

OFFICER REPORT – DELEGATED

Application number: PA16/00012/NDP	Earliest determination date: 29th September 2016
Received on: 8th August 2016	Neighbour expiry date: NONE CONSULTED
UPRN: 999999999999	Consultation expiry date: 29th September 2016
Legal agreement: N	Site notice posted: N/A
Departure: N	Site notice expiry: N/A
Complies with Development Plan? N/A If not, ensure you cover in the report how material considerations outweigh the plan?	
Is this decision contrary to local council recommendation?	

Applicant:	Mrs Anna Pentecost – Perranarworthal Parish Council
Site Address:	Perranarworthal, Cornwall
Proposal:	Designation request for undertaking a Neighbourhood Development Plan for the Parish of Perranarworthal
Application Type:	Neighbourhood Development Plan

Executive Summary:

In accordance with the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012 ('The Regulations') any Neighbourhood Plan being produced must be carried out within a Neighbourhood Area the extent of which must be submitted to, publically advertised and consulted on for prescribed period and approved by Cornwall Council.

Perranarworthal Parish Council is working on the preparation of a Neighbourhood Plan for the entire parish area of Perranarworthal. An application for the designation of Neighbourhood Area was made to Cornwall Council and was advertised in the West Briton between the 18th August and 29th September 2016.

No objections were received to the advertisement of the Neighbourhood area and it is therefore recommended under regulation 6 that the Neighbourhood Area designation is confirmed and advertised as required by Regulation 7.

Public representations:

No public representations received at the time of writing.

Consultee representations:

Highways England - (17.08.2016)

Thank you for your letter of 16 August providing Highways England with the opportunity to comment on the application by Perranarworthal Parish Council for the Parish to be designated as a Neighbourhood Development Plan (NDP) area.

Highways England is responsible for operating, maintaining and improving the strategic road network, which in Cornwall comprises the A30 and A38, and is a statutory consultee prescribed by the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012. We are keen to support the

development of neighbourhood plans and the delivery of local growth and therefore have no objection in principle to the Parish becoming an NDP area. As the A30 runs some distance to the north west of the proposed plan area, it is unlikely that the plan's policies will impact upon the trunk road in this case.

Kind regards
Gaynor

Gaynor Gallacher, Business Support, South West Operations Division
Highways England | Ash House | Falcon Road, Sowton Ind. Estate | Exeter | EX2 7LB
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Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Unit – no comment received

Network Rail – (26.09.2016)

Thank you for providing Network Rail with the opportunity to comment on this Neighbourhood Development Plan. A railway passes through the parish with a station located at Perranwell, at this early stage of plan preparation we have no specific comments to make but as policies and proposal for Perranarworthal Parish are developed due regard should be given to the following guidance:

Network Rail is a statutory undertaker responsible for maintaining and operating the country's railway infrastructure and associated estate. Network Rail owns, operates, maintains and develops the main rail network. This includes the railway tracks, stations, signalling systems, bridges, tunnels, level crossings and viaducts. The preparation of development plan policy is important in relation to the protection and enhancement of Network Rail's infrastructure.

Network Rail would draw the council's attention to the following (which applies to England only):
The Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2015
Publicity for applications for planning permission within 10 metres of relevant railway land
16.(1) This article applies where the development to which the application relates is situated within 10 metres of relevant railway land.
(2) The local planning authority must, except where paragraph (3) applies, publicise an application for planning permission by serving requisite notice on any infrastructure manager of relevant railway land.
(3) Where an infrastructure manager has instructed the local planning authority in writing that they do not require notification in relation to a particular description of development, type of building operation or in relation to specified sites or geographical areas ("the instruction"), the local planning authority is not required to notify that infrastructure manager.
(4) The infrastructure manager may withdraw the instruction at any time by notifying the local planning authority in writing.

(5) In paragraph (2) "requisite notice" means a notice in the appropriate form as set out in Schedule 3 or in a form substantially to the same effect.

Level Crossings

Development proposals' affecting the safety of level crossings is an extremely important consideration for emerging planning policy to address. The impact from development can result in a significant increase in the vehicular and/or pedestrian traffic utilising a crossing which in turn impacts upon safety and service provision.

