



**REPORT of  
DIRECTOR OF STRATEGY, PERFORMANCE AND GOVERNANCE**

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**to  
COUNCIL  
4 NOVEMBER 2021**

**LANGFORD AND ULTING NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN - DECISION ON EXAMINER'S  
REPORT**

**1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT**

- 1.1 To inform Members of and seek their approval for the recommended modifications made in the Examiner's Report (at **APPENDIX 1**) for the Langford and Ulting Neighbourhood Plan; and to seek Member's approval for the Neighbourhood Plan to proceed to referendum.

**2. RECOMMENDATIONS**

- (i) that the Examiner's modifications be agreed and that subject to these modifications the Neighbourhood Plan meets the Basic Conditions and other legislative requirements;
- (ii) that the draft Decision Statement attached at **APPENDIX 2** be approved, to be published on the Council's website; and
- (iii) that the Langford and Ulting Neighbourhood Plan be agreed as modified (at **APPENDIX 3**) proceeds to a local referendum based on the boundary of Langford and Ulting Neighbourhood Area as recommended by the Examiner.

**3. NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN INTRODUCTION**

- 3.1 Neighbourhood planning is part of the Government's initiative to empower local communities to take forward planning proposals at a local level<sup>1</sup>. Neighbourhood Plans, once made, form part of the Development Plan. Following an update to Neighbourhood Planning guidance in response to the Covid-19 pandemic, a Neighbourhood Plan will now carry significant weight in decision making when it is approved to proceed to referendum.
- 3.2 Neighbourhood planning is led by a town or parish council or neighbourhood forum, in this case the preparation of the Neighbourhood Plan has been undertaken by Langford and Ulting Parish Council.
- 3.3 The Neighbourhood Plan was originally examined in spring 2016. However, following the Examiner's Report, the Parish Council took the decision to revise the Neighbourhood Plan, taking it back to the Regulation 14 stage to enable community consultation on the revised Plan.

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<sup>1</sup> Section 116 of the Localism Act

3.4 The production of a Neighbourhood Plan must follow a regulatory process summarised below:

Key Stage	Action	Date
1. Neighbourhood Area designation	Langford and Ulting Neighbourhood Plan Area designation requested by Langford and Ulting Parish Council and approved by Maldon District Council. This sets the area the Neighbourhood Plan will apply to.	23 April 2013
2. Pre-Submission Consultation	Regulation 14 consultation organised by the Parish Council (minimum six weeks).	05 November – 16 December 2019
3. Submission	LUPC submitted the Neighbourhood Plan to MDC	25 November 2020
4. Publication	Regulation 16 consultation organised by MDC (6 weeks)	15 January - 12 March 2021
5. Examination	Independent Examiner reviews the Plan against the statutory Basic Conditions. The Examiner either recommends that a Neighbourhood plan does not proceed to referendum, or can proceed referendum, with or without modifications, and recommends the extent of the area the referendum applies to.	Examiner's report received 09 September 2021
6. Plan Proposal Decision	Maldon District Council considers the Examiner's report, including the recommended modifications, and if satisfied with the Plan proposal, agrees for it to proceed to referendum.	04 November 2021
7. Referendum	Organised and funded by Maldon District Council. Where 50% or more of those voting are in favour of the Neighbourhood Plan, it comes into force, and must be 'made' by the Council and it forms part of the statutory Development Plan.	16 December 2021 (subject to the decision of Council)

## 4. EXAMINATION

- 4.1 Following the Regulation 16 consultation, an Independent Examiner was appointed by Maldon District Council, with consent of the Parish Council, to carry out the examination of the Neighbourhood Plan. The Examiner, Andrew Ashcroft BA (Hons) MA, DMS, MRTPI, examined the Plan by written representations, and undertook an unaccompanied site visit of the Neighbourhood Plan area.
- 4.2 The role of the Examiner is to assess whether the Neighbourhood Plan meets certain legal requirements:
- the policies relate to the development and use of land for a designated neighbourhood plan area; and
  - the Plan must specify the period to which it has effect, must not include provision about development that is excluded development, and must not relate to more than one neighbourhood area<sup>2</sup>; and

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<sup>2</sup> Requirements under Section 38B of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004

