



COMMUNITY LED REGENERATION CURRENT & FUTURE INITIATIVES

FRANK RALLINGS - UNIVERSITY OF BRIGHTON

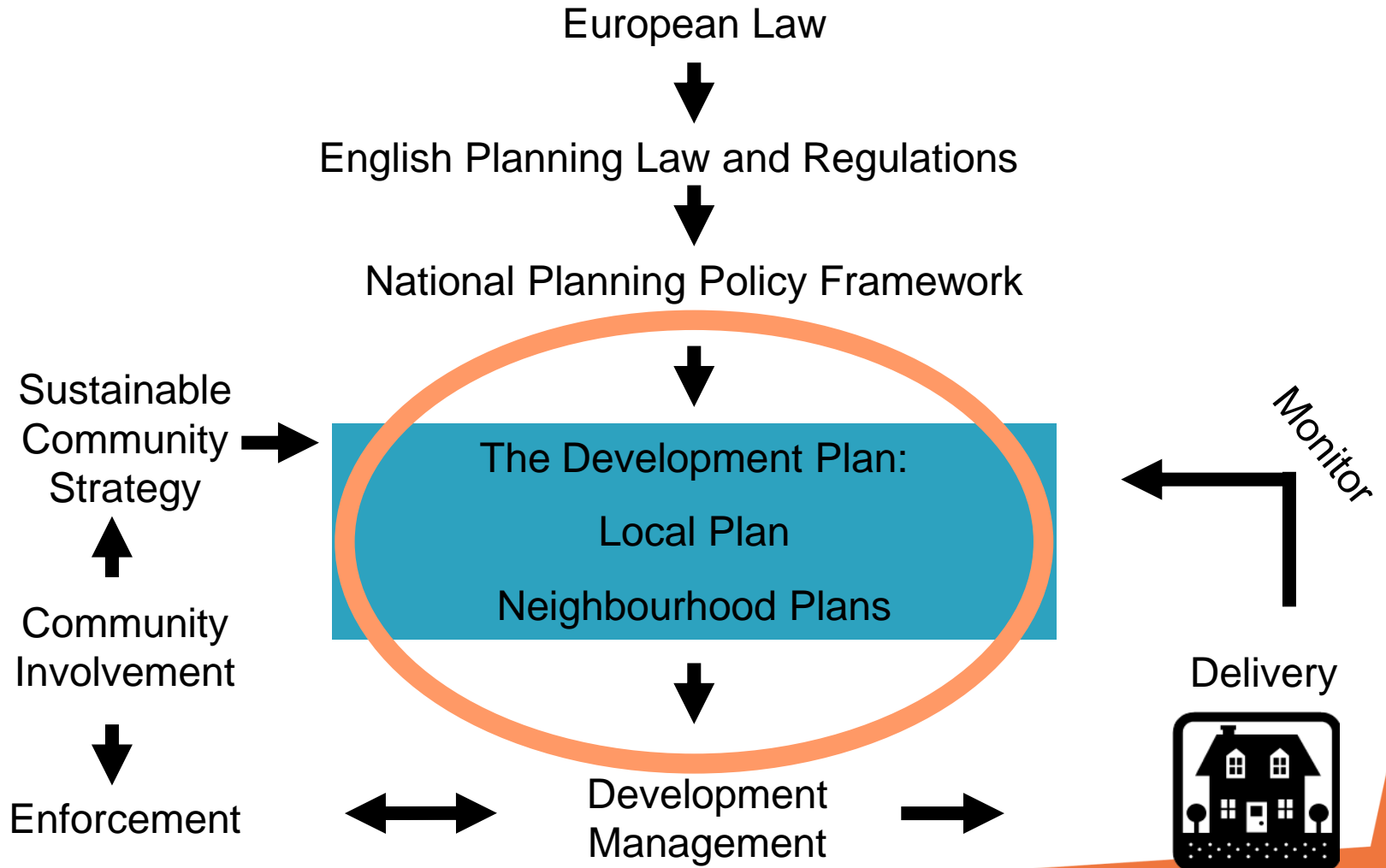
Community Led Regeneration

Current & Future Initiatives

- **Neighbourhood Planning**
- **Campaigns**
- **Community Inspired Projects**
- **Funding**

“One of the key first steps in defining the wider social impacts of urban regeneration is getting people and delivery bodies talking.”

Key Components of Planning



Neighbourhood Planning

Under the Localism Act neighbourhoods have far more ability to determine the shape of the places in which people live through Neighbourhood Plans.

- Empowering communities
- Neighbourhood not local planning authority led.
- Light-touch process
- Inspire innovation and creativity
- Exploring ways of enabling small scale community development.
- Permissive regime



How a Neighbourhood Plan is Prepared

Process instigated by parish council or
Neighbourhood Forum



Plan prepared by local communities with council providing support and advice



Extensive community engagement



Examined by independent examiner considering fit with local development plan, national policy and alignment with other neighbouring plans – leading to non-binding report



Proceed to referendum



Referendum seeking adoption. Simple majority in favour to progress to adoption



Neighbourhood Plan Adopted by local authority

Local Authority Support

Local Authorities must provide support and advice to parishes or forums preparing a plan.

Legal Compliance

Neighbourhood plans must comply with a number of EU Directives (e.g. Environmental Impact Assessment, Habitats Directive) and ECHR.

Referendum

Referendum area can be wider than neighbourhood – if proposals impact on others

Designating a Neighbourhood

- Neighbourhood areas will need to be formally designated by the council through an application process;
- Only a **parish council** or a **designated 'Neighbourhood Forum'** will be able to prepare a Neighbourhood Development Plan or Neighbourhood Development Order. There are 8500 neighbourhoods that have parish or town councils
- A Neighbourhood Forum will need to be designated by the council through an application process and certain criteria regarding membership and aims of the forum will need to be met. (At least 21 Members with membership open to all those who live, work, or are elected members from that area. The NF must have a Written Constitution)
- There can be only one designated Neighbourhood Forum per designated neighbourhood area.

