

Vision and Aims.

The Neighbourhood Plan can set out the community's overall vision for the area and should include overall aims for its future development and growth. These can relate to a wide range of planning and regeneration matters – social, economic and environmental. The vision and aims of the plan can then be translated into detailed policies, guidance and proposals.

Planning Policies.

A Neighbourhood Plan, once made, will form part of the statutory local development plan for the area and its policies will be used to determine development proposals in the neighbourhood. Planning applications will be determined in accordance with the Neighbourhood Plan's policies unless material considerations indicate otherwise.

The policies in the plan could be supplemented if necessary by explanatory text or illustrations to help with their interpretation.

Site Allocations.

The Neighbourhood Plan may identify key sites for specific kinds of development, such as housing, retail, employment or mixed use.

Community Proposals.

Regeneration or enhancement proposals relating to the use and development of land could be included in the plan. For example, it could include policies around improving key public spaces and pedestrian links or allocate sites for new community facilities.

To keep the Neighbourhood Plan concise, focused and clear on what are the proposed "policies", a background document could be created, listing the sources of evidence, summarising any new evidence and describing the outcomes of the community engagement programme at different stages in the plan process.