As a result of increased patronage, Network Rail could be forced to reduce train line speed in direct correlation to the increase in vehicular and pedestrian traffic using a crossing. This would have severe consequences for the timetabling of trains and would also effectively frustrate any future train service improvements. This would be in direct conflict with strategic and government aims of improving rail services.

In this regard, we would request that the potential impacts from development affecting Network Rail's level crossings, is specifically addressed through planning policy as there have been instances whereby Network Rail has not been consulted as statutory undertaker where a proposal has impacted on a level crossing. We request that a policy is provided confirming that:

- The Council have a statutory responsibility under planning legislation to consult the statutory rail undertaker where a proposal for development is likely to result in a material increase in the volume or a material change in the character of traffic using a level crossing over a railway:
- Schedule 4 (j) of the Town & Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) order, 2015 requires that "Where any proposed development is likely to result in a material increase in volume or a material change in the character of traffic using a level crossing over a railway (public footpath, public or private road) the Planning Authority's Highway Engineer must submit details to both Her Majesty's Railway Inspectorate and Network Rail for separate approval".
- Any planning policy or planning application which may increase the level of pedestrian and/or vehicular usage at a level crossing should be supported by a full Transport Assessment assessing such impact: and
- The developer is required to fund any required qualitative improvements to the level crossing as a direct result of the development proposed.

Developer Contributions

Development Plan Documents should set a strategic context requiring developer contributions towards rail infrastructure where growth areas or significant housing allocations are identified close to existing rail infrastructure.

Many stations and routes are already operating close to capacity and a significant increase in patronage may create the need for upgrades to the existing infrastructure including improved signalling, passing loops, car parking, improved access arrangements or platform extensions.

As Network Rail is a publicly funded organisation with a regulated remit it would not be reasonable to require Network Rail to fund rail improvements necessitated by commercial development. It is therefore appropriate to require developer contributions to fund such improvements.

Specifically, we request that a Policy is included within the document which requires developers to fund any qualitative improvements required in relation to existing facilities and infrastructure as a direct result of increased patronage resulting from new development.

The likely impact and level of improvements required will be specific to each station and each development meaning standard charges and formulae may not be appropriate. Therefore in order to fully assess the potential impacts, and the level of developer contribution required, it is essential

that where a Transport Assessment is submitted in support of a planning application that this quantifies in detail the likely impact on the rail network.

To ensure that developer contributions can deliver appropriate improvements to the rail network we would recommend that Developer Contributions should include provisions for rail and should include the following:

- A requirement for development contributions to deliver improvements to the rail network where appropriate.
- A requirement for Transport Assessments to take cognisance of impacts to existing rail infrastructure to allow any necessary developer contributions towards rail to be calculated.
- A commitment to consult Network Rail where development may impact on the rail network and may require rail infrastructure improvements. In order to be reasonable these improvements would be restricted to a local level and would be necessary to make the development acceptable. We would not seek contributions towards major enhancement projects which are already programmed as part of Network Rail's remit.

Guy Gibson
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www.networkrail.co.uk/property

Natural England - (18.08.2016)

Designation request for undertaking a Neighbourhood Development Plan for the Parish of Perranarworthal.

Thank you for your letter dated 16/08/2016 notifying Natural England of the above Neighbourhood Planning Area.

Natural England does not wish to make comment on the suitability of the proposed plan area or the proposed neighbourhood planning body.

However we would like to take this opportunity to provide you with information sources the neighbourhood planning body may wish to use in developing the plan, and to highlight some of the potential environmental risks and opportunities that neighbourhood plans may present. We have set this out in the annex to this letter.

Natural England's role

Natural England is a non-departmental public body. Our statutory purpose is to ensure that the natural environment is conserved, enhanced, and managed for the benefit of present and future generations, thereby contributing to sustainable development. The local planning authority will be aware and should advise the neighbourhood planning body when Natural England should be consulted further on the neighbourhood plan.