Neighbourhood Development Plans

- Part of the Statutory Development Plan
- In conformity with the National Planning Policy Framework and the Local Plan
- Promoting more not less development



Neighbourhood Planning mechanisms

- **Neighbourhood Development Plans:** Communities can write a plan which, if passed, becomes part of the statutory planning framework for the area
- **Neighbourhood Development Orders:** Communities can agree to approve a particular development of type of development without the need for planning permission
- **Community Right to Build:** Whilst maintaining the principle of the green belt, communities will be able to develop land subject to doing the work and passing examination and referendum (via an NDO)
- **Pre-application consultation** on large schemes

Neighbourhoods

Localism Act: **Community Infrastructure Levy CIL**

- localism principles – the money should benefit those who take the development.
(incentivisation)



CIL and Neighbourhood Planning

<p>Parish council ✓ Neighbourhood Plan ✓</p> <p>= 25% uncapped, paid to Parish</p>	<p>Parish council ✓ Neighbourhood Plan X</p> <p>= 15% capped at £100 / dwelling, paid to Parish</p>
<p>Parish council X Neighbourhood Plan ✓</p> <p>= 25% uncapped, local authority consults with community</p>	<p>Parish council X Neighbourhood Plan X</p> <p>= 15% capped at £100 / dwelling, local authority consults with community</p>



Hastings Borough Council Political Wards

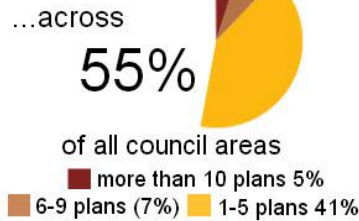


These are the Wards but how do you define Neighbourhoods in Hastings ?

Neighbourhood planning in numbers

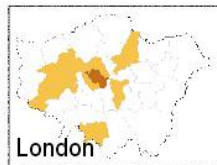
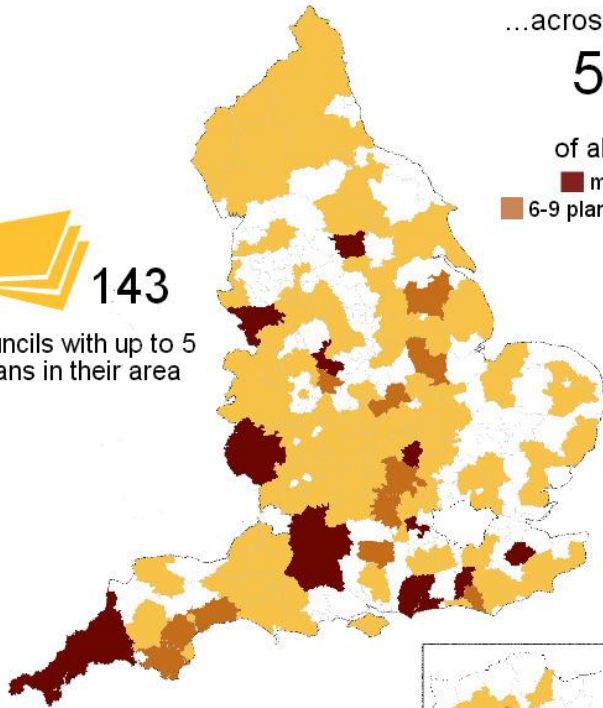
Communities across the country are planning the future of their area

812 areas have started the neighbourhood planning process...



143

councils with up to 5 plans in their area

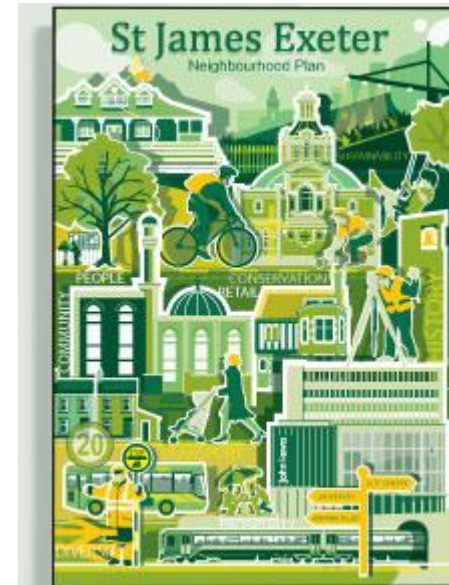


18

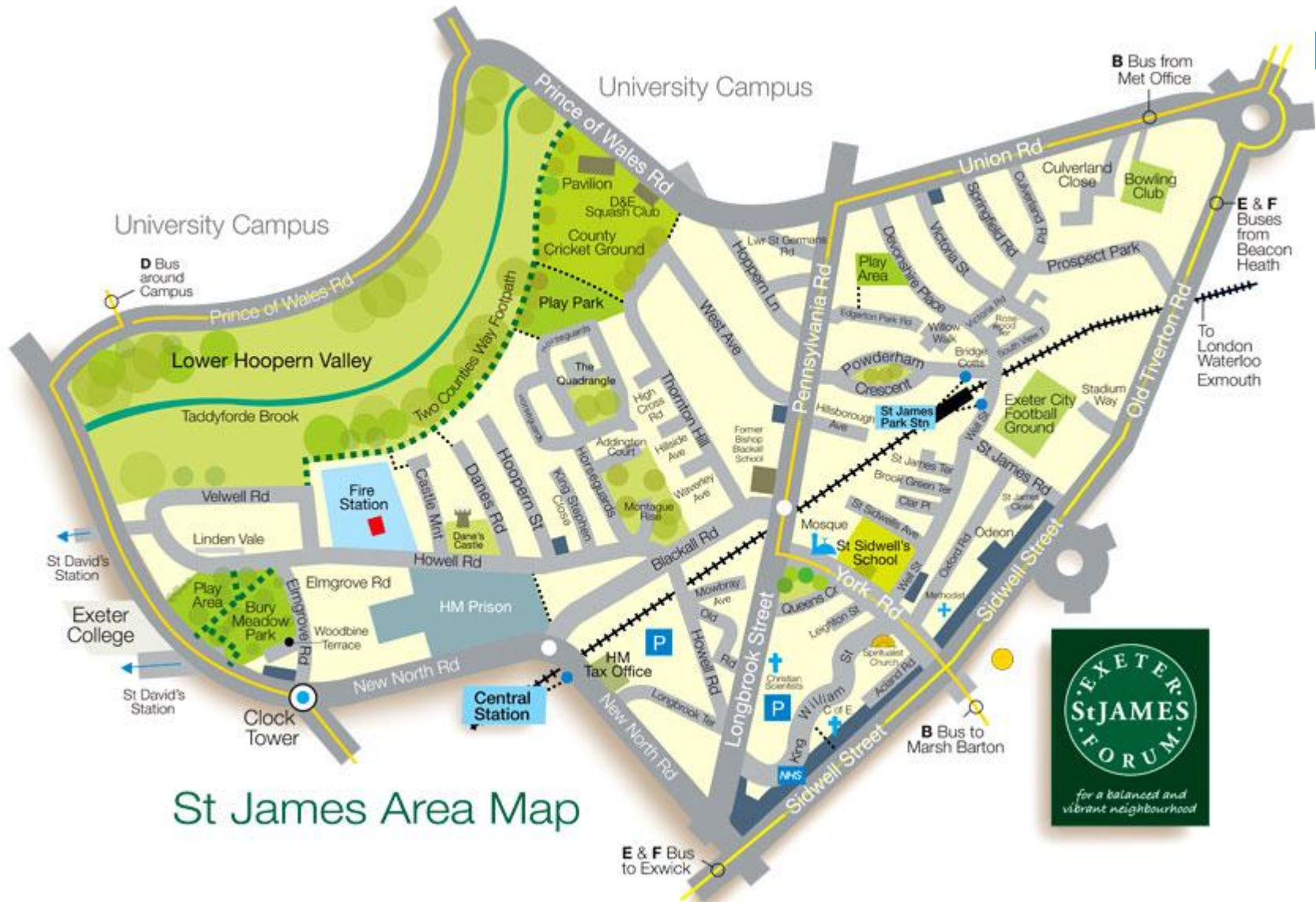
councils with 10 or more plans in their area

