

## **MINUTES OF KERSEY PARISH COUNCIL EXTRAORDINARY MEETING HELD ON TUESDAY 12 JULY 2016 IN KERSEY VILLAGE HALL AT 7.30 PM**

### **PRESENT**

John Hume – Chair, John Maltby, Veronica Partridge, Giles Hollingworth, Yvonne Martin, Iqbal Alam, Ian Fidell, 14 members of the public, Nick Ward and the Clerk – Sarah Partridge.

**111/16 APOLOGIES** - None

**112/16 ACCEPT MEMBERS' DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST** - None

**113/16 CONSIDER ANY DISPENSATION REQUESTS FOR PECUNIARY INTERESTS RECEIVED FROM COUNCILLORS** – None received

### **114/16 MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING**

The minutes of the meeting held on the previous evening of 11 July 2016 had not been finalised; these would be confirmed at the next meeting of the Parish Council.

### **115/16 TO HEAR A PRESENTATION ABOUT NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANS GIVEN BY MR NICK WARD**

The Chair introduced Mr Ward who is currently Corporate Manager of Community Planning and Heritage at Babergh and Mid Suffolk. He has considerable expertise in the public and private sector and is an acknowledged expert in Neighbourhood Planning. The Chair commented that there was particular interest to find out the advantages, disadvantages and implications for Kersey with regard to Neighbourhood Planning.

Mr Ward gave an informative presentation about community-led planning and the planning tools available to parishes so they can influence how their local area develops. Below is a summary of his presentation. The full power point presentation and a document setting out community-led planning tools are appended to these minutes.

The Localism Act 2011 introduced new rights for communities, including planning tools that can be used to influence how their local area develops. A Neighbourhood Development Plan was one of the tools introduced.

There is growing pressure for additional housing development in the Babergh area, as well as across the whole country, and it may not be possible to say 'No' to future proposals. However, it might be possible to mould them to achieve local aims. Growth is needed due to increasing life expectancy, smaller households and an under supply of housing. The lack of growth in some villages is placing the long-term sustainability of services in doubt and risks communities becoming less vibrant.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) contains a presumption in favour of sustainable development. Sustainable development is a combination of social, economic and environmental issues. The NPPF seeks to empower local people to set out a positive vision for the future of their area and encourages greater community involvement and engagement in the planning process.

The Babergh Local Plan 2014 was prepared within the context of the NPPF and provides for additional homes and jobs across Babergh. CS11 supports development in core and hinterland villages, Kersey is a hinterland village where additional development may take place on suitable sites around the village, subject to the policy criteria being satisfied.

To respond to the need for additional housing and development parishes can:

- Continue to respond to planning applications as they are submitted.
- Have a wider discussion on the future direction of growth, knowing it could be challenging.
- Conduct a parish survey, including housing needs survey.
- Prepare a community-led planning document.
- Produce a Neighbourhood Development Plan.
- Look at other mechanisms.

Some possible planning tools are:

- Village Design Statement
- Parish Plan
- Community-Led Plan
- Neighbourhood Development Plan
- Neighbourhood Development Order
- Community Right to Build Order

In all cases the community needs to be actively involved with the preparation.

Village Design Statements are used to inform the design and appearance of new developments and can be an important tool for setting out criteria for small changes. A Village Design Statement is based upon a visual analysis and appraisal. They help to guide the consideration of planning applications, as a material consideration, but have limited weight for decision making purposes.

Parish Plans/Community-Led Plans are used by communities to set out aims and aspirations for their village. They often take a ‘whole village’ approach based upon objective data from various sources. They help to guide the consideration of planning applications and tackle other issues, but have limited weight for decision making purposes.

Neighbourhood Development Plans (NDP) are used to decide where and what type of development takes place. They must be about the use and development of land but can include parish projects. They require a robust evidence base to support policies and proposals and take a minimum of 18-24 months to prepare. A NDP becomes part of the Development Plan framework and has weight once formally adopted and is used for decision making purposes.

Neighbourhood Development Orders allow communities to deliver small-scale, site specific development proposals without the need for a separate planning application (permission is granted by the order). They can be used for rural exceptions housing or a community building, such as a village hall. Certain exclusions apply. Neighbourhood Development Orders take less time and resources than a NDP but there is still a set process to follow.

Community Right to Build Orders are similar to Neighbourhood Development Orders, can be produced by a community organisation and used for small-scale proposals.

