event on Queen Elizabeth II Fields – a hybrid between a school sports day and a village fete – encouraging sport, play and community activity on recreational spaces across the country.

Why:

To give a local focus to events of great national significance and unite the nation in celebration of both the Diamond Jubilee and the 2012 Olympics.



Volunteering

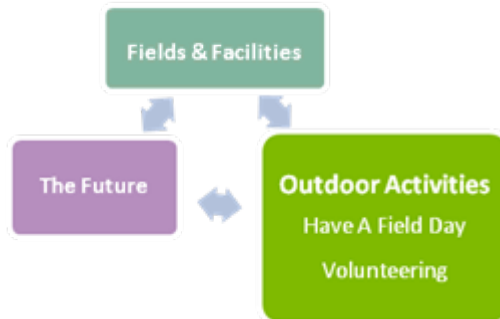


Objective:

To improve outdoor recreational spaces and increase the activities taking place upon them

Why:

To encourage levels of community engagement on a local level and create programme of grassroots volunteering opportunities



The Diamond Jubilee Fields Fund

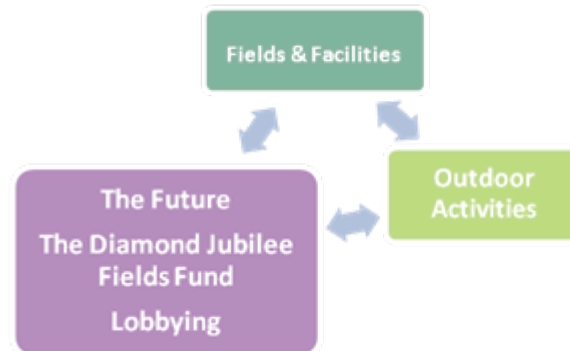


Objective:

An endowment fund to support the Queen Elizabeth II Fields beyond 2012

Why:

To ensure the long term credibility of the living legacy created in communities as a result of the Diamond Jubilee and the 2012 Olympics



What Can The Queen Elizabeth II Fields Challenge Offer to Town and Parish Councils?



- An excellent way to mark both the Diamond Jubilee and London 2012 Olympics in communities all across the country
- A relevant, permanent and credible legacy
- An opportunity to increase participation in both physical activity and volunteering
- A mechanism to improve community cohesion and engagement
- Part of a high profile national campaign
- A partnership with a legacy programme aligned with public opinion



Queen Elizabeth II Fields Challenge



'Being able to play outdoors is a basic right of childhood. The Queen Elizabeth II Fields will guarantee that millions more children are able to enjoy that right both now and in the future'

Prince William

Patron

The Queen Elizabeth II Fields Challenge



Royal British Legion Industries

The Past



Royal British Legion Industries

Care Facilities



Gavin Astor House



Queen Elizabeth
Court



Mountbatten
Pavilion



Prince Philip
Lodge



Royal British Legion Industries

2009-2011



450
staff



12,000
customers



600
residents & tenants



104
disabled workers



Royal British Legion Industries

2009-2011



Royal British Legion Industries

Kent Links



Royal British Legion Industries

'RBLI 2016'

Priorities

- The Work Programme
- Business to Business
- Army Recovery Capability



Army Recovery Capability



Royal British Legion Industries

Changing Enviroments



Fears over inflation

CRUNCH TIME

Rate cut demanded as property prices slide

Standard of living will fall, **CITY FEAR AS SHARES SLIDE**

SSAFA **FORCES** Help



THE ROYAL BRITISH LEGION



SKILL FORCE





ERSKINE
Caring for ex-service men and women

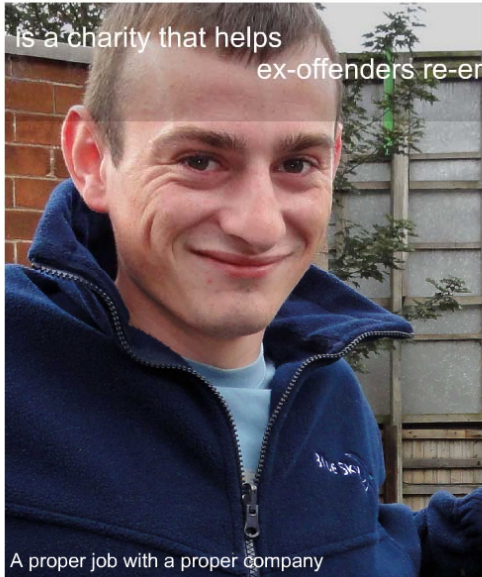


Royal British Legion Industries

Blue Sky



Home About us Work with us Help Statistics & downloads News Contact us



is a charity that helps ex-offenders re-engage with society

A proper job with a proper company

"Blue Sky has helped to make my family proud of me," - Robert







Monday, 10 January 2011

Latest news

- Blue Sky chosen as Prime Minister's 2011 charity
- Parliament hears that Blue Sky is "intelligent commissioning at its best" – [read more](#)
- Latest Annual Review is published, and available [here](#)