25

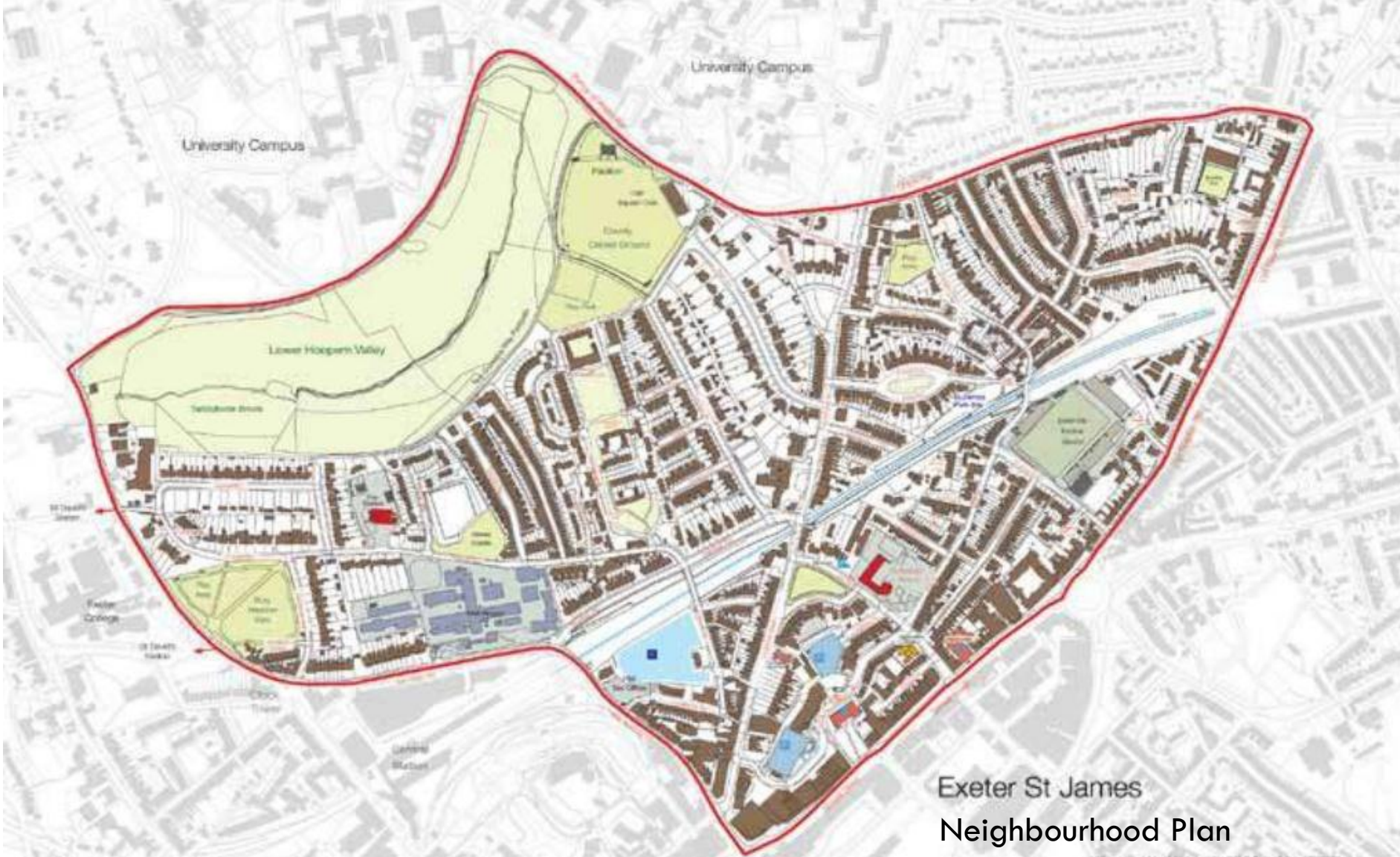
councils with 6-9 plans in their area



Exeter St James Neighbourhood



St James Area Map



University Campus

University Campus

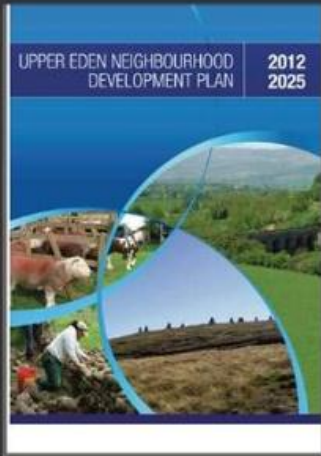
Lower Hospers Wyke

County Council Offices

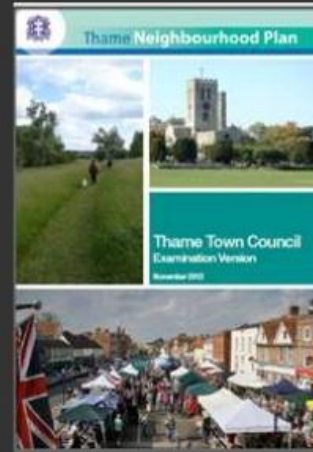
Exeter St James Neighbourhood Plan

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Neighbourhood Plan Referendums



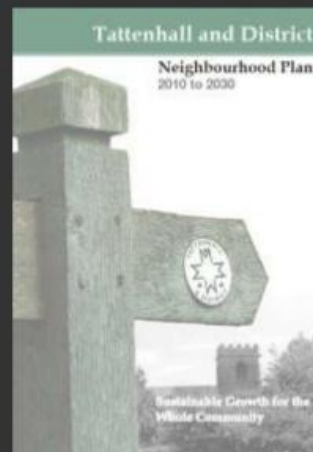
Upper Eden
90% Yes
34% turnout



Thame
76% Yes
40% turnout



Exeter St James
92% Yes
21% turnout



Tattenhall & District
96% Yes
52% turnout



WE'VE DONE IT!

