

East Herts Council

Interim Neighbourhood Planning Guidance Note

Version 1 – November 2011

Contents

- 1. Introduction**
- 2. Getting Started**
- 3. Sustainability Appraisal and Appropriate Assessment**
- 4. Developing a Vision and Objectives**
- 5. Developing the Plan**
- 6. Independent Examination**
- 7. Referendum**
- 8. Adoption**
- 9. Implementing and Monitoring the Plan**
- 10. Support**

1. Introduction

Background

- 1.1 On 13 December 2010 the Localism Bill was presented to Parliament. The Bill is currently being debated and is expected to receive Royal Assent later this year, with enactment in spring 2012.
- 1.2 The Bill devolves greater powers to councils and neighbourhoods and gives local communities more control over housing and planning decisions.
- 1.3 This document is intended for town and parish councillors, local residents and businesses in East Herts and provides interim guidance on the purpose and process of neighbourhood planning. The document represents the District Council's current understanding of the processes involved in Neighbourhood Planning.
- 1.4 The District Council anticipates updating this guidance note in due course, following enactment of the Localism Bill next year, once Neighbourhood Planning Regulations¹ have been agreed, and when the Council is in a better position to support and advise those communities wishing to prepare a Neighbourhood Plan. Consequently this document may be subject to change.

What is a Neighbourhood Plan?

- 1.5 The Government's Localism Bill will reform the planning system to give local people new rights to shape the development of the communities in which they live.
- 1.6 A key component of the Bill introduces a new tier of planning – namely neighbourhood planning. The Government anticipates that neighbourhood planning will allow people to come together to produce a **Neighbourhood Plan**.

¹ The Government is currently consulting on new neighbourhood planning regulations. The consultation runs until 5 January 2012, and the final regulations (Neighbourhood Planning (England) Regulations 2012) are not anticipated to come into force until 1 April 2012.

- 1.7 Once a Neighbourhood Plan has been completed it will become part of the Local Development Framework for East Herts (subject to adoption of the plan by the District Council, see Section 8). This means that it will be a statutory part of the development plan for the district.

What are the benefits?

- 1.8 Developing a Neighbourhood Plan can help communities to play a greater role in shaping the future of their area.
- 1.9 It will bring together residents, businesses, local groups, landowners and developers to share ideas and build consensus about what needs to be done in the area.
- 1.10 It can also help create lasting partnerships both within and outside the community, for example with public service providers or local businesses.
- 1.11 Neighbourhood planning also offers communities an opportunity to include their own local planning priorities within the wider planning system.

Who should be involved?

- 1.12 In East Herts it is anticipated that the majority of Neighbourhood Plans will be initiated by town/parish councils. The Government has also stated that it will enable businesses to bring forward Neighbourhood Plans.
- 1.13 Town/parish councils should not, however, develop the Neighbourhood Plan in isolation from the rest of the community.
- 1.14 The involvement, throughout the process, of a broad range of local stakeholders will help strengthen community support for the Plan (very important at the referendum stage – see Section 7) and make its implementation easier.
- 1.15 The following is a list of stakeholders that the town/parish council may wish to consider involving in the process:

- Residents
- Elected representatives
- Community groups
- Businesses
- Landowners
- Developers

1.16 At certain stages it will also be necessary to involve Officers from East Herts Council, and potentially other public sector service providers such as Hertfordshire County Council as the highway authority, education authority etc. This might be to provide advice, guidance or information, or to comment on draft documents.

How do you develop a Neighbourhood Plan?

1.17 There is no set process for developing a Neighbourhood Plan, although good practice is becoming available all the time.

1.18 There are certain elements of the process that will become statutory once the Localism Bill becomes legislation. These statutory stages largely come into play once the Neighbourhood Plan has been drafted.

1.19 Figure 1 summarises the steps that a neighbourhood forum (explained below at paragraph 2.6 onwards) 'could' go through to develop a Neighbourhood Plan for their community. The final stages will be statutory and should therefore be seen as obligatory in the process.