Planning policy for the natural environment

Neighbourhood plans and orders present significant opportunities, but also potential risks, for the natural environment. Proposals should be in line with the National Planning Policy Framework. The key principles are set out in paragraph 109:

The planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:

- protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, geological conservation interests and soils;
- recognising the wider benefits of ecosystem services;

- minimising impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains in biodiversity where possible, contributing to the Government's commitment to halt the overall decline in biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures;

The neighbourhood planning body should also consider the natural environment policies in the area's Local Plan. The neighbourhood plan or order should be consistent with these, and the neighbourhood planning body may decide that the emerging Neighbourhood Plan should provide more detail as to how some of these policies apply or are interpreted locally.

The attached annex sets out sources of environmental information and some natural environment issues you may wish to consider as the neighbourhood plan or order is developed.

We really value your feedback to help us improve the service we offer. We have attached a feedback form to this letter and welcome any comments you might have about our service.

Yours sincerely,

Victoria Kirkham
Consultations Team

Annex 1 - Neighbourhood planning and the natural environment: information, issues and opportunities

Natural environment information sources

The Magic¹ website will provide you with much of the nationally held natural environment data for your plan area. The most relevant layers for you to consider are: Agricultural Land Classification, Ancient Woodland, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Local Nature Reserves, National Parks (England), National Trails, Priority Habitat Inventory, public rights of way (on the Ordnance Survey base map) and Sites of Special Scientific Interest (including their impact risk zones). Local environmental record centres may hold a range of additional information on the natural environment. A list of local record centres is available here².

Priority habitats are those habitats of particular importance for nature conservation, and the list of them can be found here³. Most of these will be mapped either as Sites of Special Scientific Interest, on the Magic website or as Local Wildlife Sites. Your local planning authority should be able to supply you with the locations of Local Wildlife Sites.

National Character Areas (NCAs) divide England into 159 distinct natural areas. Each character area is defined by a unique combination of landscape, biodiversity, geodiversity and cultural and economic activity. NCA profiles contain descriptions of the area and statements of environmental opportunity, which may be useful to inform proposals in your plan. NCA information can be found here⁴.

There may also be a local landscape character assessment covering your area. This is a tool to help understand the character and local distinctiveness of the landscape and identify the features that give it a sense of place. It can help to inform, plan and manage change in the area. Your local planning authority should be able to help you access these if you can't find them online.

If your neighbourhood planning area is within or adjacent to a National Park or Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), the relevant National Park/AONB Management Plan for the area will set out useful information about the protected landscape. You can access the plans on from the relevant National Park Authority or Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty website.

General mapped information on soil types and Agricultural Land Classification is available (under 'landscape') on the Magic⁵ website and also from the LandIS website⁶, which contains more information about obtaining soil data.

Natural environment issues to consider

The National Planning Policy Framework⁷ sets out national planning policy on protecting and enhancing the natural environment. Planning Practice Guidance⁸ sets out supporting guidance.

Your local planning authority should be able to provide you with further advice on the potential impacts of your plan or order on the natural environment and the need for any environmental assessments.

1 <http://magic.defra.gov.uk/>

2 <http://www.nbn-nfbr.org.uk/nfbr.php>

3 <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20140711133551/http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/our-work/conservation/biodiversity/protectandmanage/habsandspeciesimportance.aspx>

4 <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-character-area-profiles-data-for-local-decision-making>

5 <http://magic.defra.gov.uk/>

6 <http://www.landis.org.uk/index.cfm>

7 <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>

8 <http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/natural-environment/Landscape>

Your plans or orders may present opportunities to protect and enhance locally valued landscapes. You may want to consider identifying distinctive local landscape features or characteristics such as ponds, woodland or dry stone walls and think about how any new development proposals can respect and enhance local landscape character and distinctiveness.

If you are proposing development within or close to a protected landscape (National Park or Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty) or other sensitive location, we recommend that you carry out a landscape assessment of the proposal. Landscape assessments can help you to choose the most appropriate sites for development and help to avoid or minimise impacts of development on the landscape through careful siting, design and landscaping.

