

# What a Neighbourhood Plan Can and Can't Do

## A Neighbourhood Plan CAN

- Decide where and what type of development should happen
- Promote more development than is set out in the Local Plan
- Identify where housing development goes (and what type it should be)
- Identify additional land for housing, schools, employment or community facilities such as a youth centre, village hall or allotments
- Make provision for businesses to set up or expand their premises.
- Consider transport and access (including issues around roads, cycling, walking and access for disabled people).
- Restrict certain types of development and change of use, for example to avoid too much of one type of use.
- Set out policies about design of buildings
- Protect and create open space, nature reserves, sports pitches, play areas, parks and gardens, and the planting of trees
- Protect important buildings and historic assets such as archaeological remains.
- Promote renewable energy projects, such as solar energy and wind turbines

## A Neighbourhood Plan CAN'T...

- Conflict with the strategic policies in the Local Plan
- Prevent development that is included in the Local Plan
- Reduce the number of houses allocated to the area in a Local Plan
- Change "Permitted Development Rights" i.e. development that doesn't require planning permission such as small house extensions, some changes of use and things like satellite dishes and solar panel
- Introduce traffic calming measures or weight limits
- Alter the speed limit or traffic signage
- Tackle anti-social behaviours such as dog fouling or graffiti
- Set up training programmes or schemes
- Create rights of access to private land where it does not currently exist
- Change broadband speed

Also, minerals and waste planning and major road or rail development are not within the scope of a NP