Figure 1: Typical process for producing a Neighbourhood Plan

Getting Started		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Get the community on board • Establish a 'neighbourhood forum' • Define the 'neighbourhood area' • Produce a programme for developing the plan • Develop a communications strategy 	
Developing a Vision and Objectives		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gather together relevant information • Identify the area's strengths and weaknesses • Draft the vision and objectives • Check for conformity with the strategic policies in the development plan • Check draft vision and objectives with the community 	Sustainability Appraisal
Developing the Plan		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop policies • Develop an implementation plan • Finalise draft of the Neighbourhood Plan • Check for conformity with the strategic policies in the development plan • Check draft Neighbourhood Plan with community and other stakeholders 	
Statutory Stages	Independent Examination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submit to East Herts Council • Appointment of independent examiner • Examiner's report published 	
	Referendum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • East Herts Council co-ordinates a local referendum 	
	Adoption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the referendum indicates community support, then the Neighbourhood Plan will be adopted by East Herts Council 	

2. Getting Started

- 2.1 A Neighbourhood Plan should be community led, with the town/parish council in the driving seat. The plan depends on strong local leadership and participation to be successful.
- 2.2 Before work on developing the plan can commence, it will be necessary to do some initial preparation.

Getting the community on board

- 2.3 If the community are not supportive of the idea of a Neighbourhood Plan, right from the start, then it will be extremely difficult to produce a document that properly reflects their priorities and aspirations, and ultimately gets their support at a referendum (see Section 7).
- 2.4 The wider community must therefore be informed of the town/parish council's intentions and given the chance to get involved from the beginning.
 - This could be achieved by holding a public meeting to explain the intentions of developing a Neighbourhood Plan and to recruit community volunteers to join a neighbourhood forum (see below).
 - The town/parish council could also write to local groups and businesses to notify them of their intentions and to identify the level of interest these groups may have in taking part in the Neighbourhood Plan (or maybe sponsoring it).
- 2.5 The key to keeping the community on board is good publicity and communications at the beginning and throughout the process.

Establishing a Neighbourhood Forum

- 2.6 The town/parish council will need to set up a neighbourhood forum to co-ordinate the project.

2.7 Whilst the forum should include representation from the town/parish council, it is important that wider representation is sought from the community. Representation could be sought from:

- Residents
- Community groups
- Businesses
- Landowners

The more representative the forum is, the better the plan is likely to be.

2.8 It will be important for the town/parish council to consider the full range of skills, knowledge and experience it requires to ensure that the team is effective. If the forum is too large, it is less likely to be as effective.

2.9 How the forum is selected is also likely to influence the support that the neighbourhood planning process receives from the community. A selection process that is fair, open and inclusive will ensure a great level of community support.

2.10 If the town/parish council is holding a public meeting to explain the intentions of developing a Neighbourhood Plan then this could be an ideal opportunity to recruit members to the neighbourhood forum.

2.11 Once the forum is in place, it will be necessary to submit certain information to East Herts Council. The exact information required will, in due course, be set out in the Neighbourhood Planning (England) Regulations 2012. The Council will then check that the neighbourhood forum meets all the right standards. The Council may say 'no' if, for example, the forum is too small or not representative of the local community.

Define the Neighbourhood Area

2.12 The neighbourhood area is the area to which the proposed Neighbourhood Plan will relate. The expectation in East Herts is that neighbourhood areas will follow parish boundaries.

However, a neighbourhood area can cover more than one parish if appropriate.

- 2.13 If the proposed neighbourhood area covers more than one parish, then consent must be sought from each of the affected town/parish councils. This will also have implications for representation on the neighbourhood forum and the scale of community engagement that the process will require.
- 2.14 A proposal for designating a neighbourhood area must be submitted by the relevant town/parish council to East Herts Council for approval in the early stages of developing the Neighbourhood Plan. As with the neighbourhood forum the information required will, in due course, be set out in the Neighbourhood Planning (England) Regulations 2012. It is the Council's job to keep an overview of all the different requests to undertake a Neighbourhood Plan in the district. The Council will check that the suggested boundaries for different neighbourhoods make sense and fit together. The Council may say 'no' if, for example, two proposed neighbourhood areas overlap.

Produce a programme for developing the plan

- 2.15 Before starting to work on the main activity of developing the Neighbourhood Plan, it is recommended that the forum produces a programme of what it thinks will need to be done throughout the process.
- 2.16 In particular it is worth thinking about:
- What needs to be done at each stage – publicity, meetings, surveys, events?
 - What resources are needed to carry out these activities – people, funding, materials?
 - How much time will be needed to achieve each stage of the programme?
- 2.17 The programme will help the forum to focus and monitor its activity and to think in particular about what funding may be required to develop the plan.