Wildlife habitats

Some proposals can have adverse impacts on designated wildlife sites or other priority habitats (listed here⁹), such as Sites of Special Scientific Interest or Ancient woodland¹⁰. If there are likely to be any adverse impacts you'll need to think about how such impacts can be avoided, mitigated or, as a last resort, compensated for.

Priority and protected species

You'll also want to consider whether any proposals might affect priority species (listed here¹¹) or protected species. To help you do this, Natural England has produced advice here¹² to help understand the impact of particular developments on protected species.

Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land

Soil is a finite resource that fulfils many important functions and services for society. It is a growing medium for food, timber and other crops, a store for carbon and water, a reservoir of biodiversity and a buffer against pollution. If you are proposing development, you should seek to use areas of poorer quality agricultural land in preference to that of a higher quality in line with National Planning Policy Framework para 112. For more information, see our publication Agricultural Land Classification: protecting the best and most versatile agricultural land¹³.

Improving your natural environment

Your plan or order can offer exciting opportunities to enhance your local environment. If you are setting out policies on new development or proposing sites for development, you may wish to consider identifying what environmental features you want to be retained or enhanced or new features you would like to see created as part of any new development. Examples might include:

- Providing a new footpath through the new development to link into existing rights of way.
- Restoring a neglected hedgerow.
- Creating a new pond as an attractive feature on the site.
- Planting trees characteristic to the local area to make a positive contribution to the local landscape.

- Using native plants in landscaping schemes for better nectar and seed sources for bees and birds.
- Incorporating swift boxes or bat boxes into the design of new buildings.
- Think about how lighting can be best managed to encourage wildlife.
- Adding a green roof to new buildings.

9 <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20140711133551/http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/our-work/conservation/biodiversity/protectandmanage/habsandspeciesimportance.aspx>

10 <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/ancient-woodland-and-veteran-trees-protection-surveys-licences>

11 <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20140711133551/http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/our-work/conservation/biodiversity/protectandmanage/habsandspeciesimportance.aspx>

12 <https://www.gov.uk/protected-species-and-sites-how-to-review-planning-proposals>

13 <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/35012>

You may also want to consider enhancing your local area in other ways, for example by:

- Setting out in your plan how you would like to implement elements of a wider Green Infrastructure Strategy (if one exists) in your community.
- Assessing needs for accessible greenspace and setting out proposals to address any deficiencies or enhance provision.
- Identifying green areas of particular importance for special protection through Local Green Space designation (see Planning Practice Guidance on this 14).
- Managing existing (and new) public spaces to be more wildlife friendly (e.g. by sowing wild flower strips in less used parts of parks, changing hedge cutting timings and frequency).
- Planting additional street trees.
- Identifying any improvements to the existing public right of way network, e.g. cutting back hedges, improving the surface, clearing litter or installing kissing gates) or extending the network to create missing links.
- Restoring neglected environmental features (e.g. coppicing a prominent hedge that is in poor condition, or clearing away an eyesore).

14 <http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/open-space-sports-and-recreation-facilities-public-rights-of-way-and-local-green-space/local-green-space-designation/>

National Farmers Union – no comment received

Kernow Clinical Commissioning Group – no comment received

Environment Agency – (24.08.2016)

Thank you for the recent Neighbourhood Plan consultation in respect of the above.

We welcome the opportunity to engage at the earliest stage in strategic plan development. Our main aim is to ensure that parish councils and neighbourhood forums are provided with the best available evidence in order to shape the future of the places in which people live and work.

We attach a guide 'Planning for the environment at the neighbourhood level' which covers the following:

- o Ideas on how to improve your local environment through neighbourhood planning
- o Where to go for information about your local environment
- o Information on environmental assessment
- o When to consult us

In addition a range of general environmental information and maps about the local environment can be accessed online at: <http://apps.environment-agency.gov.uk/wiyby/>.

More specific information regarding planned flood and coastal defence infrastructure investment and the ecological/chemical status of water-bodies can be found by following these links respectively:

- o <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/programme-of-flood-and-coastal-erosion-risk-management-schemes>
- o <http://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/RiverBasinDistrict/8>

Should you have any queries or wish to discuss any matters within our remit further please do not hesitate to contact us at sustainable_places_d&C@environment-agency.gov.uk

South West Water – (17.08.2016)

Thank you for notifying South West Water of the above upon which we have no comment at present but are happy to provide further comment as and when development proposals are formalised.