The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) is in place in Babergh and raises a charge on relevant development. Parish Councils are entitled to 15% of receipts from developments in their area, subject to a cap of £100 per existing dwelling. If a parish has a NDP then the Parish Council is entitled to receive 25% with no cap.

Neighbourhood Planning is about a community using land and development to deliver somewhere to live, work, shop, eat and drink. It is also about what it enjoys and cherishes and how it moves around.

Neighbourhood Development Plans cannot be used to stop growth or promote less development than the Local Plan.

Basic conditions have to be met by a NDP:

- Have appropriate regard to National Policy.
- Be in general conformity with the strategic elements of the Local Plan.
- Contribute towards sustainable development.
- Comply with Strategic Environmental Assessment requirements and Habitats Regulations.

To produce a NDP there is a seven stage regulatory process:

- Area Designation – usually the whole parish. A formal approval process involving Babergh.
- Preparation – must be led by Parish Council. Must involve and engage with the whole community and liaise with other bodies, interest groups and landowners.
- Publicising the NDP - to people who live, work or carry out business in the area, as well as statutory bodies.
- Submission of the NDP - to Babergh
- Independent examination – to check the NDP meets basic conditions. The examiner will either recommend the plan is submitted for referendum, modifications are made prior to referendum or reject the plan.
- Referendum – requires a simple majority of those who turn out to vote.
- Plan Made (adopted) – if the referendum is successful Babergh must ‘make’ the Plan.

A NDP will need to be reviewed periodically – usually every five years.

A NDP should contain a clear vision for the area, ie ‘In 20 years time we want Kersey to be .....’ It may contain a single policy or tens of policies and it may also include projects. Whatever it contains it must meet the basic conditions and be subject to wide and inclusive community engagement. A NDP requires evidence. This evidence will vary depending on the aims and objectives of the NDP.

Babergh has a legal duty to support neighbourhood planning groups and can assist with community engagement work, technical input, advise on the content of the plan and whether it might pass examination. It must also fund the examination and referendum. To produce a NDP will need considerable commitment from the community and will take a lot of voluntary hours, grants are available to cover some of the costs for the Parish Council, currently around £9,000. It will cost Babergh around £14,000 for the independent examination and referendum.

After the presentation Mr Ward answered questions from those present. Topics included:

If a NDP is in the process of being put together, it would not be legally binding until after referendum and the order has been made. However nothing is guaranteed. A NDP will have influence but will not determine development proposals. Policies within a NDP would be a guide for development; it can't stop development, but can direct development to other sites. There were concerns that a NDP was a considerable amount of work and there was still a risk that it may be overruled.

The value of doing a NDP or a Village Design Statement was to define what is special etc and would provide a greater degree of detail which would be good as the Local Plan and Core Strategy does not go into that smaller level of detail for individual parishes. A Village Design Statement would become a material consideration and used when assessing all planning applications. This may be a good starting point for Kersey.

A NDP cannot contravene Babergh Planning Policy such as CS11 or CS2 but can add a finer level of detail.

If a NDP goes to referendum and it does not win then there is no NDP and planning applications will continue to be considered on an individual basis.

Ownership of land does have a bearing on the NDP. Consultation would be required with landowners for sites to be allocated in the NDP. This would need careful governance.

Only a few parishes in Babergh are working on NDP, all based on parish boundaries, however in other parts of the country parishes have got together to produce a NDP covering several adjoining parishes which all have the same issues and aspirations for development.

To start a NDP opinion would need to be canvased to find out what aspirations the community has for development, what issues need addressing, and to decide on policies to include in a NDP.

Affordable and low cost housing for local people was discussed but it was felt that to make this economic it would need support from Government to help those who really need this type of home.

Nick Ward asked those present 'What do you want to achieve?' Comments were that it was a dilemma as large numbers of people want to preserve heritage aspects of the village but there is recognition for the need for additional housing.

The Chair asked those present whether they thought doing a NDP was worth the investment of time and money? Two thirds said it may be worth thinking about. There was concern raised that too many people don't want any development in Kersey, so it is not worth producing a NDP.

Mr Ward suggested that a NDP should create a vision for the future. Perhaps answering 'How should Kersey look in 20 years' time'?

Do we want Kersey to grow, develop and change?

Mr Ward finished by suggesting that a parish survey would be a good starting point.

The chair thanked Mr Ward for giving such an informative presentation. It was disappointing that only around 6% of the community attended this meeting to hear about what is potentially the most important thing for Kersey to consider in many, many years.