- Congratulations to all ESJF members and associate members
- On the evening of 16th July Exeter City Council adopted the Exeter St James Neighbourhood Plan.
- The Plan now forms part of Exeter's statutory development plans and in future the policies it contains will be used to help determine planning applications.
- This decision can also be seen as the green light for projects which have been proposed.
- The Steering Group has been eager to make a start with Queens Crescent Garden, the top priority project, and plans are being made for the setting up of a Community Interest Company to assume responsibility for the development and future management of this community green space





[Home](#) > [Guidance](#) > [Neighbourhood Planning](#) > [What is neighbourhood planning?](#)

Guidance

Neighbourhood Planning

1. [What is neighbourhood planning?](#)
2. [What can communities use neighbourhood planning for?](#)
3. [What are the benefits to a community of developing a neighbourhood plan or Order?](#)
4. [Who leads neighbourhood planning in an area?](#)
5. [What role should the local planning authority play in neighbourhood planning?](#)
6. [What is the neighbourhood planning process?](#)
7. [What are the basic conditions that a draft neighbourhood plan or Order must meet if it is to proceed to referendum?](#)
8. [Key stages in neighbourhood planning](#)

What is neighbourhood planning?

Neighbourhood planning gives communities direct power to develop a shared vision for their neighbourhood and shape the development and growth of their local area. They are able to choose where they want new homes, shops and offices to be built, have their say on what those new buildings should look like and what infrastructure should be provided, and grant planning permission for the new buildings they want to see go ahead.

Issues and lessons learnt

- Legislation limited information, light touch
- LA governance procedures
- Referendum influences plan content
- Trust between LA and NP group
- Involvement of statutory consultees
- Pressure from landowners
- High profile - press releases, ministerial visits etc.
- Thame TC are now seeking more involvement at pre-app stage.
- Expectation of CIL receipts.
- Keep an open mind!



Planning Applications can stimulate Community Action –Positive & Negative



Campaigns Positive & Negative



No to Jerwood on the Stade

There will always be differing views in any society particularly where planning and development are involved. There are many shades of grey in planning decisions and the community should seek to influence the developers & decision makers from the standpoint of achieving appropriate outcomes for the locality.



Assets of Community Value Localism Act 2011

Assets of Community Value

Localism Act 2011

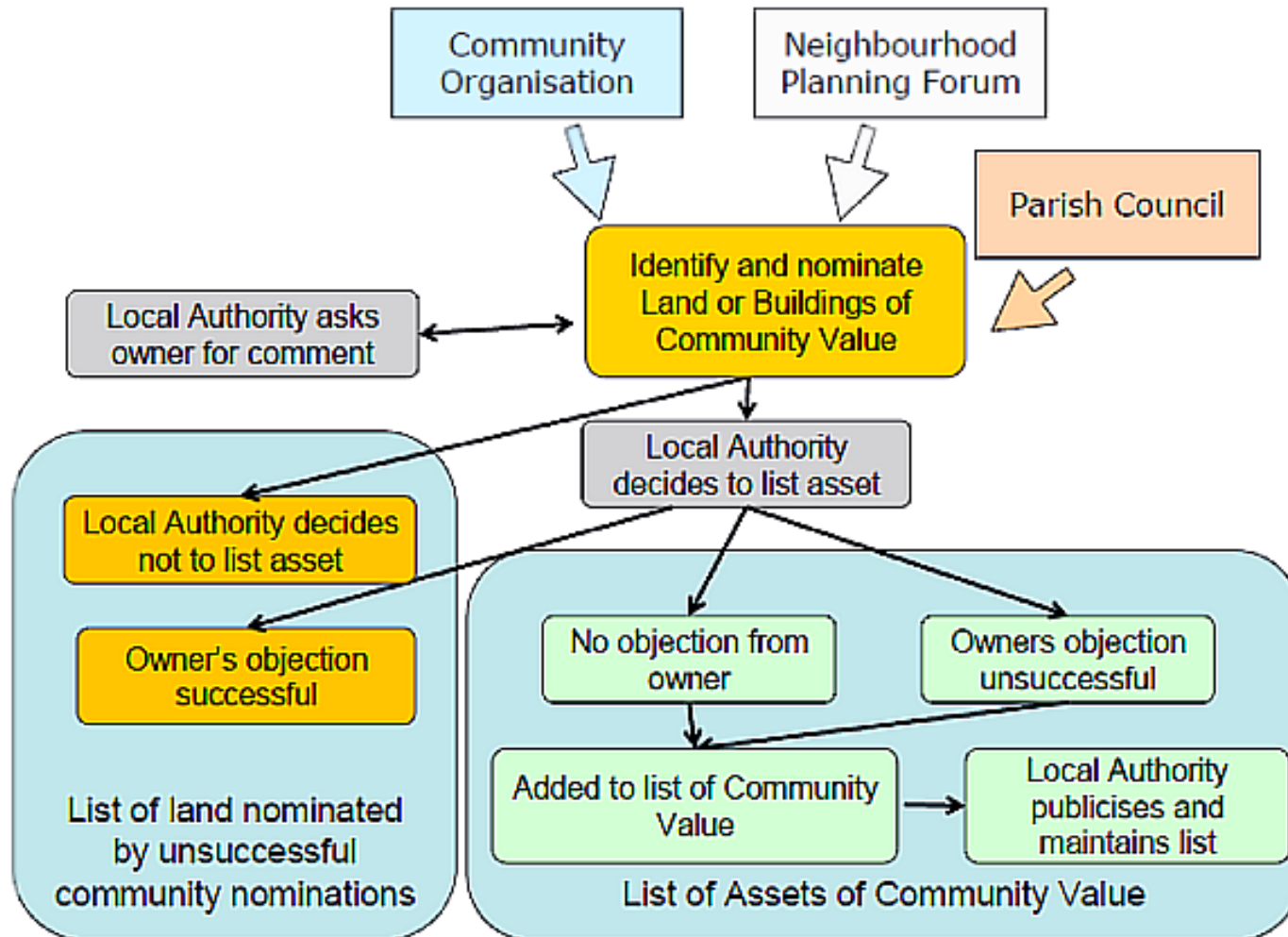
What is an Asset of Community Value (ACV) and how does a listing work?