Latest facts

- Only 15% of Blue Sky ex-employees have re-offended - a quarter of the national average.
- Year on year employment in Blue Sky has risen by 87%.
- In 2010 we maintained and improved over 2m square metres of land and diverted 7,000 tonnes of waste from landfill.

 About us	 Working with us	 Testimonials & personal stories	
 Statistics & Downloads	 News	 Contact us	Are you an ex-offender in need of help?

ENGLAND AND WALES RELEASE 90,000 PRISONERS EACH YEAR; 60% OF PRISONERS RE-OFFEND WITHIN 2 YEARS

Source: "Reducing Re-Offending by Ex-Prisoners" produced by the Social Exclusion Unit in 2002. Patrons: Jonathan Aitken and Erwin James



Royal British Legion Industries

Article 19



Royal British Legion Industries



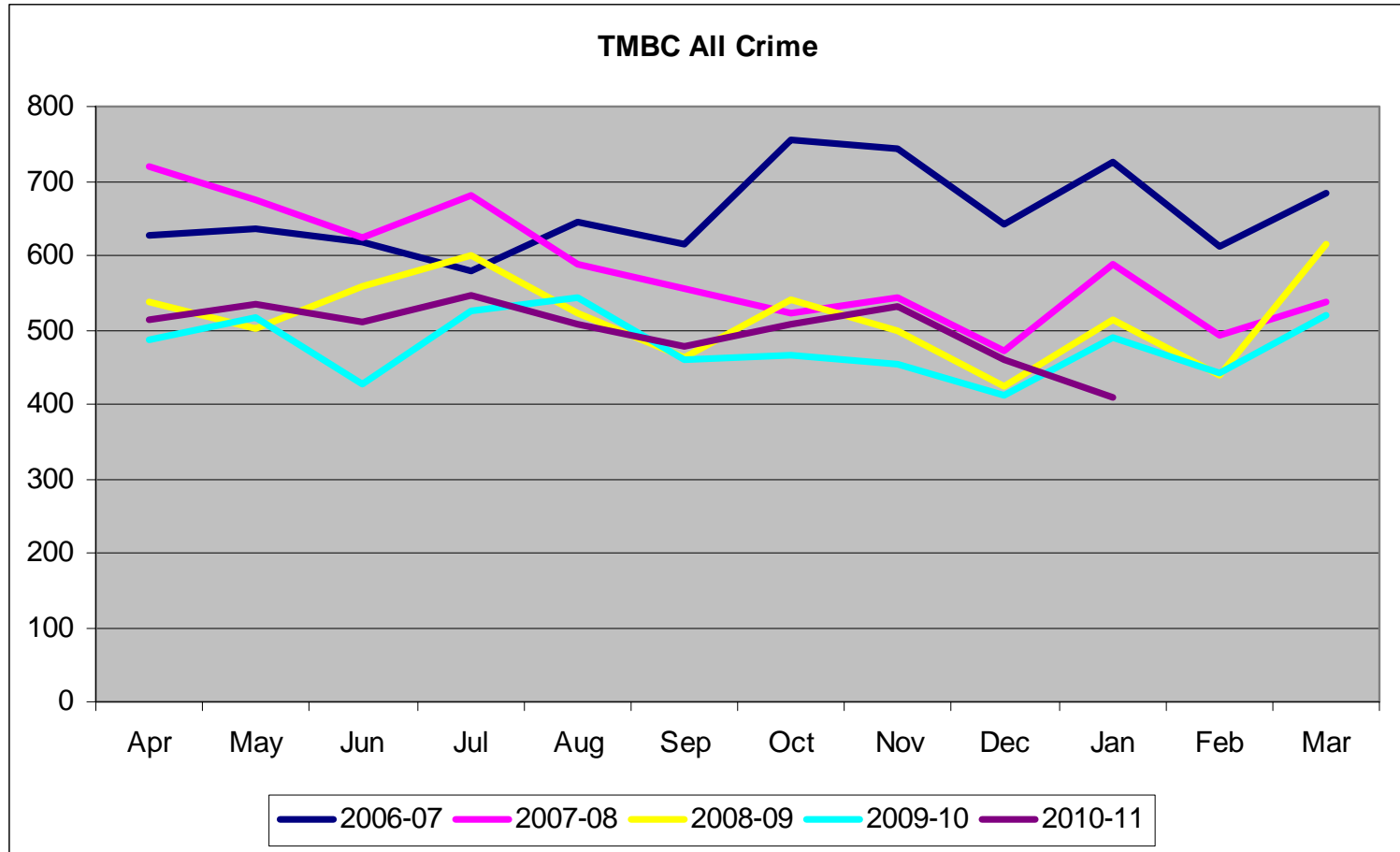
RBLI

Parish Partnership Panel Presentation

3rd March 2011

Chief Inspector Jon Kirby
Tonbridge & Malling

All Crime Graph - Monthly



Tonbridge & Malling Crime Summary

	Apr - Jan		No. Change	% Change
	2009-10	2010-11		
All Crime	4778	4995	217	4.5%
Burglary Dwelling	214	242	28	13.1%
Burglary Other	379	317	-62	-16.4%
Violent Crime	946	1041	95	10.0%
Vehicle Crime	462	504	42	9.1%
TOMV	98	134	36	36.7%
TFMV	364	370	6	1.6%
Serious Acquisitive Crime	701	760	59	8.4%
Theft & Handling	1263	1314	51	4.0%
