Neighbourhood Plan.

The first thing to say about implementing a neighbourhood plan is that it will require commitment and take a lot of effort and thus the PC needs to be sure about the benefits.

The main aim is to protect that which the village feels is important and that any development is appropriate. The areas that can be included in a plan are:

* Open spaces
* Style of any development.
* Size of any housing.
* Social housing.
* Any back garden development.
* Impact on the environment of any development.
* Sustainable drainage.
* Sewerage.
* In any planning application a neighbourhood plan cannot be ignored.

The other benefit is monetary: the CiL is £120.00 per sq m of which 10% goes to the parish council but this rises to 25% if there is a neighbourhood plan.

* The process starts with the Parish Council which is the only authority can apply to the County Council.
* A public meeting is held; does the village want a neighbourhood plan.
* A separate Neighbourhood Plan Group is formed; to include a PC member but the chair of this group is not on the PC.

There are three documents required by the inspector of the submitted plan.

* The Plan.
* Condition Statement.
* Consultation Statement.

If the plan is accepted than it is put to a vote in the parish and if passed it becomes a legal document and in essence is a planning document for the whole parish.

The above is only an outline of that which is involved in the formation of a neighbourhood plan. It seems daunting but there is help available in the form of grants and expert advice.

Rather then expand here on the process and fine detail the links below will help in understanding the process.

[Home - Locality Neighbourhood Planning](https://neighbourhoodplanning.org/)

[Barrowden and Wakerley Neighbourhood Plan website](http://bandwneighbourhoodplan.org.uk/the-submission-plan/).

It is a big decision to take and I hope the above helps.