A building, or other land, is an asset of community value if its main use is, or has recently been, to "further the social wellbeing or social interests of the local community" and it could do so in the future

The request must come from a voluntary or community body with a local connection and relate to land in the local authority's area, or in the neighbouring local authority's area

The listing lasts for five years and also includes should the building be put up for sale, a 'right to bid', which can be lodged by the group concerned within a period of six weeks, with finance secured in a period of up to four-and-a-half months

ACV Procedures



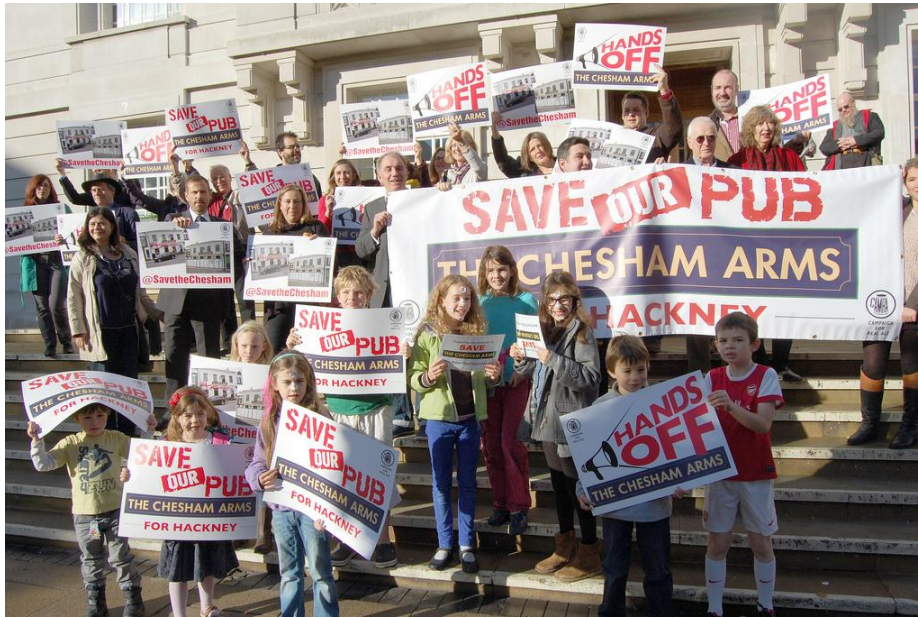
Assets of Community Value (ACV)

□ The Valley, Charlton Athletic Football Stadium




**Kensal Rise Library
London Borough of
Brent**

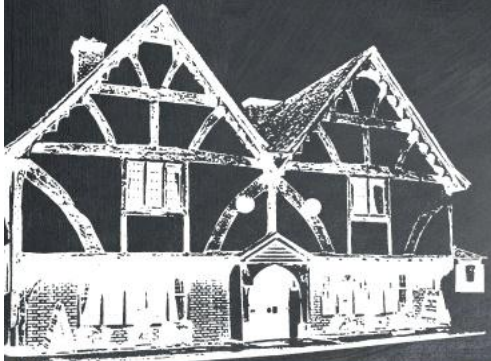
ACV's & Pubs



CAMRA Guide to Nominating Pubs as Assets of Community Value



CAMRA
CAMPAIGN
FOR
REAL ALE



LIST
YOUR
LOCAL

www.camra.org.uk/listyourlocal

Community Thinking (Institute for Research & Innovation in Social Sciences)



Assets vs Deficits

Assets thinking

- Strengths based
- How can we create community spirit?
- What can I do?
- We're all in this together
- We're getting there
- Work with engaged people
- People have the answers
- People control their lives

Deficit thinking

- Problem orientated
- How to fix this problem?
- Someone needs to sort this
- Us versus them
- Problems are embedded
- Do things to people
- People are a problem
- People can't be trusted to decide/be in control

Big Local Lottery Funding



Getting Started

BIG LOCAL NORTH EAST HASTINGS

Barry Cooper, Jodie Cornford, Steve Manwaring,
Peter Thorpe and Nick Wates

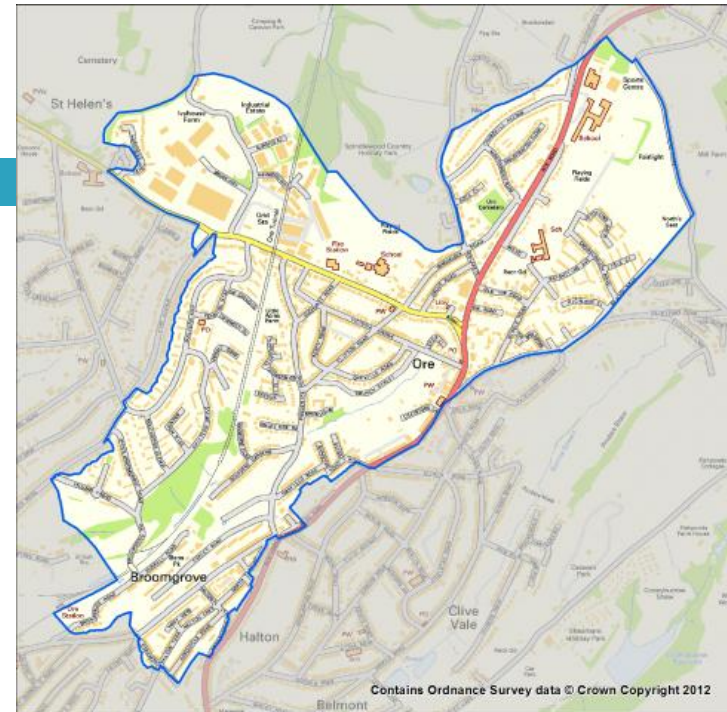
Hastings Voluntary Action with Nick Wates Associates and Hastings Trust
for the Big Local North East Hastings Interim Steering Group

September 2013, revised May 2014

Local Trust | Big Local | HVA | NVA | Hastings Trust

WITH PHOTOGRAPHS BY LINDA KING AND NICK WATES

LOTTERY FUNDED



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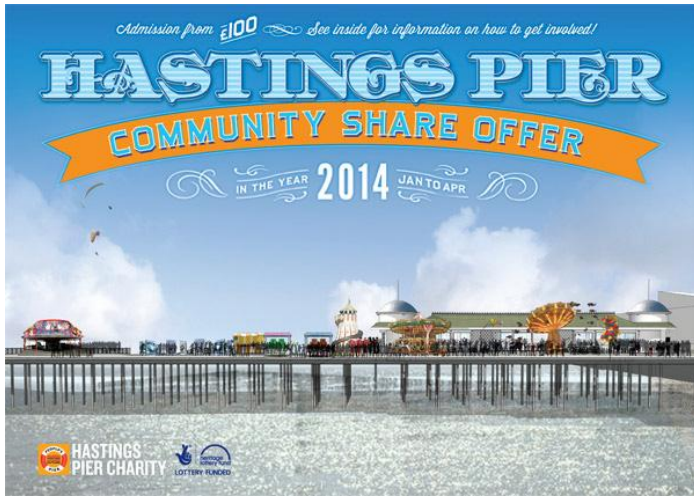
Big Local

Helping people make
their communities
better places to live in,
now and in the future

See what's happening



Heritage Lottery Funding



Hastings Pier Charity has sold £590,000 worth of shares to aid its project.