Criminal Damage	1041	1087	46	4.4%
Priority ASB (to 2 nd Mar)	1804	1618	-186	-10.3%



Tonbridge & Malling Final Push

Live Data – to be treated as provisional	Apr – 1 st Mar		No. Change	% Change
	2009-10	2010-11		
All Crime	5230	5411	181	3.5%
Burglary Dwelling	235	262	27	11.5%
Burglary Other	418	348	-70	-16.7%
Violent Crime	1024	1110	86	8.4%
Vehicle Crime	514	555	41	8.0%
TOMV	111	148	37	33.3%
TFMV	403	407	4	1.0%
Serious Acquisitive Crime	775	833	58	7.5%
Theft & Handling	1378	1448	70	5.1%
Criminal Damage	1148	1170	22	1.9%



SWOT Analysis

STRENGTHS

- Significant reduction in crime (24%) since 2006-07 despite current year increase
- 2nd lowest crime per 1000 population in force and MSG
- 3rd lowest violence per 1000 population in force and MSG
- Reduction in burglary other offences
- Highest victim satisfaction for overall service in the force

WEAKNESSES

- Theft offences have seen the biggest numerical increase
- Increase in theft offences – in particular domestic fuel and oil / cable and metal / batteries

OPPORTUNITIES

- UMIC officer in post – focus on scrap metal dealers and handlers
- Long term multi-agency intervention with repeat DA victims/offenders
- Highest victim satisfaction with every point of contact except keeping people informed (7th in force)