Martyn Dunn
Development Coordinator
01392 443702
South West Water, Peninsula House, Rydon Lane, Exeter, EX2 7HR

Marine Management Organisation – no comment received

Home and Communities Agency – no comment received

Historic England – no comment received

Cornwall Council Responses

Principle Public Spaces Officer – (05.09.2016)

Thank you for consulting the Public Space Team.

The National Planning Policy Framework 2012 (para 73) requires that planning policies should be based on robust & up to date assessments of the needs for open space, sports and recreation facilities and opportunities for new provision. This has been undertaken for the Truro area, which is now included in the adopted Open Space for Larger Towns in Cornwall can be found at:

<http://www.cornwall.gov.uk/environment-and-planning/parks-and-open-spaces/open-space-strategy-standards>, but not for this parish. Details of Assessments of open spaces and the setting of future standards (quantity, accessibility & quality) should follow the same methodology and use the same definitions as set out in the adopted strategy for larger towns, in order to ensure a consistency with the planning policies throughout the county.

We regret that the Public Space Team is unable to provide this service free of charge at this time, but should you require advice on the application of the methodology or its conclusions please do not hesitate to contact us.

Many thanks
Stuart Wallace
Public Space Officer

Education Infrastructure – (23.08.2016)

Thank you for notifying us of the intention for a neighbourhood plan for this parish, we would be pleased to liaise with the Parish Council in relation to any education issues relating to the school should they require it.

Many thanks

Paul

Paul Renowden
Education Capital Strategy Officer
Place Planning, Access and Inclusion
Learning and Achievement Service

West Wing, Floor 3, County Hall, Treyew Road, Truro, TR1 3AY www.cornwall.gov.uk

Affordable Housing – (25.08.2016)

Note: Comments are confined only to the affordable housing implications of this proposal, and are made without prejudice to any formal decision of the Planning Authority.

Summary: The affordable housing team SUPPORT the proposal to designate, however recommends that any Neighbourhood Development Plan permitted take into account the significant local need for affordable housing and recent development activity in the area.

Relevant Policy Position:

Neighbourhood Development Plans (NDP) must conform to local, national and strategic planning policy. In relation to affordable housing, the documents listed below are of particular relevance:

- o The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF);
- o Former Carrick District Local Plan (and accompanying SPG / SPD / DPD);
- o The submission draft of the Cornwall Local Plan (2010 - 2030);
- o The Inspector's preliminary finding Local Plan hearing (May 2015);
- o Post-consultation draft Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Document (2015)

These set out the Local Planning Authority's (LPA's) expectations in relation to residential developments contributing towards the delivery of affordable housing, and define delivery mechanisms for this area. Consequently, the Affordable Housing Team would recommend that the documents above be used to inform the evolution of the NDP; its policies; and any site allocations, in due course.

In particular, Policy 8 of the emerging Cornwall Local Plan (including the preliminary findings of the Inspector from the hearing in May 2015), suggests that sites within built-up area should provide 40% affordable housing, as the parish lies within Value Zone 2. This effectively applies to any site that is not considered to be a rural exception site (as per the definition within the NPPF). In relation to rural exception sites, Policy 9 of the emerging Local Plan outlines that these should only normally be permitted if they are genuinely affordable housing-led, with a presumption that a scheme will provide 100% affordable housing. In circumstances where this would not be viable without recourse to public subsidy, provision of open market housing may be supported, subject to meeting the criteria outlined within Policy 9, and capped at a maximum of 50%.

Following amendments in May 2016 to the Governments National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) within the document 'Planning Obligations', the minimum site thresholds where affordable housing delivery is required has changed.

The new minimum site threshold is 10 dwellings. However, Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) can apply a lower site threshold of five in Designated Rural Areas (DRA's) and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs).