2.18 There has been an indication from Government that the process of developing a Neighbourhood Plan takes approximately one year.

Develop a communications strategy

2.19 In any community led planning exercise, communication and publicity is vital, from an early stage and throughout the process. People are more likely to participate if they are kept informed.

2.20 In case of developing a Neighbourhood Plan where the support of the community at the referendum stage (see Section 7) is crucial to its adoption, the need to keep information flowing takes on even greater significance.

2.21 The neighbourhood forum may find it helpful to create an informal 'communications strategy', setting out how and when it means to communicate with the wider community and other stakeholders.

2.22 Different ways of getting messages out to the community include:

- Putting up posters
- Delivering flyers/leaflets
- Talking to neighbours, groups and businesses
- Using IT – town/parish websites, social media, emails
- Putting notices in town/parish newsletters or magazines
- Contacting the local media

Costs

2.23 Plans are likely to vary in costs, depending on the area covered by the plan and the complexity of what it being proposed. Costs will be reduced where local skills and expertise are 'tapped' into. There may also be some initial financial support available from central Government.

2.24 A Neighbourhood Plan can consist of various components from the 'menu' set out below:

- Strategic Environmental Assessment: £10,000 - £30,000*
- Appropriate Assessment (where required): £15,000*
- Consultation costs: £5,000 - £10,000*
- Examination costs: £5,000 - £8,000*
- Referendum costs: £7,000*

(*costs estimated by the Department for Communities and Local Government in its impact assessment of Neighbourhood Plans and Community Right to Build, January 2011)

2.25 As part of its ongoing financial planning East Herts Council is currently considering how the examination and referendum costs might be paid for. All other costs will be the responsibility of the promoters of the Neighbourhood Plan.

3. Sustainability Appraisal and Appropriate Assessment

- 3.1 There is a legal requirement to undertake a Sustainability Appraisal on planning documents before they can become part of the adopted development plan for the area.
- 3.2 A Sustainability Appraisal looks at the possible economic, social and environmental impacts of an emerging plan, and should result in a plan that has the least negative impact possible on an area.
- 3.3 The Government has indicated that Neighbourhood Plans should be subject to this requirement, and so neighbourhood forums should be aware that the Sustainability Appraisal will need to be planned for early on in the process.
- 3.4 It is important that the appraisal is started when work starts on the plan, so that emerging ideas, content and policies can be assessed, in order to inform the final plan. If the Sustainability Appraisal is done too late, it will not be able to inform the final plan (increasing the risk of a legal challenge at a later stage).

- 3.5 Appropriate Assessment follows a similar principle but will only be relevant to certain Neighbourhood Plans. Appropriate Assessment specifically considers the wider impacts of particular emerging policies and plans on European sites of ecological importance within the area.
- 3.6 Guidance on Sustainability Appraisal and Appropriate Assessment is available from the Planning Policy Team at East Herts Council.

4. Developing a Vision and Objectives

- 4.1 Developing a vision and objectives for the community will be an important first stage in producing the Neighbourhood Plan.
- 4.2 The vision will be an overarching statement describing what the community will be like in the future.
- 4.3 The objectives will set out what the community wants to achieve in order to help realise the vision. Detailed policies and actions can then follow on from these objectives.

Collecting relevant information

- 4.4 In order to help produce the vision and objectives for the area, it will be necessary for the neighbourhood forum to get a clear picture of the community's characteristics and understand whether there are any current or emerging proposals that will affect the area.
- 4.5 Community profiling will involve gathering statistical data to help build up a social profile of the community.
- 4.6 It may also be useful to do a stock of all the area's physical assets and take note of their condition. This might include community centres, village halls, playing fields, sports facilities, footpaths etc.
- 4.7 This could be carried out by the neighbourhood forum, together with other volunteers, for example by organising a walk. Taking photos of these assets and marking them on the

map could help to develop this 'neighbourhood inventory' which could come in useful at later stages in the process.

Reviewing existing plans and strategies

4.8 It will also be important to gather information from any existing plans, strategies or studies that have a bearing on the community. These could include:

- East Herts planning documents, including the East Herts Local Plan 2007 and emerging Local Development Framework documents, in particular the Core Strategy.
- Other East Herts strategies and studies, including the East Herts Sustainable Community Strategy 'Everyone Matters'.
- Previous community-led plans developed in the area, e.g. Town and Parish Plans.
- Other strategies and studies, including those produced by Hertfordshire County Council.

