

Section 11: Implementation and Plan Review

11.1 Cold Ash Parish Council is the qualifying body responsible for the CAPNDP.

11.2 Once the Plan has been 'made', there will be a series of actions that will need to be undertaken to ensure that the policies within the CAPNDP are being interpreted and used in the way intended. It will also be necessary to maintain a watching brief on changes to the planning policy landscape, both at the national and local planning authority levels, which may have an impact on the Plan's policies. Finally, any non-planning-related projects and activities that were identified will need to be prioritised for delivery, in partnership with other organisations.

11.3 Specific actions to be undertaken are as follows:

- Pursuing the projects and activities that are not policy-based, but nevertheless contribute to the delivery of the Plan - these are set out in Section 10, divided into priorities towards which developer contributions may be directed and broader, community projects, which have been collated throughout the process, but which sit beyond planning policy. A range of organisations may be involved in delivering these projects and there will be a need for a co-ordinated approach. Many will require funding and therefore it would be helpful to consult with the community to understand the potential costs and achievability of each. Funding may be sourced from developer contributions or tailored funds, such as the Big Lottery Fund, member's bids, Greenham Trust, and other WBC funding opportunities to provide potential sources of funding.
- Commenting on planning applications or consultations relating to the neighbourhood plan area – the Parish Council has a role in ensuring that the CAPNDP policies are being adequately considered, where relevant, in decisions to determine the outcome of planning applications in the Parish. A meeting between local councillors, planning committee members and the supporting planning officers at WBC would be a useful step in ensuring that the purpose and application of the policies is fully understood by all parties. This will assist in ensuring that policies are interpreted and applied in the way intended.
- Monitoring the application of the CAPNDP policies to ensure they have been applied consistently and interpreted correctly in response to planning applications – there is scope to identify indicators to measure the effect that each policy is having and the extent to which this is delivering against the associated objective. As a minimum, the Parish Council would wish to maintain a log of planning applications relating to the neighbourhood area, detailing which policies have informed the Parish Council response and the outcome of the decision. This will assist in understanding whether the policies have been used in the manner intended or whether changes may be required, for instance in any future review of the CAPNDP.
- Maintaining a dialogue with WBC regarding the timing and content of the Local Plan Review adoption – it will be important to consider the policies in the document and how these may impact the CAPNDP policies. The adoption of the Local Plan Review may trigger a light-touch review of the CAPNDP.
- Maintaining a dialogue with WBC and the promoter/developers of any sites allocated within the Local Plan or coming forward as windfall.

- Maintaining a watching brief on the national policy landscape – changes at the national level may impact on the policies contained in the Local Plan Review and the Neighbourhood Plan. It is therefore important to keep abreast of this, as this could also provide a trigger to undertake a light-touch review of the CAPNDP.
- Maintaining a dialogue with neighbouring parishes on cross-boundary projects.
- Maintaining a dialogue with the local community on the plan implementation – ensuring that all records of how the plan has been used should be made public. It is also recommended that a regular update – for instance at the Annual Parish Meeting – is provided, to feed back to the community on progress about both the effectiveness of the policies and the pursuing of the projects.
- Considering gaps in the CAPNDP – local issues, concerns or opportunities may arise during the lifespan of the Plan that trigger the need for the inclusion of a new policy. Such issues can be most effectively understood by maintaining open dialogue with the community and other partners.

11.4 Whilst it is not a legislative requirement to review a Neighbourhood Plan, it is good practice to do so periodically. This may be because of any of the points noted above. A light-touch review will enable the Parish Council to keep the CAPNDP up to date in general terms, and to ensure that it remains in general conformity with the wider development plan. Any review should be undertaken in partnership with and ensuring the engagement of the wider community.

11.5 The CAPNDP has been prepared whilst WBC is preparing a Local Plan Review. This Local Plan Review will cover the period up to 2039. The Parish Council recognises that it will be important to keep the neighbourhood plan up to date in general terms, and to ensure that it remains in general conformity with the wider development plan. In this context it intends to commence a review of the CAPNDP within six months of the adoption of the Local Plan Review.

Section 12: Infrastructure improvements and provision

- 12.1. The Parish Council wishes to influence how developer contributions are spent in the neighbourhood area to the full extent of their powers under national legislation and planning guidance.
- 12.2. There are different types of contributions arising from section 106 agreements, section 278 agreements and the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL):
 - A section 106 agreement (based on that section of The 1990 Town & Country Planning Act) or planning obligation is a private agreement made between local authorities and developers and can be attached to a planning permission to make acceptable development which would otherwise be unacceptable in planning terms.
 - A section 278 agreement refers to a section of the Highways Act 1980 that allows developers to enter into a legal agreement with the local authority to make alterations or improvements to a public highway as part of a planning application. It is paid directly to the planning authority for highway alterations rather than to the Parish Council for them to utilise.
 - The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) is a non-negotiable charge on development based on a fixed rate per square metre of net additional development on a site and is levied by WBC. Different charge rates apply for different types of uses and in different areas. The levy is intended to fund the provision, improvement, replacement, or maintenance of infrastructure required to support development in an area as set out in its Local Plan.
- 12.3. With a 'made' Neighbourhood Plan, the local community will benefit from an uplift in the level of CIL received, from 15% (capped at £100 per existing property) to an uncapped 25% of CIL receipts from the Cold Ash Parish Neighbourhood Area.