- the Plan has been prepared for an area that has been designated<sup>3</sup> and has been developed and submitted for examination by a qualifying body, in this case by Langford and Ulting Parish Council.
- 4.3 The Examiner must consider whether the submitted Plan meets the Basic Conditions<sup>4</sup>. To comply with the basic conditions, the Plan must:
- Have regard to national policies and advice contained in guidance issued by the Secretary of State it is appropriate to make the neighbourhood plan
  - The making of the neighbourhood plan contributes to the achievement of sustainable development
  - The making of the neighbourhood plan is in general conformity with the strategic policies contained in the development plan for the area
  - The making of the neighbourhood plan does not breach, and is otherwise compatible with, European Union obligations and the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR)
  - Regulation 32 of the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations set out an additional condition to be considered: the making of the neighbourhood plan is not likely to have a significant effect on a European site or a European offshore marine site either alone or in combination with other plans or projects.
- 4.4 The Basic Conditions that refer to EU obligations have not been updated. The European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 converts much of EU law into domestic law. The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 make changes to the statutory instruments that transpose the Habitats and Wild Bird Directives into UK law, so that they continue to work following the UK's exit from the EU. The intention is to ensure habitat and species protection and standards as set out under these Directives are implemented in the same way or an equivalent way when the UK exits the EU. There is no change to national policy. Current references to "European site", "European Marine Site", "Special Area of Conservation" and "Special Protection Area" are retained in legislation. The ECHR is an international treaty the UK signed in 1950. EU Exit will have no direct impact on the UK's obligations under the ECHR.
- 4.5 The Examiner has now issued his report and recommends a number of modifications which are necessary to ensure that the Langford and Ulting Neighbourhood Plan meets the basic conditions. A copy of the Examiner's report is attached at **APPENDIX 1**.
- 4.6 The Examiner's conclusion is that, subject to the modifications recommended in the report, the Langford and Ulting Neighbourhood Plan meets the basic conditions and other statutory requirements outlined in the report. The Examiner recommends that, subject to the modifications proposed in the report, the Langford and Ulting Neighbourhood Plan can proceed to referendum.

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<sup>3</sup> Designated under Section 61G of the Localism Act

<sup>4</sup> Basic conditions are set out in paragraph 8(2) of Schedule 4B of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990

## **5. THE LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY'S ROLE**

- 5.1 The Local Planning Authority is responsible for determining whether the plan meets the basic conditions, with or without modifications, and for whether the Neighbourhood Plan should proceed to referendum. It must also decide on whether the referendum area should be extended beyond the Neighbourhood Area.
- 5.2 Once the Council has received the Examiner's report it must decide what action to take. Regulation 18 of the Neighbourhood Plan (General) Regulations 2012 (as amended) states that the local planning authority must decide:
- (a) to decline to consider a plan proposal
  - (b) to refuse a plan proposal
  - (c) what action to take in response to the recommendation of an examiner made in a report
  - (d) what modifications, if any, they are to make to the draft plan;
  - (e) whether to extend the area to which the referendum (or referendums are) to take place; or
  - (f) that they are not satisfied with the plan proposal.
- 5.3 There are no grounds to decline to consider the Neighbourhood Plan under part (a) as this relates to repeat proposals; or to refuse to consider the Plan under part (b) as the legislative requirements have been met.
- 5.4 In relation to part (c), the Examiner has made a series of recommendations; the local authority needs to consider what action to take in relation to these. This is discussed in section 6 of this report. If the authority proposes to make a decision which differs from that recommended by the Examiner then a six week period must be given for people to make representations. If the local authority considers it appropriate then the issue can be referred to further examination.
- 5.5 The local authority must also consider, under part (d) whether there are any other modifications which are required to ensure the basic conditions are met; to ensure the Neighbourhood Plan is compatible with the Convention rights, to ensure the requirements of legislation are met, and to correct errors. Minor modifications, for example to correct errors in the Plan's text are permissible, as they do not impact on the Plan itself. However, if the Council makes other modifications, for example by changing policy, those modifications will be subject to a six week consultation period, and the Council's decision could be open to legal challenge. Officers are not recommending that further modifications are made to the Plan.
- 5.6 The local authority must consider whether to extend the area to which the referendum is held under part (e). this is discussed in section 7 of this report.
- 5.7 If the local authority is not satisfied that the plan meets the basic conditions, is not compatible with Convention rights or requirements of legislation are not met then they must refuse the Neighbourhood Plan under part (f). This is not the case with this Neighbourhood Plan.
- 5.8 The Neighbourhood Plan (General) Regulations 2012 state that a Local Planning Authority must publish the actions which will be taken in response to the recommendations of the Examiner. This is known as a 'Decision Statement'.

## **6. CONSIDERATION OF THE EXAMINER'S REPORT AND PROPOSED MODIFICATIONS**

- 6.1 The Examiner has recommended modifications to ensure that the Plan meets the basic conditions and have the clarity required by national guidance and ensure that the policies do what they are intended to do.
- 6.2 The Examiner recommends detailed changes to some of the policies, so that they comply with the NPPF (2021). In addition, significant changes are recommended to two policies:
- Policy 1 Landscape Features is re-written to comply with the NPPF, whilst still achieving the original intent of the policy
  - Policy 8 Working from Home is re-written for clarity, and to ensure that proposals for working from existing houses is considered in the same context as new dwellings.
- 6.3 Having considered each of the recommendations made in the Examiner's Report and the reasons for them, Officers agree that the Examiner has undertaken a fair examination of the submitted Neighbourhood Plan, properly considering all duly made representations. Officers recommend that the Council accept all of the Examiner's modifications to the draft Plan.
- 6.4 Langford and Ulting Neighbourhood Parish Council has advised that it has agreed with the modifications recommended by the Examiner.
- 6.5 The Examiner's modifications and Officers' recommendations for each of these are set out Table 1 in the draft Decision Statement attached at **APPENDIX 2**.
- 6.6 Officers have considered whether any other modifications are required to ensure that the Neighbourhood Plan meets the required conditions. It is not considered that any additional modifications are required.
- 6.7 Officers consider that, subject to the Examiner's modifications being made to the Plan, the Langford and Ulting Neighbourhood Plan meets the basic conditions set out in paragraph 8(2) of Schedule 4B of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended), is compatible with the Convention Rights and meets the requirements of paragraph 8(1) of Schedule 4B to the Town and Country Planning Act (as amended).