4.9 It is important to try and understand what implications these plans, strategies and studies have for the community.

Discussions with stakeholders

4.10 It will also be important for the neighbourhood forum to establish contacts and have initial discussions with a range of stakeholders, to understand whether there are any other aspirations for the area that have not yet been developed into a plan or strategy.

4.11 The forum may wish to have discussions with the following:

- Local community groups
- Local businesses
- Local landowners and/or their representatives
- Officers at East Herts Council
- Officers at Hertfordshire County Council
- Representatives from other organisations, e.g. Environment Agency, English Heritage, Natural England

Identify the area's strengths and weaknesses

4.12 Another important factor in developing the vision and objectives is to find out what people consider to be the community's current strengths and weaknesses.

4.13 This will involve engaging with residents, community groups and local businesses. This could be done using the following methods:

- Survey (hard copy or web based)
- Community event (workshop or exhibition)
- Focus group or discussion at meeting of local group
- Other method tailored for different sectors of the community

4.14 Possible questions that could be asked by the neighbourhood forum include:

- What are our strengths as a community?
- What do we do well?
- What can we improve or change in the community?
- What are we missing?
- What do we need to do to make the community a better place to live?
- What resources do we have? (people, services, land)
- What opportunities exist in the area?
- What are the barriers? (environmental, physical, financial)

Draft the vision and objectives

4.15 As the Neighbourhood Plan will ultimately form part of the Local Development Framework for the district (assuming it passes the examination and referendum), it would make sense for the vision to cover the same time period as that of the Core Strategy, which runs up until 2031.

4.16 The neighbourhood forum could draft a series of vision statements, setting what it will be like to live and work in the area in 2031, or there could be one vision statement. However it is drafted it is important that the vision is realistic and achievable.

4.17 A typical Neighbourhood Plan vision statement might include topics such as:

- What the area will look like
- What facilities there will be (e.g. parks, shops, schools)
- What the social and economic outlook for the area will be

4.18 The objectives will be more specific and will set out how the vision will be achieved. For each element of the vision, there may be one or a number of objectives, depending on the different priorities of the community.

4.19 The neighbourhood forum may find that some of the feedback it receives from the community doesn't really relate to Neighbourhood Planning, e.g. concerns over litter.

4.20 Whilst this may not be a subject for the Neighbourhood Plan, it will still be an important issue for the community, and will therefore need to be dealt with via an alternative route. The town or parish council may wish to develop a separate action plan to deal with these wider issues.

Check for conformity with strategic policies in the development plan

4.21 Once the neighbourhood forum has drafted a vision and objectives, it will be important to check that they don't stray too far from or offer a contrary position to the development plan for the area.

Check the draft vision and objectives with the community

4.22 Before progressing, it is essential to check that the community supports the draft vision and objectives. There are a number of ways in which this endorsement can be sought, including:

- Deliver copies to all households and ask for feedback
- Meet with community groups and ask for feedback
- Hold a public meeting or drop-in event
- Publish information in the parish newsletter/magazine and ask for feedback

- 4.23 Following consultation on the draft vision and objectives, any necessary amendments can be made before moving on to developing the detailed content of the Neighbourhood Plan.

5. Developing the Plan

- 5.1 Once the vision and objectives have been drafted and agreed, the neighbourhood forum can start to think about the detailed content of the Neighbourhood Plan.
- 5.2 The detailed content will include policies, a proposals map and possibly an implementation plan for the area.

Policies

- 5.3 The Government is clear that the intention of Neighbourhood Plans should be to set out policies on the development and use of land in a neighbourhood area.
- 5.4 In this respect, a Neighbourhood Plan is similar to the 'Local Plan' for the district, but it is written and applied at the parish level.
- 5.5. The draft policies that are included within the Neighbourhood Plan should be based on the information gathered during previous stages of evidence gathering and community and stakeholder engagement. Policies should ultimately seek to achieve the vision and objectives.
- 5.6 For each objective that has been agreed, the neighbourhood forum should consider what policies could be put in place to try and achieve them.
- 5.7 Policies may take one of more of the following forms:
- Policies may identify or allocate sites for particular types and scales of development (e.g. residential, employment etc)
 - Policies may specify particular requirements relating to each allocation (e.g. landscaping)
 - Policies may identify sites within the neighbourhood area to be protected or enhanced

- Policies may be more generic and apply to any future development within the neighbourhood area (e.g. local design policies)

5.8 The need to ensure that policies are achievable applies particularly to those that relate to the future use of a particular site within the neighbourhood area. The neighbourhood forum should ensure that site related policies have been drawn up in negotiation with the relevant landowners or site promoters.