Heritage Lottery Fund has awarded £11.4m to the project and works are well underway

Coastal Communities Fund



The Coastal Communities Fund (CCF) aims to encourage the economic development of UK coastal communities by awarding funding to create sustainable economic growth and jobs.

In January 2015 Hastings Borough Council received £500,000 to improve the seafront and visitor attractions and amenities in Hastings, including bikes to hire, improved signage, information walks and trails and landscaping. It will create 260 jobs.



Coastal Heritage Revival Fund

February 2015



Department for
Communities and
Local Government

A new £3 million fund will help kick-start the revival of at-risk coastal heritage that has potential to create opportunities for new businesses and jobs.

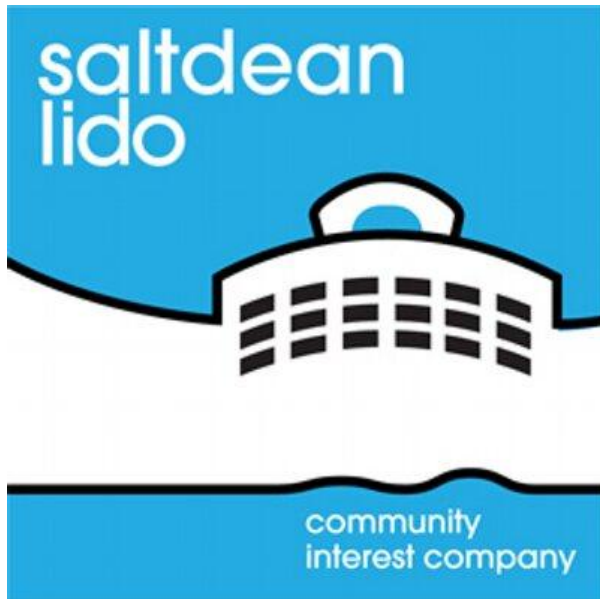
The Coastal Revival Fund will support communities looking to unlock the economic potential of those hard-to-tackle buildings, facilities and amusements such as piers, lidos and proms.

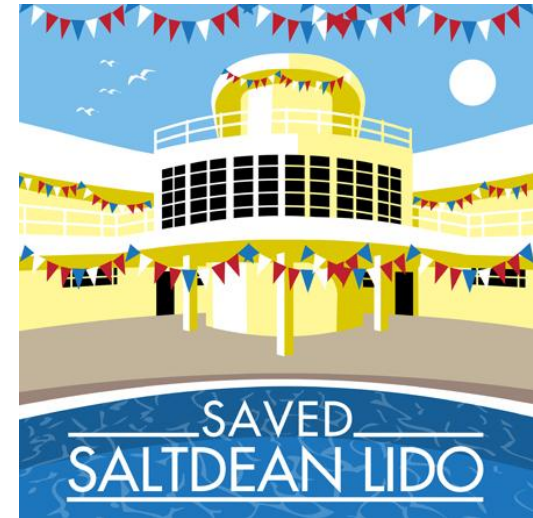
It will boost local economies by tapping into the opportunities that the heritage economy offers to new businesses and existing firms keen to grow on the back of the revival of local coastal sites.

Grants will be used to get restoration projects underway by funding initial work that will be a catalyst that attracts additional financing from the private and charitable sectors. It will unlock the community good will that is a key driver in getting projects started.

Community Interest Companies CIC

A Community Interest Company is a business with primarily social objectives whose surpluses are principally reinvested for that purpose in the business or in the community. CICs tackle a wide range of social and environmental issues and operate in all parts of the economy. By using business solutions to achieve public good, it is believed that social enterprises have a distinct and valuable role to play in helping create a strong, sustainable and socially inclusive economy.