**116/16 ANY OTHER BUSINESS** – None

*The meeting was adjourned for 'Parish Time'* There were no points raised.

*The meeting was reconvened.*

There being no further business the meeting closed at 8.47pm.

There are 17 sheets appended to these minutes.

Community-Led Planning Power Point (11 sheets)

Community-Led Planning Tools document (6 sheets)



# Community-Led Planning Kersey

Nick Ward  
Babergh and Mid Suffolk District Councils

July 2016



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## Welcome

- Introductions
- Setting the Scene
- The Options
- Neighbourhood Planning
- Summary
- Questions



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## Setting the Scene

- There is growing pressure for additional housing development in the Babergh and Mid Suffolk area.
- Proposals have already been received for the development of sites in many of our villages.
- It may not be possible to say 'No' to future proposals but it might be possible to mould them to achieve local aims.
- There needs to be a realistic understanding of what might happen.



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## Setting the Scene

Why is there a need for additional housing development?

- Increasing life expectancy, smaller households and an under supply of housing are some of the factors contributing to the demand for additional homes.
- The lack of growth in some of our villages is placing the long-term sustainability of services in doubt.
- There is a risk that communities will become less vibrant.
- The phenomenon is not unique to Babergh and Mid Suffolk.
- Doing nothing is not a desirable option.




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## Setting the Scene

- The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) contains a presumption in favour of sustainable development.
- It sets out a number of objectives, including commitments:
  - to securing economic growth in order to create jobs and prosperity,
  - a mix of housing types, sizes and tenures to meet the needs of different groups in the community, and
  - the conservation and enhancement of the natural and built environment.
- The NPPF seeks to empower local people to set out a positive vision for the future of their area. It encourages greater community involvement and engagement in the planning process.




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## Setting the Scene

- The Babergh Local Plan, 2014 was prepared within the context of the NPPF.
- The Local Plan provides for additional homes and jobs across Babergh.
- Policy CS11 supports development required for Core and Hinterland villages.
- Kersey is a hinterland village where additional development may take place on suitable sites around the village, subject to the policy criteria being satisfied.




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## Setting the Scene

How do you think you might want to respond to the need for additional development housing?

- respond to planning applications as they are submitted?
- have a wider discussion on the future direction of growth, knowing it could be challenging?
- conduct a parish survey including a housing needs survey?
- prepare a community-led planning document?
- produce a Neighbourhood Development Plan?
- look at other mechanisms?




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## The Options

### Some possibilities

- Village Design Statement
- Parish Plan
- Community-Led Plan
- Neighbourhood Development Plan
- Neighbourhood Development Order
- Community Right to Build Order

In all cases the community needs to be actively involved with preparation.




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## The Options

### Village Design Statements

- used to inform the design and appearance of new developments.
- based upon a visual analysis and appraisal.
- cannot be used to protect local services.
- help to guide the consideration of planning applications.
- limited weight can be attached to them for decision-making purposes.




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## The Options

### Parish Plans / Community-Led Plans

- used by communities to set out aims and aspirations for their village.
- can cover more than planning issues and take a 'whole village' approach.
- based upon objective data from various sources.
- help to guide the consideration of planning applications and tackle other issues.
- limited weight can be attached to them for decision-making purposes.




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## The Options

### Neighbourhood Development Plans

- used to decide where and what type of development takes place.
- must be about the use and development of land but can include parish projects.
- requires a robust evidence base to support policies and proposals.
- take 18 - 24 months to prepare (minimum).
- becomes part of the Development Plan framework.
- has weight once it is formally 'made' (adopted)
- is used for decision-making purposes.




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## The Options

### Neighbourhood Development Orders

- allow communities to deliver small-scale, site specific development proposals without the need for a separate planning application (permission is granted by the order)
- can be used for rural exceptions housing or a community building, such as a village hall
- certain exclusions apply
- less time and resource intensive than a neighbourhood development plan but set processes must be followed
- if the Referendum is successful the District Council must 'make' the Order




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## The Options

### Community Right to Build Orders

- similar to a Neighbourhood Development Order
- can be produced by a community organisation irrespective as to whether or not the area is covered by a town or parish council
- can also be used for small-scale proposals
- less time and resource intensive than a neighbourhood development plan but set processes must be followed
- if the Referendum is successful the District Council must 'make' the Order




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## Neighbourhood planning

### Community Infrastructure Levy Implications

- Structured to encourage communities to prepare neighbourhood development plans or orders.
- Where CIL is in place:
  - Parish Councils entitled to 15% of receipts from developments in their area where there is no neighbourhood development plan or order.
  - Subject to a £100 cap per existing dwelling.
  - Parish Councils entitled to 25% from developments in their area where there is a neighbourhood development plan or order.
  - No cap.