## **7. REFERENDUM**

- 7.1 It is recommended that Members agree that the modifications to the Plan are made and that the modified Neighbourhood Plan proceeds to referendum. The Neighbourhood Plan incorporating the Examiner's modifications is attached at **APPENDIX 3**.
- 7.2 It is recommended that Members agree the Decision Statement and that this is published as soon as possible and publicised in a manner to meet publicity requirements in the regulations.
- 7.3 The Examiner's required modifications have been made to the Langford and Ulting Neighbourhood Plan.
- 7.4 In relation to the referendum area, the Examiner concluded that there is no reason to alter or extend the Plan area for the purpose of holding a referendum. The Council

agrees with this recommendation and therefore, the area for the referendum should be the Langford and Ulting Neighbourhood Area as approved by Maldon District Council on 23 April 2013 (shown in Appendix 3). The Neighbourhood Area is the same as the parish area.

- 7.5 Once the Council has published the Decision Statement detailing its intention to send a Neighbourhood Plan to referendum, the plan can be given significant weight in decision-making. Therefore, once the Decision Statement has been published, the Council's Development Management team will be able to use the Langford and Ulting Neighbourhood Plan, in determining planning applications within the Langford and Ulting neighbourhood area.
- 7.6 Subject to the decision of Council, the referendum is planned to be held on 16 December 2016.
- 7.7 Following referendum, if more than 50% of those voting, vote yes then the Neighbourhood Plan comes into force and must be 'made' within 8 weeks of the referendum. However, due to the Committee timetable, the first available opportunity to make the Plan will be at Council on 24 February 2022.

## **8. CONCLUSION**

- 8.1 The Langford and Ulting Neighbourhood Plan has been examined by an Independent Examiner. The Examiner has found that subject to modification, the plan meets the relevant legal, procedural and planning tests and can proceed to referendum.
- 8.2 The Council has a statutory duty to decide whether to progress the plan to referendum, with or without modifications, or to refuse the plan. The Council must publish a decision statement setting out the reasons for that decision as soon as possible after making it. The Council must consider each of the Examiner's recommendations, and the reasons for them, and decide what action to take in response.
- 8.3 It is recommended that the Examiner's recommendations are implemented, and that the modified Plan proceeds to Referendum.
- 8.4 Once a Decision Statement is approved and published, a Neighbourhood Plan is given significant weight in decision-making, for determining planning applications within its neighbourhood area.
- 8.5 If Council decides that the Neighbourhood Plan can proceed to referendum, the referendum can be held on 16 December 2021. A neighbourhood plan comes into force once it has been approved at referendum it has the same legal status as the Local Plan and will be used by Development Management to help determine applications for planning permission that are located within the parish boundary.

## 9. IMPACT ON STRATEGIC THEMES

- 9.1 The Neighbourhood Plan supports the three themes of Prosperity, Place and Community through its policies that support business, protect the natural and built environment and protect community facilities in the neighbourhood area.

## 10. IMPLICATIONS

- (i) **Impact on Customers** – The Neighbourhood Plan provides additional localised planning policies for future development in Langford and Ulting. It will help to protect the residential amenity of existing and future residents in Langford and Ulting.
- (ii) **Impact on Equalities** – There are no negative impacts identified.
- (iii) **Impact on Risk** – The decision on the Examiner's Report and whether or not the Plan proceeds to referendum create certainty over the status of the Neighbourhood Plan.
- (iv) **Impact on Resources (financial)** – The Council is required to pay for the Examination and the Referendum. Normally, a Council can apply for a LPA grant once the referendum date has been set. Under the Covid Regulations 2020, once a Council has approved and published the Decision Statement, the Council can apply for the grant, at the next available application window.
- (v) **Impact on Resources (human)** – The referendum is a statutory requirement that will be actioned by the Elections Team.
- (vi) **Impact on the Environment** – The Neighbourhood Plan once made becomes part of the development plan for the district. It provides locally specific policies to assess planning applications against. It should have positive impacts on the environment.
- (vii) **Impact on Strengthening Communities** – The Neighbourhood Plan has been prepared through community engagement and refined through public consultation. The Plan, as modified, provides a local layer of planning policy to support the community's aspirations for the neighbourhood area.

### Background Papers:

- Information on the Langford and Ulting Neighbourhood Plan Area designation, Reg14 and 16 consultations and the Examination can be found on the MDC website at: [https://www.maldon.gov.uk/info/20048/planning\\_policy/8112/community\\_led\\_planning\\_and\\_neighbourhood\\_plans/7](https://www.maldon.gov.uk/info/20048/planning_policy/8112/community_led_planning_and_neighbourhood_plans/7)

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