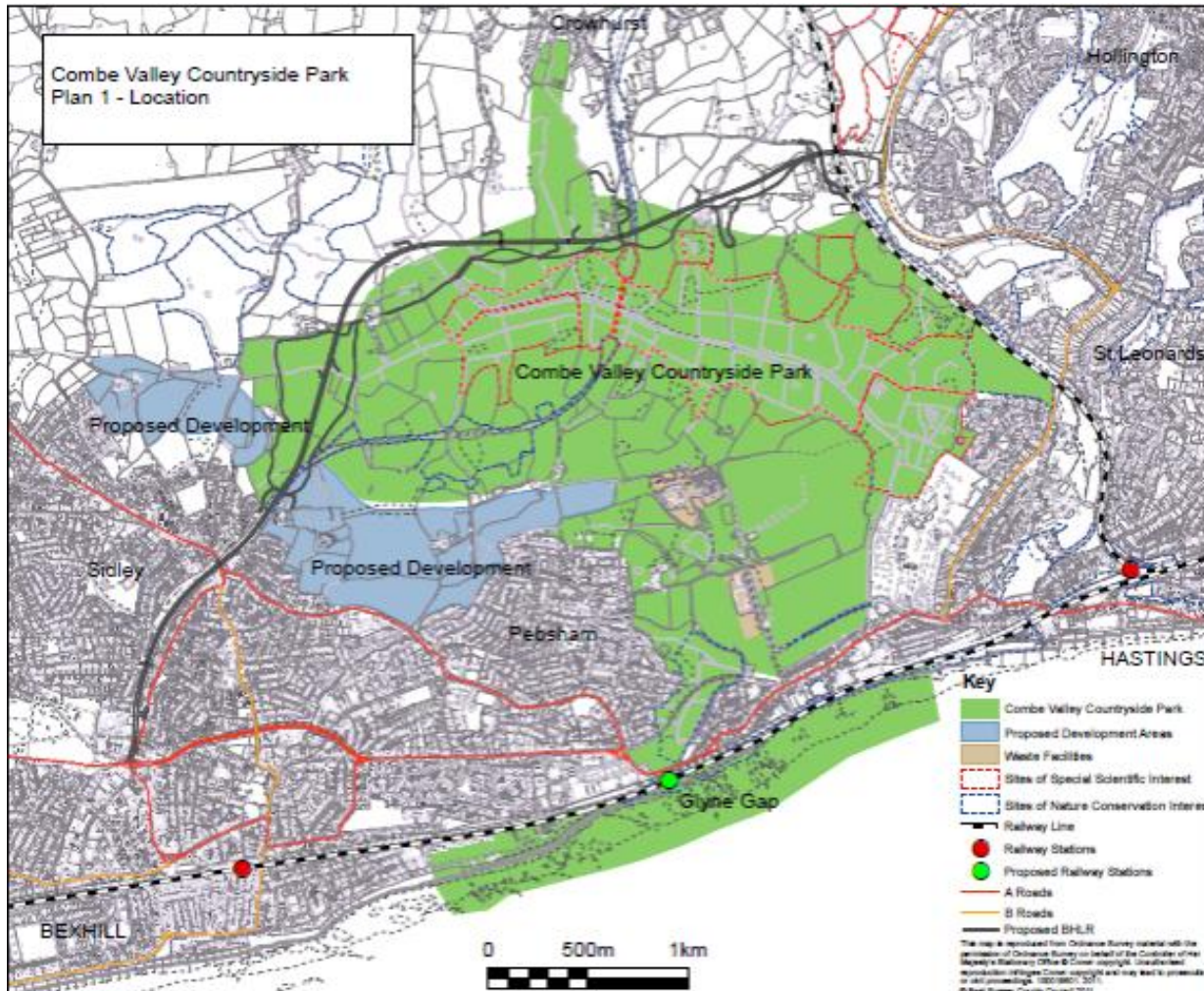




Brighton's Saltdean Lido is to receive more than £4.7m of funding from the Heritage Lottery Fund.



Combe Valley Countryside Park



A Community Interest Company is in the process of being set up to take forward the development of the Park

South East Local Enterprise Partnership



Local enterprise partnerships (LEP) are partnerships between local authorities and businesses.

SOUTH EAST LEP GROWTH DEAL KEY ACTIVITIES

- Increasing business support & productivity
- Raising local skills levels
- Supporting housing & development
- Enhancing transport connectivity



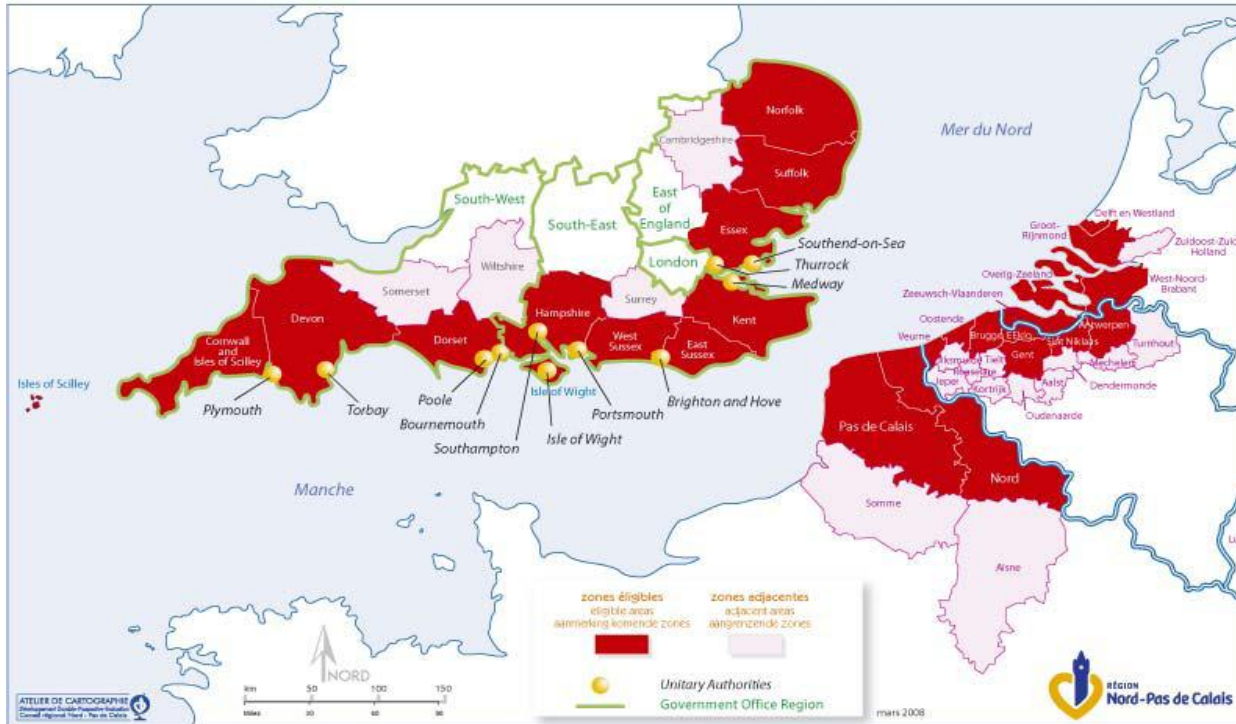
INTERREG IV A - Funding

2 Mers Seas Zeeën Programme Area

Programme transfrontalier des 2 Mers 2007 - 2013

2 Seas cross-border programme 2007 - 2013

2 Zeeën grensoverschrijdende programma 2007 - 2013



Local INTERREG Transfrontier Projects 2007 - 2013



The project has captured the socio-economic and cultural importance of inshore fishing to better inform fisheries policy, coastal regeneration strategies and sustainable community development through a range of research projects, regeneration activities and case studies. There has been increasing recognition that fisheries policies need to explicitly include social values and adopt a whole ecosystems approach to management.