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## Neighbourhood Planning

### What is neighbourhood planning?

It is about a community using land and development to deliver somewhere to live, work, shop, eat, and drink. It is also about what it enjoys and cherishes and how it moves around.




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## Neighbourhood Planning

Neighbourhood Plans **CANNOT** be used to stop growth or promote less development than the Local Plan.



The **Basic Conditions** must also be met:

- Have appropriate regard to national policy,
- Be in general conformity with the strategic elements of the Local Plan,
- Contribute towards sustainable development,
- Comply with Strategic Environmental Assessment requirements and Habitats Regulations.




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## Neighbourhood Planning

### Seven stage process



1. Area designation
2. Preparation
3. Publicising the neighbourhood plan
4. Submission of the neighbourhood plan
5. Independent examination
6. Referendum
7. Plan Made (adopted)




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## Neighbourhood Planning

The District Council has a legal duty to support neighbourhood planning groups. It can:

- assist with community engagement work,
- provide technical data and maps, and
- advise on the content of the plan and whether it might pass examination.

The District Council must fund the examination and referendum.




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# Neighbourhood Planning

## 1. Area Designation

The Parish Council must submit:

- A plan and statement identifying the land in question. It could cover the administrative boundary, part of it, or include adjoining parishes.
- A statement as to why the land should be designated.
- A statement as to why the group can be regarded as a 'qualifying body'.

The District Council must publicise the application and invite comments over a four week period before making a decision.




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# Neighbourhood Planning

## 2. Preparing the Plan

- The Parish Council must lead the process.
- Ideally it should be overseen by a Steering Group.
- The Parish Council has formal power and responsibility for the preparation of the plan.
- It must involve and engage the community and liaise with other bodies, interest groups and landowners.




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# Neighbourhood Planning

How much Evidence is required and what form should it take?

- Will vary from plan to plan,
- No prescriptive checklist,
- Depends upon the aims and objectives of the neighbourhood plan,
- May, for example, focus upon socio-economic considerations or environmental issues,
- The evidence must be sufficient to demonstrate compliance with the Basic Conditions




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## Neighbourhood planning

What should a neighbourhood plan contain?

- It should have a clear vision,
- It may contain a single policy or tens of policies, and
- It may also include projects.



Whatever it contains:

- It must meet the 'Basic Conditions', and
- Be subject to wide and inclusive community engagement




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## Neighbourhood planning

### 3. Publicising the Plan

- The Parish Council publicise the draft plan to people who live, work or carry out business in the area.
- A minimum of six weeks must be given for comments.
- Statutory bodies must also be consulted as advised by the District Council.
- A draft is submitted to the District Council.




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## Neighbourhood planning

### 4. Submitting the Plan

- Plan/statement showing the area
- Title of the plan
- Basic Conditions Statement
- Consultation statement detailing:
  - Who was consulted;
  - How they were consulted;
  - A summary of the main issues and concerns;
  - How these issues have been addressed




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## Neighbourhood planning

### 5. Independent Examination

The Examiner will check the Plan to see if it:

- Meets the 'Basic Conditions'
- Conforms to the National Planning Policy Framework and Local Plan policies
- Contributes to sustainable development
- Complies with EU Obligations
- Requires a Strategic Environmental Assessment, and
- Is compatible with the Human Rights Act




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## Neighbourhood planning

The Examiners will recommend either:

- The plan is submitted for referendum;
- Modifications are made prior to referendum; or
- The plan is rejected.

Modifications can only include those needed to meet the 'Basic Conditions', convention rights, spelling and grammar.

If the Examiner recommends that significant changes are made the Parish Council may need to go back to the local community and consult again on the changes.




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## Neighbourhood planning



### 6. The Referendum

- Organised and funded by the District Council
- Underlines the importance of wide community support
- The Examiner can extend the scope of the referendum but only if proposal has wider effects beyond neighbourhood area
- Requires simple majority (+50%)




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## Neighbourhood planning

### 7. The Plan

- If the Referendum is successful the District Council must 'make' (adopt) the Plan.
- The plan once made will be used for decision-making purposes when planning applications are submitted.
- The plan will need to be reviewed periodically (usually every 5 years).