THREATS

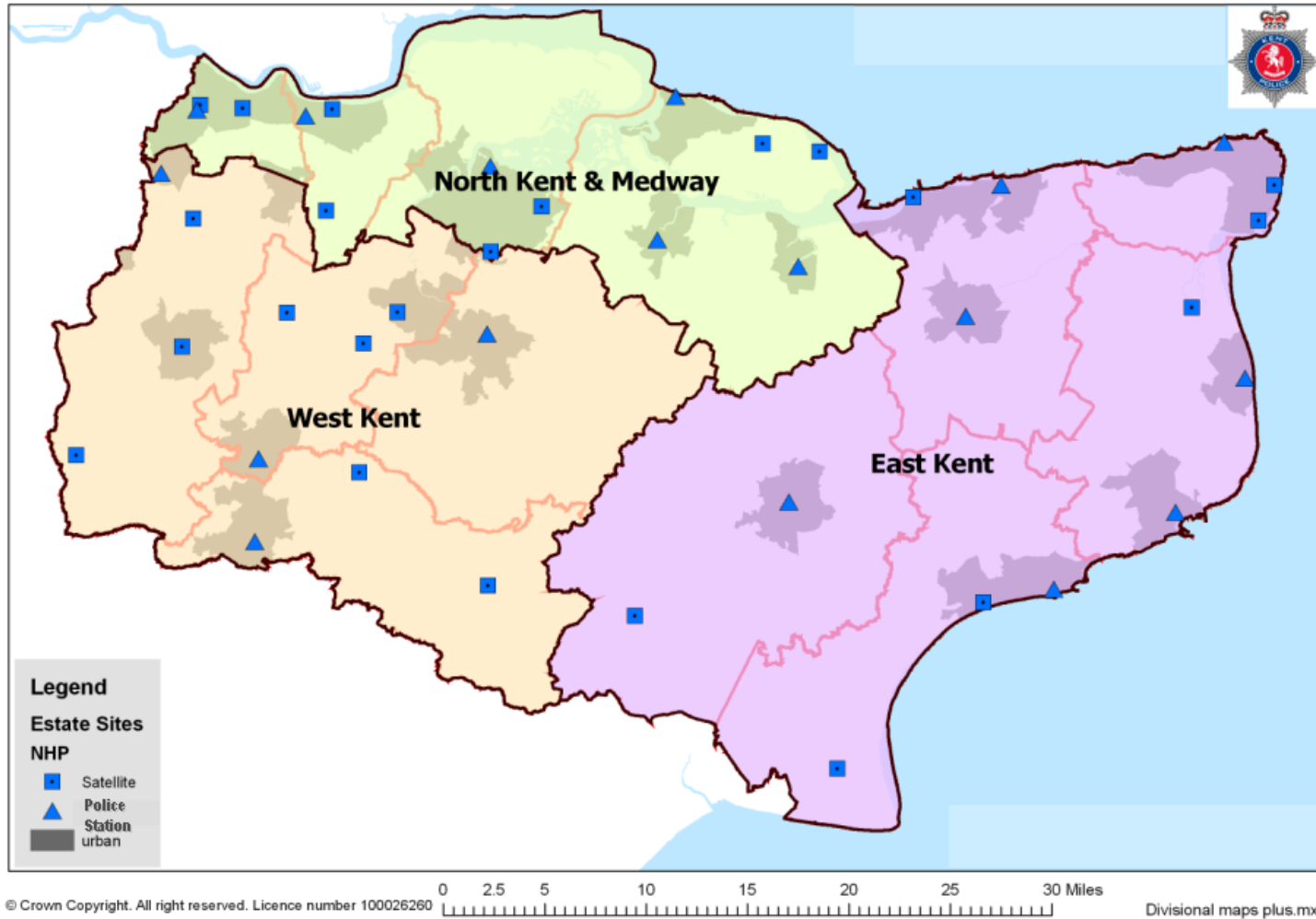
- Public spending cuts – new operational policing model based on demand profile
- Oil prices increasing due to instability in Middle East, fuel duty increase
- Increase in violent crime
- 30% of violence against the person is DA related

Victim Satisfaction – Overall Service

District	% Satisfied – Yr End Dec 10
Tonbridge & Malling	91.5%
Dartford	90.8%
Shepway	89.5%
Sevenoaks	89.2%
Tunbridge Wells	88.3%
Ashford	88.3%
Gravesham	88.2%
Maidstone	88.0%
Force	87.4%
Dover	86.8%
Medway	86.4%
Canterbury	85.8%
Thanet	84.9%
Swale	83.1%



Geographic Structure - Neighbourhood



**Kent
Police**



**Tonbridge & Malling District
Parish Partnership Panel**

I am sorry not to be able to be with you tonight, but have a long standing personal commitment prior to taking responsibility for Tonbridge & Malling District.

I am aware that there are two outstanding issues regarding Salt Bins, and Street Lighting. Here is a response from Sue Kinsella, who is an officer within Kent Highways:

Street lighting query: I can advise that a process is already in place whereby the Kent Highways Services (KHS) street lighting team arranges the installation of street lights in a co-ordinated way with EDF Energy. We currently 'rent' the jointers from EDF who then work alongside us, enabling us to programme works ourselves and carry out a complete installation in one day.

We can offer this service to the Parish Councils and the rates are significantly lower than EDF standard rates. If anyone would like to use this service or would like to know more, please advise them to contact me using the details below:

Salt Bins query: With regard to authorising the licence to place apparatus in the Highway, I believe this is dealt with by Network Management Roadworks Team, therefore they would have to approve the application before I can arrange the installation works.

*Sue Kinsella
Kent Highway Services
Ashford Highway Depot
Javelin Way
Henwood Industrial Estate
Ashford
Kent
TN24 8AD*

*Tel: 01233 614001
sue.kinsella@kent.gov.uk*

If there are other issues regarding transport / highways, I am always happy to take these to the local KCC Members, and ask that they are raised for discussion at the local Joint Transport Board Meetings.