In AONBs and Designated Rural Areas the Council is only permitted to seek off site contributions in lieu of affordable housing on schemes delivering between 6 to 10 dwellings and not seek the provision of on-site affordable housing. The 40% target level of affordable housing as set out in the emerging Cornwall Local Plan shall continue to apply as a basis for calculation. On schemes of over 10 dwellings the Council can seek on-site provision of affordable housing. Please note the revised threshold does not apply to exception sites which are defined as;

Small sites used for affordable housing under in perpetuity where sites would not normally be used for housing. Rural exception sites Policy 9 (set out above) seek to address the needs of the local community by accommodating households who are either current residents or have an existing family or employment connection.

Housing Need:

The Council's housing register (HomeChoice) identifies a moderate level of housing need in the Parish, with 33 households registered with a local connection and in housing need.

New developments should always provide a range of property types, sizes and tenures, to reflect the need to develop a mixed, yet balanced community. Typically the Council's target provisions are in the following tenure proportions;

70% affordable rented homes

30% intermediate housing for sale

In addition to the identified registered housing need figures above the Affordable Housing Team is able to offer the NDP Group support to undertake a local housing needs survey to further assess and enhance the understanding of housing need locally. Please advise the NDP Group to contact me if they wish to discuss this option further.

Affordable Housing Details:

On the assumption that the proposed NDP will seek to address the issue of future affordable housing delivery, the Affordable Housing Team recommends that the following issues be considered:

- o Tenure
- o Unit mix and size
- o Affordability
- o Delivery mechanisms and partners
- o Availability of funding
- o Phasing (should large sites be promoted)
- o Clustering arrangements (for mixed-tenure schemes)
- o The provision of flatted accommodation
- o Adapted/wheelchair accessible accommodation
- o Self-build (if identified as a local need)

All development proposals that deliver affordable housing should take account of: eligibility criterion, nominations procedures and housing allocation policies (i.e. HomeChoice) already in place by the Council in its role as Local Housing Authority.

If the NDP seeks to deliver affordable housing through site allocations or other mechanisms the following should be considered:

- o Neighbourhood Development Orders;
- o Land ownership, availability, and cost;
- o The deliverability of a site, having due regard to all material planning considerations;
- o Economic Viability

More Information

Applicants should be referred to the Affordable Housing NDP Briefing note and Supplementary Planning Document for detailed guidance.

Nick Marsden
Principal Development Officer - Affordable Housing
Cornwall Council

Electoral Services – no comment received

Economic Development – no comment received

Historic Environment Planning – no comment received

Constraints and designations:

Not applicable.

Relevant policies, SPGs and Government guidance:

Not applicable for the designation process.

Appraisal/key issues and conclusion:

The main issues in determining this application are:

- Whether an application for a Neighbourhood Area has already been made covering all or part of this area (as there can only be one Neighbourhood Area in each location and they cannot overlap)
- Confirmation that the applicant is a 'relevant body' to undertake Neighbourhood Planning in that area in accordance with section 61G of the 1990 Act and section 5C of the 2012 Regulations (i.e. a parish council or Neighbourhood Forum).
- Assessment of whether the extent of the Neighbourhood Area is appropriate.

No other application has previously been made covering all or part of this area and there are no existing designated Neighbourhood Areas covering, or close to the boundary of Perranarworthal Parish.

Perranarworthal Parish Council is a relevant body to undertake Neighbourhood Planning in that area in accordance with section 61G of the 1990 Act and section 5C of the 2012 Regulations.

The Neighbourhood Area is considered appropriate as it follows the boundary of the area covered by Perranarworthal Parish Council.

It is therefore considered to be an appropriate area in which to prepare a Neighbourhood Development Plan.

Recommendation:

The Neighbourhood Area illustrated on Plan 1 is designated in accordance with the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012.

Conditions

PLANS REFERRED TO IN CONSIDERATION OF THIS APPLICATION:

Plan 1 – Designation area of Perranarworthal Parish

Copies of decision notices and documents associated with the decision making process, where relevant, for the above applications can be found in the Council's on-line planning register using the following link and by entering the reference of the application you are interested in.

Link: <http://planning.cornwall.gov.uk/online-applications/>