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## Neighbourhood planning



### The Housing and Planning Act, 2016

The Secretary of State may intervene if an authority:

- fails to set a date to hold a referendum,
- goes against an Examiner's recommendations, and
- makes modifications to a plan that have not been recommended by the Examiner or are otherwise deemed unnecessary.




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## Who is preparing a plan?

Babergh	Mid Suffolk
East Bergholt	Debenham
Hadleigh	Elmswell
Hartest	Haughley
Lavenham	Mendlesham
Lawshall	Needham Market
	Stowupland
	Stradbroke
	Thurston
	Woolpit
<b>Other approaches</b>	
Chelmondiston	Eye




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## Summary

### Key Points

- There is growing pressure for additional development.
- There is an opportunity for communities to mould and shape future proposals.
- There are a number of mechanisms available.
- These range from informal engagement activities to the formal neighbourhood development plan process.
- A parish survey could be a useful start.

### The choice is yours!




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### Useful Information Sources

#### My Community

<http://mycommunity.org.uk/resources/neighbourhood-planning-roadmap/>

#### Planning Advisory Service

<http://www.pas.gov.uk/neighbourhood-planning>

#### Royal Town Planning Institute

<http://www.rtpi.org.uk/planning-aid/neighbourhood-planning/>

#### Babergh and Mid Suffolk Councils

<http://www.babergh.gov.uk/planning-and-building/community-led-planning/>

<http://www.midsuffolk.gov.uk/planning-and-building/community-led-planning/>




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### Any questions ...




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# COMMUNITY-LED PLANNING TOOLS

## Overview

The Localism Act 2011 introduced new rights for communities, including planning tools that can be used to influence how their local area develops. These tools are neighbourhood development plans, neighbourhood development orders and community right to build orders. They are in addition to existing tools which include town or parish plans and village design statements.

This very brief guide provides an overview of a range of community-led planning tools that are available to help town and parish councils achieve their goals. It has been produced to highlight the possible options available which are explained more fully in the wide range of community-led planning resources freely available online. The use of the tools is not compulsory but if they are used they must be community-led.

## Picking the right tool for the job

The range of community-led planning tools available is wide. Picking the right one can seem a little daunting. If you are seeking to resolve a single issue, such as the provision of affordable housing, you may just want to explore the establishment of a community land trust. Alternatively, if you are seeking to tackle a broader range of issues you may want to consider the production of a parish plan or neighbourhood development plan. Or, if you are really adventurous, you may want to use some of the tools in combination.

## Community-Led Planning Tools

### Neighbourhood Development Plans

What is it?	A plan for the neighbourhood area (town or parish) which includes policies to help inform the determination of planning applications.
Benefits	Gives communities direct power to develop a shared vision for their neighbourhood. Provides an opportunity to shape and influence development in the area when planning applications are submitted. A plan once 'made' becomes part of the formal planning policy framework for Babergh and Mid Suffolk.



	<p>Areas with a neighbourhood plan in place receive more infrastructure funding arising from development in their area than those without a plan.</p> <p>Neighbourhood plans can also be used to advance non-planning projects.</p>
Implications	The preparation of a neighbourhood development plan is time and resource intensive. The community must follow a regulatory process and comply with statutory tests. They cannot be used to stop development.
Support Organisations	<p>Babergh and Mid Suffolk District Councils</p> <p>My Community</p>

### **Parish Plan / Community-Led Plan**

What is it?	A comprehensive plan for the area identifying community priorities and actions to address them.
Benefits	Enables communities to produce a comprehensive vision for their area, addressing all issues of interest to the community. Identifies non-planning goals and projects which communities can tackle on their own, often more quickly than development focused ones which must follow a formal process. Could be a useful stepping stone to a neighbourhood plan or other community-led planning initiative.
Implications	The preparation of a parish plan is time and resource intensive although there is no formal process to follow. Unlike neighbourhood plans, parish plans do not become part of the formal planning policy framework for Babergh and Mid Suffolk and therefore have limited weight when planning applications are determined.
Support Organisations	<p>Babergh and Mid Suffolk District Councils</p> <p>Community Action Suffolk</p>