KCC Cabinet Members Update:

Paul Carter, Leader of Kent County Council has announced changes to his Cabinet line-up which came into effect on 28 January 2011.

These changes reflect the Council's new structure, which will be implemented from 4 April 2011.

The new Cabinet will be finalising specific portfolio responsibilities in the next few days.

The new line-up comprises:

- Leader - Paul Carter
- Deputy Leader - Alex King
 - o Deputy Cabinet Member - Andrew Bowles
- Finance & Procurement - John Simmonds
 - o Deputy Cabinet Member - Susan Carey

- Business Strategy & Support - Roger Gough
 - o Deputy Cabinet Member - Ken Pugh
- Customer and Communities - Mike Hill
 - o Deputy Cabinet Member - Avtar Sandhu
- Education, Learning & Skills - Sarah Hohler
 - o Deputy Cabinet Member - Mike Whiting
 - o Deputy Cabinet Member - Gary Cooke

Enterprise and Environment:

- Environment, Highways & Waste - Bryan Sweetland
 - o Deputy Cabinet Member - David Brazier
- Regeneration & Economic Development - Kevin Lynes
 - o Deputy Cabinet Member - Andrew Wickham
 - o Deputy Cabinet Member - Jeremy Kite

Families and Social Care:

- Older People's Services (including Public Health) - Graham Gibbens
- Specialist Children's Services - Jenny Whittle
 - o Deputy Cabinet Member - Peter Lake

(Deputy Cabinet Member roles to be defined next week)

Proposed Committee Chairmen:

- Health Overview and Scrutiny Committee - Nick Chard
- Customer and Communities POSC - Elizabeth Tweed
- Education, Learning & Skills POSC - Leyland Ridings
- Environment, Highways & Waste POSC - David Hirst
- Regeneration & Economic Development POSC - Mark Dance
- Families & Social Care POSC - Ann Allen
- Children's Champion Board - Ann Allen
- Corporate Policy Overview and Scrutiny Committee - Eric Hotson
- Scrutiny Board - Eric Hotson
- Planning Applications Committee - Richard King
- Governance and Audit Committee - Richard Long
- Superannuation Fund Committee - James Scholes
- Regulation Committee - Mike Harrison
- Cabinet Scrutiny Conservative spokesperson - Roger Manning
- Selection and Member Services - Julie Rook (Julie will continue in her role as Chief Whip)

Lib Dem Opposition Spokespersons

As a result of these changes, the official opposition spokes persons have been appointed:

- Leader - Trudy Dean
- Deputy Leader / Chief Whip - Martin Vye
- Finance & Procurement - Tim Prater
- Business Strategy & Support - Trudy Dean
- Customer and Communities - Ian Chittenden
- Education, Learning & Skills - Martin Vye
- Enterprise and Environment - Malcolm Robertson

- **Families and Social Care** - George Koowaree
- **Public Health** - Dan Daley

Proposed Committee Opposition Spokespersons:

- (Vice chairmen assumed on the allocation agreement in 2009)
- Cabinet Scrutiny Committee - Trudy Dean (Chairman)
- Health Overview and Scrutiny Committee - Dan Daley
- Customer and Communities POSC - Ian Chittenden
- Education, Learning & Skills POSC - Martin Vye (Vice-Chairman)
- Environment, Highways & Waste POSC - Malcolm Robertson (Vice-Chairman)
- Regeneration & Economic Development POSC - Malcolm Robertson (Vice-Chairman)
- Families & Social Care POSC - George Koowaree
- Children's Champion Board - Martin Vye (Vice-Chairman)
- Corporate Policy Overview and Scrutiny Committee - Trudy Dean (Vice-Chairman)
- Scrutiny Board - Trudy Dean
- Planning Applications Committee - Malcolm Robertson
- Governance and Audit Committee - Tim Prater
- Superannuation Fund Committee - Dan Daley
- Regulation Committee - George Koowaree
- Selection and Member Services - Trudy Dean
- Personnel Committee - Tim Prater

KCC Budget Update:

KCC's budget for 2011/12 and spending plans for the 2011 to 2013 period were approved at the full County Council meeting on Thursday 17 February.