Check for conformity with strategic policies in the development plan

5.9 Once the neighbourhood forum has drafted the proposed policies, it will once again be important to check that they don't stray too far from or offer a contrary position to the development plan for the area.

Site Proposals Map

5.10 For site allocations and site related policies, the Neighbourhood Plan will need to include a map showing proposed site locations and boundaries.

5.11 The neighbourhood forum may find it useful to produce these maps as it starts to draft the Neighbourhood Plan policies. Showing proposed locations on maps will help in any communication with the wider community and can assist in getting their views on particular sites.

5.12 Town and parish councils may already have Ordnance Survey licenses so will be able to produce maps of their area (assuming they have access to GIS). For those town and parish councils that don't currently have an Ordnance Survey license, then they can sign up to a Public Sector Mapping Agreement from Ordnance Survey, which will allow them to produce maps free of charge.

<http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/oswebsite/public-sector/mapping-agreement/index.html>

Develop an Implementation Plan

- 5.13 The neighbourhood forum may wish to draw up an implementation plan, showing what actions are required 'on the ground' in order to achieve the vision and objectives of the Neighbourhood Plan. This does not need to be part of the main Neighbourhood Plan itself, but could form an appendix to the main document, which can continue to evolve as actions progress and new ones are agreed.
- 5.14 When developing the actions, the neighbourhood forum may wish to consider the following principles:
- Priority: Is the action a high, medium or low priority?
 - Responsibility: Which organisation is the lead for delivering this action
 - Timescale: By what date should the action be carried out?
 - Partners: Does the action require support from partners?
 - Resources: Is funding or any other resource required?
- 5.15 Certain actions may require input and assistance from a variety of stakeholders e.g. East Herts Council, Hertfordshire County Council, landowners, service providers, as well as groups from within the community.

Finalise the draft of the Neighbourhood Plan

- 5.16 Once the policies and the implementation plan have been drafted, then the neighbourhood forum can start to produce the Neighbourhood Plan.
- 5.17 There is no rule about what a Neighbourhood Plan should look like, as long as it contains clear policy statements with accompanying maps where needed.
- 5.18 Any associated implementation plan could be an appendix to the Neighbourhood Plan, as could a report on the consultation that was undertaken in order to produce the Plan.
- 5.19 At this stage, the neighbourhood forum will also need to produce a report on the Sustainability Appraisal process (and

Appropriate Assessment if necessary), explaining why the policies included in the plan are the most appropriate ones.

Check for conformity with strategic policies in the development plan

5.20 It is again advisable, at this stage, for the neighbourhood forum to check their emerging policies and action to ensure they are in conformity with the strategic policies in the development plan. Hopefully, if there has been continued liaison with the Planning Policy Team at East Herts Council, then there shouldn't be an issue with lack of conformity.

Check the draft Neighbourhood Plan with the community

5.21 Before submitting the final Neighbourhood Plan to East Herts Council, the neighbourhood forum should check that residents, businesses and other stakeholders are happy with the content of plan. The Sustainability Appraisal report (and Appropriate Assessment if necessary) should also be made available for comment.

5.22 As well as getting the views of residents and local groups, the neighbourhood forum should look to consult wider stakeholder organisations, including:

- East Herts Council
- Hertfordshire County Council
- Environment Agency
- Natural England
- English Heritage

These organisations can offer valuable advice and guidance on the content of the plan.

5.23 The neighbourhood forum should also consult with adjacent town or parish councils.

5.24 Once consultation has been carried out, an analysis of comments should be made and the neighbourhood forum should consider whether any amendments need to be made to the draft plan before it is submitted to East Herts Council, ready for the independent examination.

6. Independent Examination

Submit Neighbourhood Plan to East Herts Council

- 6.1 Once the neighbourhood forum has made any necessary amendments to the Neighbourhood Plan, it should submit the plan to East Herts Council.
- 6.2 East Herts Council will conduct a check of the Neighbourhood Plan, to ensure that the process that has been followed is in accordance with the requirements of the Localism Bill/Act and associated regulations.
- 6.3 If the District Council is happy that the Neighbourhood Plan meets these requirements, it will arrange for independent examination of the document.