GIFS Partners





21st Century Parks - C21P

PROJECTS –

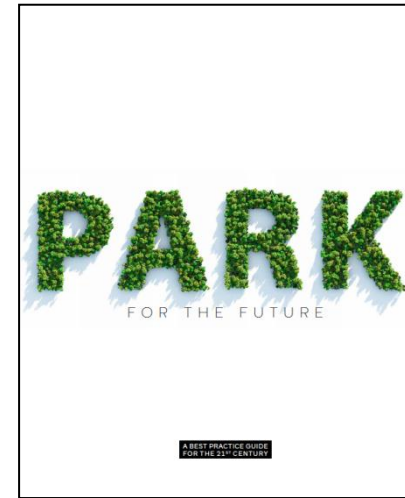
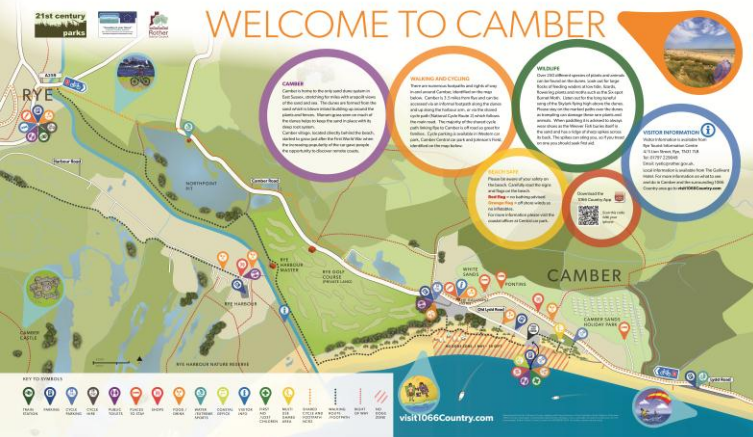
Bexhill - Egerton Park Regeneration - Playzone & Sensory garden

Camber - Masterplan

Oostende - Groen Lint - Emerald Necklace 35km linked green spaces



Rother DC



Best Practice Guide



21st century

FINAL CONFERENCE

25.04

parks

Zwart-Steep Zaan
Waterschap
Waterschap Zaan
Waterschap Zaan

Investing in your future!
Cross-border cooperation programme
2007-2013, Part-financed by the European Union
(European Regional Development Fund)

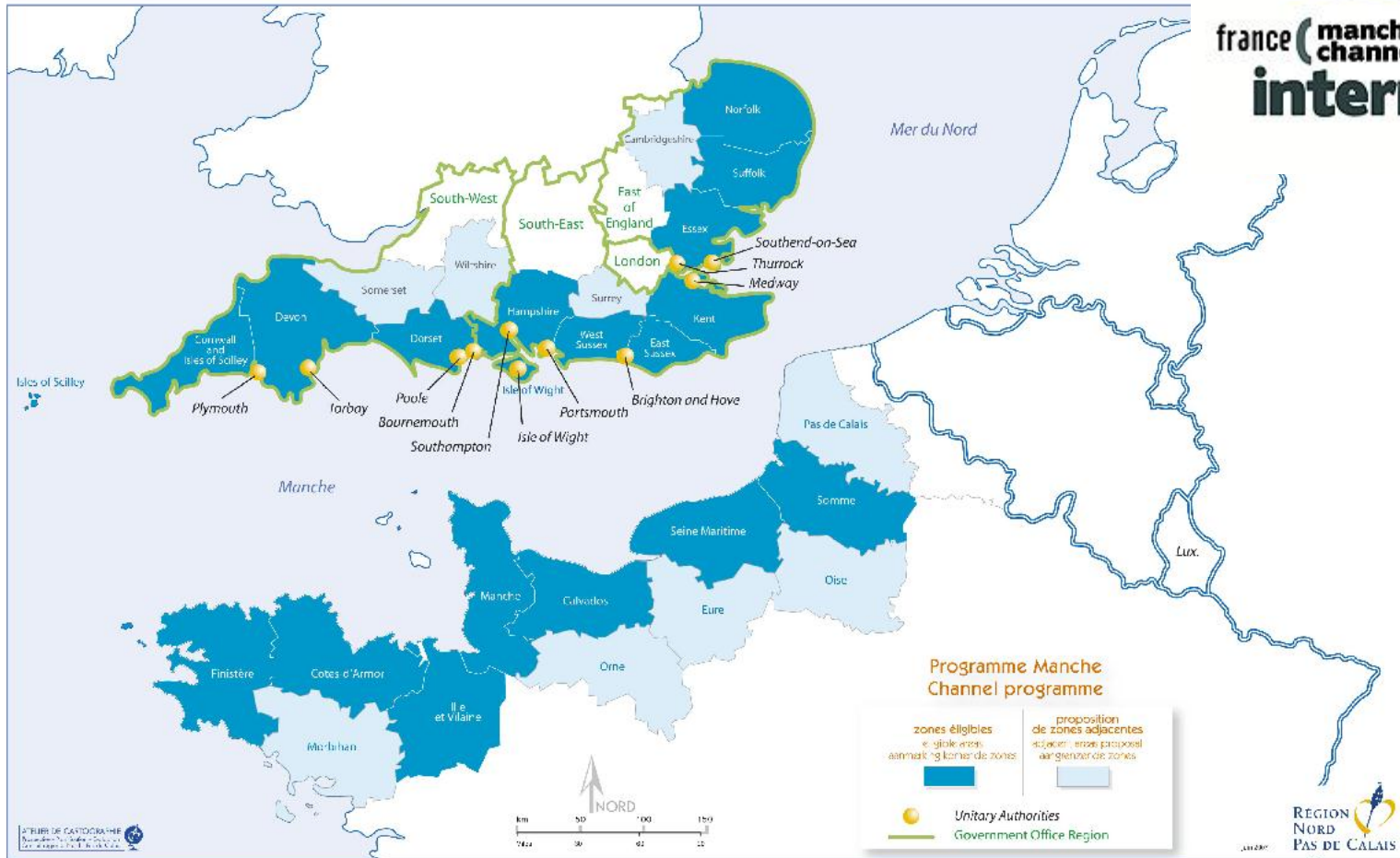
Rother
District Council

Stad aan Zee
OSTENDE

Future European Funding INTERREG VA Channel



france (manche channel) england
interreg



INTERREG VA 2015-2020



france (manche channel) england
interreg

The FCE Programme covers a broad eligible area extending from Cornwall to Norfolk in the UK and from Finistère to Pas de Calais in France.

The programme is made of 4 priorities and 5 specific objectives, for a total of 223 million euros of ERDF:

Axis 1: Support innovation in order to address the **economic and societal issues** facing the FCE area.

Axis 2: Support the transition to a **low carbon economy** in the FCE area. Specific objective is to increase the development and uptake of existing or new low-carbon technologies and services

Axis 3: Enhance the attractiveness of territories within the FCE area. Specific objectives are to improve the attractiveness of the FCE area by jointly developing and exploiting its cultural and natural heritage and improve the coordinated management of green and blue infrastructures and ecosystems services

Axis 4: Ensure a balanced and inclusive development in the FCE area. Specific objective is to improve the collective ability of **stakeholders to enhance social inclusion and increase economic revitalisation in urban and rural areas**



THE END