Key details:

- Council tax will be frozen next year - 0%
- £95million of savings in 2011/12
- Continued investment in Kent - £763million capital programme over three years

And in changes from the draft budget, published in January:

- Extra £1.991million from Council Tax collected in 2010/11 compared to planned levels
- Extra £1.252million on the Council Tax base for 2011/12 as a result of more tax payers than previously estimated
- Confirmation of changes to school funding

The £1.991million is to be held as a contingency against possible additional costs arising from the Children's Social Care Improvement Plan.

We have also identified the need for an additional £1million for placements for vulnerable children (particularly fostering) to reflect the latest information on the pressure for placement. This can be funded from the additional council tax base rather than having to make further savings elsewhere.

There's good news for bus passengers too. The county council subsidises more than 220 local services, many of them in rural areas, and will not be making any immediate, substantial reduction in these services. We will continue to fund them until the end of 2011.

This will provide sufficient time for local people to determine whether some services can be delivered in another more cost-effective way.

Speaking at full council, KCC Leader, Paul Carter, said:

"We should not underestimate the size and scale of the challenge. The pound in all our pockets is shrinking both in the public and private sector, but we have to look at the whole picture - £95million of savings this year and a further £65million the next. Reductions have to be found in these difficult times as Kent does its bit to restore this country's public finances.

"I want to thank the finance team for the hard work and careful planning that has gone into the production of this budget. The programme of change has started and it will not be easy, but this budget is fit, appropriate and innovative in these most difficult and challenging times ahead."

To deliver the £95million of savings, KCC will:

- Make efficiency savings of £39million from having fewer staff and improving our procurement
- Make policy changes in order to save £35million
- Use one-off funds including reserves of £15million
- Increase income by £6million

John Simmonds, Cabinet Member for Finance added:

"What we have done this year is to look at all our services, how they perform and how they are regarded. We have sought to protect the vulnerable, both old and young. I want to emphasise the services we have maintained, such as the current eligibility for adult social services, entitlement to the freedom pass, our community wardens, investment in highway maintenance and increased funding for children's social services.

"This budget is not only about reductions in expenditure, it is about reorganisation in such a way that we can continue to run efficiently, provide key services and serve the people of Kent."

In terms of revenue, next year KCC will:

- Lose £58million of Government grants, which is a reduction of over 10% compared to this year's funding
- Have budget pressures that we have to meet of some £80million - although £35million of that will be funded by Government, that still leaves us having to find the balance of £45million
- This means we need savings or extra income of £103million (£58million + £45million) in order to balance the books
- We will get £5million additional Council Tax receipts as a result of the expected growth in the number of households in the county
- We can take £3million out of the budget used to fund one-off issues in 2010/11
- That leaves us needing to make savings (or raise income) of £95million (£103million - £8million)
- We plan to do this without raising Council Tax in 2011/12

The budget pressures of £45million that we have to meet include:

- Increased demand for elderly and adult social care (£9million)
- Price pressures on social care, transport, waste and highways contracts (£6million)
- Financing the capital programme (£5million) to make sure we retain our investment in the infrastructure of Kent
- Increased demand for children's social services (£6million)
- An increase on landfill tax and the new carbon emissions levy (£3million)
- An investment of £5million into a 'Big Society' fund to work with local communities to bring real benefit into those communities

Savings include:

Efficiencies of £39million

We will achieve this by doing and buying things differently. The restructure of the organisation will deliver savings of around £0.8million from the highest tier of management, and approximately £20million once the entire restructure is completed. Efficiency savings next year include:

- Better procurement - saving around £11million
- Fewer staff delivering support services - saving £20million
- Re-financing our debt portfolio - saving £4million

Policy changes of over £35 million

We have had to look at all KCC services very closely and challenge how we do things and where our grant funding has been cut we have mostly passed these cuts on. This has resulted in savings including:

- Connexions - saving £2million
- Managing the costs of adult placements - saving £4million
- Older person's strategy - saving £1million
- Support for public transport concessions - saving £1million
- Reduced traffic control measures - saving £1.45million
- Review of Supporting People floating support provision - saving £2.3million
- Responding to the transfer and loss of Area Based and other Specific Grants into early Intervention - saving £17.6 million

One-off savings of £15million

This includes using our current year's projected underspend of £5million and a one-off temporary release of reserves of just over £9million. We have carried out an in-depth review of our reserves, taking into account the current economic climate. Given our desire to protect frontline services, but responding to our need to respond to the front-loading of the reduction in Government Grant, we are proposing to release £14million of our reserves set aside for the longer term, but to increase our reserves to reflect risks by £5million.