## Village Design Statements

What is it?	A document created by the community informing the design and appearance of new development in an area.
Benefits	Used to help inform the design and appearance of new development and are taken into account when planning applications are determined. They can be an important tool for setting out criteria for small changes, such as replacement windows or fences, where planning permission is not always required. They can be incorporated into a neighbourhood or parish plan.
Implications	Unlike neighbourhood plans, village design statements do not become part of the formal planning policy framework for Babergh and Mid Suffolk and therefore have limited weight when planning applications are determined.
Support Organisations	Babergh and Mid Suffolk District Councils

## Neighbourhood Development Orders

What is it?	Grants planning permission for specific types of development within a neighbourhood area.
Benefits	Enables communities to deliver small-scale, site specific, development proposals within a neighbourhood area without the need to make a planning application, such as affordable housing or a community building.
Implications	The preparation of a neighbourhood development order is time and resource intensive. The community must follow a regulatory process and comply with statutory tests.
Support Organisations	Babergh and Mid Suffolk District Councils My Community

## Community Right to Build Orders

What is it?	A form of neighbourhood development order which grants planning permission for specific types of development within a neighbourhood area.
Benefits	Enables communities to deliver small-scale, site specific, development proposals within a neighbourhood area without the need to make a planning application, such as affordable housing or a community building.
Implications	The preparation of a community right to build order is time and resource intensive. The community must follow a regulatory process and comply with statutory tests.
Support Organisations	Babergh and Mid Suffolk District Councils My Community

## Community Right to Bid (Assets of Community Value)

What is it?	Enables communities to nominate public or private community assets of value. In the event that the asset comes up for sale or lease the community group is given a period of time in which to acquire it.
Benefits	Gives some protection to valued community facilities by providing an extended window of opportunity for the community to purchase an asset, such as a public house, if it is offered for sale,.
Implications	Although an asset may be added to the list it does not mean that the community will definitely be able to buy it for community use; they will need to meet the asking price.  Not all nominated assets will be added to the list as certain tests must be fulfilled.
Support Organisations	Babergh and Mid Suffolk District Councils

## Community Land Trusts

What is it?	Community Land Trusts are organisations set up and run by local people to develop and manage homes as well as other assets that are important to the community.
Benefits	Enable communities to deliver their own services, such as housing, shops and community enterprises. Can be used in combination with some of the other community-led planning tools set out in this document. Potentially beneficial for the organisation to have charitable status.
Implications	Can be complex to set up. Resource intensive over a local period. Replicate in part the work of housing associations.
Support Organisations	Babergh and Mid Suffolk District Councils National Community Land Trust Network

## Exceptions Housing

What is it?	Housing development targeted at meeting the needs of local people on land where development would not normally be permitted.
Benefits	Provides additional low-cost housing in areas where it is needed, targeted to local people. Less resource intensive for communities than a neighbourhood development or community right to build order. Can be completed in partnership with a registered housing association.
Implications	Sites should be well related to an existing settlement and the houses should be occupied by people having a local connection to the settlement. Able to deliver additional housing but cannot be used for other community development proposals.
Support Organisations	Babergh and Mid Suffolk District Councils Community Action Suffolk

## **Alternatively ... Do Nothing**

You may consider Babergh and Mid Suffolk's existing and emerging planning policies provide sufficient guidance for you and it is unnecessary to use any of the community-led planning tools outlined here. These policies shape the form and location of new development from large-scale housing and employment schemes to small-scale proposals such as house extensions and alterations. This will be up to you and your community to decide.

## **Further Information**

If you would like to discuss any of these community-led planning approaches in more detail please contact:

### **Babergh District Council**

✉ [communityplanning@baberghmidsuffolk.gov.uk](mailto:communityplanning@baberghmidsuffolk.gov.uk)

🌐 <http://www.babergh.gov.uk/planning-and-building/community-led-planning/neighbourhood-development-plans/>

### **Mid Suffolk District Council**

✉ [communityplanning@baberghmidsuffolk.gov.uk](mailto:communityplanning@baberghmidsuffolk.gov.uk)

🌐 <http://www.midsuffolk.gov.uk/planning-and-building/community-led-planning/neighbourhood-development-plans/>

## **Other information sources**

### **My Community**

🌐 <http://mycommunity.org.uk/>

### **Royal Town Planning Institute**

🌐 <http://www.rtpi.org.uk/planning-aid/neighbourhood-planning/>

### **National Community Land Trust Network**

🌐 <http://www.communitylandtrusts.org.uk/>

### **Community Action Suffolk**

🌐 <http://www.communityactionsuffolk.org.uk/>