

Why Prepare a Plan?

- The Plan helps Seaford to influence what gets built, where and how from now until c2030.
- Without a Plan, Seaford doesn't get the same say, and less funding.
- We need to find space for more homes. If we don't find them, we can't easily shape development or enhance and preserve our green open spaces.
- The plan will have a local referendum.

Where can I learn more?

- Ask the team here tonight, 30th November!
- Visit our website www.seafordnp.uk to see:
 - A copy of the timeline: we need to do this as quickly as possible but following the required process— see the back of this leaflet!
 - Information about the work we've done
 - How to get involved!
- If you have any questions ask—details below!

Who is Involved?

- A Steering Group of local residents and Town Councillors oversee the Plan's work.
- There are 4 Focus Groups supporting the Steering Group:
 - Environment & Countryside
 - Local Economy & Facilities
 - Housing & Development
 - Transport & Travel
- We have had resident input & we want more!!



E-mail: seafordnp@gmail.com

Website: www.seafordnp.uk

The Neighbourhood Plan Process: what all plans have to do

Step 1: Designating neighbourhood area - An application must be made by a parish or town council to the local planning authority for a neighbourhood area to be designated **COMPLETE!**

Step 2: Preparing a draft neighbourhood plan - You have to develop proposals, gather baseline information and evidence, engage and consult those living and working in the neighbourhood area and those with an interest in or affected by the proposals (e.g. service providers). You have to talk to land owners, identify and assess options, determine whether a plan is likely to have significant environmental effect and then start to prepare proposals documents. In allocating sites for development, you should carry out an appraisal of options and an assessment of individual sites against clearly identified criteria. **UNDERWAY AT THE MOMENT!**

Step 3: Pre-submission publicity & consultation - The draft plan once completed, is consulted on for at least six weeks.

Step 4: Submission of plan to local planning authority—The local planning authority must satisfy itself that the plan submitted to it for independent examination complies with all the relevant statutory requirements.

Step 5: Independent Examination—an independent examiner's role is to test whether or not a neighbourhood plan meets the basic conditions.

Steps 6 : Referendum - The local planning authority must make arrangements for the referendum to take place and pay for it.

Steps 7: Making the neighbourhood plan (bringing it into force) - If the plan passes referendum, is compatible with all relevant legislation, – the local planning authority makes the plan (informal word—adopted).