Appointment of Examiner

- 6.4 East Herts Council will decide, in collaboration with the neighbourhood forum, on whom to appoint to undertake an independent examination of the Neighbourhood Plan.
- 6.5 The main function of the examination will be to check that the Neighbourhood Plan conforms with:
 - The strategic policies in the development plan
 - The National Planning Policy Framework
 - Relevant European Directives
 - Neighbouring Neighbourhood Plans
- 6.6 It is anticipated that the examiner will consider written representations during the examination period, rather than oral representations. If the examiner does decide that an oral representation is preferable, then a public hearing must be held.

Examiner's Report

- 6.7 The result of the examination will be a report that will have one of the following recommendations:

- The draft Neighbourhood Plan should proceed to a referendum;
 - The draft Neighbourhood Plan should proceed to a referendum, subject to certain amendments;
 - The draft Neighbourhood Plan should be refused.
- 6.8 The report will be issued to both the town/parish council and East Herts Council.
- 6.9 Where the examination shows that the Neighbourhood Plan is not compliant with the strategic policies in the development plan, legal requirements or national policy, then East Herts Council will not be obliged to carry out a referendum or adopt the plan. The Neighbourhood Plan will therefore have no statutory status.

7. Referendum

- 7.1 If the examiner's report recommends that the draft Neighbourhood Plan should proceed to a local referendum, then East Herts Council will arrange and co-ordinate this.
- 7.2 The referendum will normally be open to any individual registered to vote in the parish, but the independent examiner (or East Herts Council) may take the decision that it should be extended, if for example certain policies within the plan have implications for surrounding communities.
- 7.3 A referendum is required to gauge community support for the Neighbourhood Plan. Where the plan receives the support of more than 50% of voters at the referendum, then the plan will be adopted by East Herts Council and brought into effect.

8. Adoption

- 8.1 East Herts Council will adopt the Neighbourhood Plan as soon as reasonably practicable, bearing in mind the normal democratic process.
- 8.2 Once the Neighbourhood Plan has been adopted, it will become part of the statutory development plan against which relevant planning applications will be determined.
- 8.3 If Neighbourhood Plans reach the adoption stage before the enactment of the Localism Bill, then there is no legal mechanism by which to adopt them as statutory planning documents.

9. Implementation and Monitoring

- 9.1 It is recommended that the town/parish council continues to monitor the Neighbourhood Plan and associated implementation plan, to check that progress is being made against the community's objectives.
- 9.2 The Neighbourhood Plan will need to state what time period it covers, and this will need to be a decision for each community to make. However, as each plan will (if suitable) be adopted within the Local Development Framework, it makes sense that the time period is aligned to that of the Core Strategy, namely up until 2031.
- 9.3 This does not mean that the town/parish council cannot refresh its Neighbourhood Plan if the need arises before that time. It should be noted, however, that the process for a refresh will include further consultation, an examination and referendum.

10. Support

- 10.1 There are several sources of advice and support for communities who are interested in neighbourhood planning.
 - The local planning authority will be obliged by law to help people draw up their Neighbourhood Plans

- Developers, town and parish councils, landowners and local businesses may all be interested in sponsoring and taking a leading role in neighbourhood planning
- The Government has committed to providing £50m until March 2015 to support local councils in making neighbourhood planning a success
- The Government has also already provided £3m to four community support organisations. Their details are below:

The Prince's Foundation for the Built Environment

Contact name: Sebastian Knox

Tel: 020 7613 8587

Email: sebastian.knox@princes-foundation.org

Website: <http://www.princes-foundation.org/our-work/supporting-communities-and-neighbourhoods-planning>

Locality

The Building Community Consortium

Contact name: David Chapman

Tel: 0845 458 8336

Email: neighbourhoodplanning@locality.org.uk

Website: www.buildingcommunity.org.uk

CPRE in partnership with NALC

Contact name: Nigel Pedlingham

Tel: 020 7981 2832

Email: Nigelp@cpre.org.uk

Website: <http://www.planninghelp.org.uk/>;
www.cpre.org.uk; www.nalc.gov.uk

RTPI

Planning Aid

Contact name: John Rider-Dobson

Tel: 0203 206 1880

Email: info@planningaid.rtpi.org.uk

Website: <http://www.rtpi.org.uk/planningaid/>