Increased income of £6million

This includes increasing charges for social care in line with expected benefits increases (£2million) and a proposal to raise a further £1million from changes to the calculation of charges for non-residential services.

In terms of capital spending:

We have an ambitious and exciting capital programme over the next three years, totalling £763million.

Our programme will continue to see investment in our core infrastructure of roads (£174million) and schools (£361million). It will also see the completion of Excellent Homes for All (new social housing for vulnerable people), the Beaney project in Canterbury, Ashford Gateway Plus and the Kent History and Library Centre in Maidstone. We will also invest in Margate by helping to regenerate some of the poor quality private rented housing.

KCC In The Media...

There has been coverage this week about our plans to stop running some of the bus services that we currently subsidise.

Our position

- We spend over £7million a year subsidising bus routes and we simply don't have the money to carry on at this level.
- We will not be making any immediate, substantial reduction to local bus services, but will continue to fund the 220 services that we subsidise until the end of 2011.
- This will provide sufficient time for local people and county Members to determine whether some services can be delivered in another more cost-effective way.
- We will try to restrict reductions to individual bus journeys at evenings and weekends rather than remove the whole service.

There has been coverage on BBC Radio Kent this week and in Kent Messenger newspapers about Kent's primary schools not meeting standards for Key Stage 2 SATs.

Our position

- Currently 17% of schools (64 schools) in Kent are below the 55% floor target for Key Stage 2 attainment. Many of these schools have high deprivation.
- We have set up a select committee to look at current levels of attainment, contributing factors, and effectiveness of existing measures before making recommendations for improvement.
- The committee is made up of seven Members and will focus on boosting achievement in areas of deprivation.
- It is part of our ongoing work to narrow the education gap between young people living in the most and least deprived areas of the county.

I look forward to meeting and working with you in the near future,

Steve

Steve Charman
Senior Community Engagement Manager
Kent County Council
steve.charman@kent.gov.uk
01622 694008 (diverts to mobile if not in office)

The Localism Bill Planning Aspects

Parish Partnership Panel
3 March 2011

Fundamental Change

- Decentralisation of decision making about development and future of places
- Less Government intervention - more freedom for local authorities and influence for local communities
- Town and Country Planning system at the heart of change
- Linked closely to strategy of fostering more local growth to meet housing needs
- Presumption in favour of 'sustainable development'

The Localism Bill - Major Planning Changes

- Revocation of Regional Spatial Strategies
- Major development proposals
- Community Infrastructure Levy
- Neighbourhood Development Plans
- Neighbourhood Development Orders
- Right to Build Orders
- New planning enforcement provisions
- Community Right to Buy

Strategic Planning

- Abolition of Regional Plans
- End to regime of 'top down' housing targets and regional policy
- Return of powers to local authorities who will lead in planning for housing and other development
- Strategic co-ordination - duty to cooperate
- Non prescriptive approach by Government to future development planning

Major development proposals

- National Policy Statements to be approved by Parliament
- Infrastructure Planning Commission abolished
- Major infrastructure decisions returned to Ministers with recommendations by special unit of Planning Inspectorate
- New requirement for developers of large scale projects to consult local communities prior to application
- Requirement to demonstrate how views have been taken into account
- Applies initially to schemes of over 200 homes – already happening in many cases

Community Infrastructure Levy

- Will replace most of the section 106 agreement system by 2014
- CIL will mean a charge set for most new development by unit numbers or per sq m
- Rate of charge will need to be justified by an Infrastructure Plan and will be subject to independent public examination.
- Balance between identified infrastructure needs and development viability
- Multi-agency approach but local planning authority will collect the Levy
- Affordable housing will remain under existing s 106 system
- Regulations will guide spending regime

Local Development Framework (LDF)

- Borough Council will still prepare and revise LDF Core Strategy and other development plan documents
- Only minor changes to the process
- Inspector's recommendations no longer binding
- But plan still has to be sound to be adopted
- Main change is that we will determine our own local housing and development needs (which will be tested)
- No top-down housing figures to follow from RSS but National Planning policy framework will be a new starting point
- Must still allocate sufficient and appropriate land to meet those needs

Planning at the neighbourhood level

- Idea is more ability and freedom for local authorities and communities to shape places
- Neighbourhood led planning by Parish Councils and Neighbourhood Forums
- **Permissive regime to encourage local growth**
- Light touch, consultative processes but with tests of soundness
- Tools include
 - Neighbourhood Development Plans
 - Neighbourhood Development Orders
 - Community Right to Build Orders

Neighbourhood Development Plans (NDPs)

- NDPs may form part of the 'Statutory Development Plan' but no statutory duty to prepare them
- Can be prepared by Parish or Town Councils for all or part of their areas
- Or, by agreement, for more than one Parish
- In non-parished areas, by a Neighbourhood Forum designated by the local authority subject to prescribed criteria
- NDP coverage in non-parished localities to be adjudicated by local authority
- Borough Council has key role in designating Neighbourhood Areas and keeping a map of them
- Not all communities will wish to have one

Neighbourhood Development Plans

- NDPs must be in accordance with
 - National Planning Policy Statements
 - Strategic policies and proposals of the LDF or local plan
 - European law obligations
- NDPs can
 - Go beyond local authority policies for development
 - **Promote more but not less development – “development can be a force for good rather than something to be resisted at all costs” – Chief Planner, DCLG**
- Local Authority role
 - Fund and arrange independent examination
 - Fund and undertake referendum
 - Duty to support to ensure compliance with process
 - Duty to adopt following successful NDP production

NDPs - Preparation

- Prepared by the Parish/Town Council or Neighbourhood Forum
- Advice and assistance from the Borough Council
- Process and evidence preparation funded by the Parish Council or Neighbourhood Forum
- Can use evidence from the LDF process but will require **significant new work requiring some specialist advice to withstand public examination and test of soundness**
- Strategic Environmental Assessment required by European law
- Cost of NDP process likely to be challenging to many Parishes and other

NDPs – Process (best intelligence at the moment)

- Agree to prepare a Plan and notify/seek designation from Borough Council
- Identify key issues and put in hand evidence required to support approach to each topic area
- Consult on issues and options for development or change
- Test these with a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)
- Prepare policies and proposals in Draft Plan
- Carry out public consultation
- Revise Draft Plan
- Prepare SEA report
- Publish for representations to made
- **PUBLIC EXAMINATION**
- Inspector's Report (not a Government Inspector)
- **REFERENDUM** (more than 50% of those voting needed in order to proceed)
- Adoption by Borough Council

Neighbourhood Development Orders (NDOs)

- NDOs prepared by Parish Councils or Neighbourhood Forum
- NDOs could
 - Be capable of granting planning permission for specific classes of development, subject to some excluded classes (eg: waste and mineral extraction!)
 - Be able to create different planning rules, including the grant of outline permission, subject to conditions to be approved by the Planning Authority
 - Apply to all or part of an area of a Parish Council or Neighbourhood Forum.
- Not clear currently if an NDP has to be prepared first but that would seem logical
- Community Right to Build (CRtB) is a site specific NDO enabling local communities to deliver small scale development without the need for planning permission. Can be advanced by other local “community organisations”

NDO/CRtB - Process

- Decide to prepare an Right to Build Order
- Draw up the Draft Order (with advice from the Borough Council)
- Establish evidence to support Order
- Public Consultation
- Revise Draft Order
- **Public Examination**
- Inspector's Report
- **Referendum (more than 50% of those voting)**
- Borough Council makes the Order

Some thoughts on Neighbourhood Planning

- The system appears to be predicated on Local Authorities standing in the way of local development aspirations
- The process is about promoting more development than in the LDF. It is not a process for opposing development
- Need to decide why you would do it - planning application for appropriate development supported by local people may be the best and less expensive route than an NDO
- NDPs and NDOs could be an inclusive mechanism but ultimately are dependent on a referendum
- NDPs/NDOs could be very expensive to prepare for Parish Councils
- Don't be surprised if developers and landowners come to you to encourage you to prepare a NDP and offer to pay for it

Planning Enforcement

- Some changes made
 - More time for enforcement where deliberate deception and ‘concealment’
 - Powers to decline to determine retrospective planning applications when enforcement notice served
 - Increased penalties for breach of condition notices
- No changes yet on approach to applications and enforcement in the case of Travellers
- No action yet to bring unauthorised development ‘back into the system’ proposed by TMBC through stop notice powers

Community Right to Buy – Assets of Community Value

- Current consultation on proposed procedures
- Provision for Local Authorities to hold registers of assets of community value
- Definition of assets of community value
- Process for inclusion on register – response to community nomination
- Right of appeal against inclusion
- Intent to dispose moratorium period – initial expressions of interests, full period possibly 6 months – compensation liability
- No change to planning powers or other influence on market value
- No additional funding available