



# Looe Neighbourhood Plan

NOTES FROM THE LOOE NEIGHBOURHOOD  
PLAN WORKSHOP EVENT 12th JULY 2016



## **LOOE NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN VISIONING EVENT 12<sup>th</sup> JULY 2016 @ 16.30**

### **THE MILLPOOL CENTRE, WEST LOOE**

#### **INTRODUCTION**

The Acting Chair of the Looe Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group, Edwina Hannaford, welcomed the attendees and introduced the team, and set out the broad aims of the meeting which were:

- To look at the results from the long period of widespread community engagement that had recently completed.
- Identify the key issues facing Looe that the Neighbourhood Plan could aim to tackle.
- Discuss draft visions for the future of Looe that is based on these results.
- Spend a little time looking at how we will do the work to create the planning policies and proposals that will achieve the vision.

#### **LOOE NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN WORKSHOP 12<sup>TH</sup> JULY 2016**

##### **AGENDA**

**4.00 TO 4.30 PM Arrival, sign-in, refreshments**

##### **4.30 PM Welcome and introduction**

Acting Chair of Looe Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group, Councillor Edwina Hannaford.

##### **4.40 PM Session 1 – What is a Neighbourhood Plan and what have we been doing?**

Steve Besford-Foster, Neighbourhood Plan Project Manager

##### **4.50 PM Session 2 – Feedback report on the Looe Community Survey 2016.**

Steve Besford-Foster, Neighbourhood Plan Project Manager

**5.10 PM Session 3 – Table discussion:** having heard the feedback from the Community Survey, what are the top 3 or 4 issues for the Neighbourhood Plan to deal with?

**5.30 PM Feedback from table discussions.**

**5.45 PM Break – refreshments.**

**6.00 PM Session 4 – Table discussion of a ‘future Looe vision’:** This could be recorded in the form of a ‘vision statement’ OR as a map/diagram depicting how the future layout of the town might be, or how it might ‘work’ functionally.

**6.20 PM Feedback from table discussions**

##### **6.35 PM Session 5 – The next steps in creating the Looe Neighbourhood Plan**

Acting Chair of Looe Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group, Councillor Edwina Hannaford.

**6.45 PM General Q and A Session.**

**7.00 PM Chair’s Summary.**

**7.05 PM Sign-up to Working Groups, 1-to-1 discussions, refreshments and dispersal.**

**7.30 PM Workshop ends**

Members of the Steering Group will assist at the Table Discussions.

Flipchart paper, maps and plans, pens and post-it notes available to record ideas.

## **SESSION 1 - WHAT IS A NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN AND WHAT HAVE WE BEEN DOING?**

The Acting Chair said that to begin, and bring everyone up to date, Steve Besford-Foster, the Looe NP Project Manager, would give a short presentation on what Neighbourhood Plans are, why they are important and what Looe had done so far. The slides from this presentation are given as Appendix 1.

Questions raised at the end of this session concerned the status of the Neighbourhood Plan, and whether the Local Planning Authority would properly respect it as a planning tool when making decisions on planning applications affecting Looe. In reply the provisions of the Localism Act 2011 and the consequent changes to the Planning Acts, which made Neighbourhood Plans a formal part of the planning system, were referred to, pointing out that if the Plan was supported at Referendum the Local Planning authority had no choice but to 'make' the Plan. It was also noted that local monitoring of the use of the Neighbourhood Plan was desirable, so that any lack of use or misinterpretation could be raised as an issue with Cornwall Council.

## **SESSION 2 - FEEDBACK REPORT ON THE LOOE COMMUNITY SURVEY 2016**

Steve Besford-Foster then presented a rapid summary of the survey results, noting that a copy of the graphs was on each table, and that fuller details were being posted on the Neighbourhood Plan website. The slides from this presentation are given as Appendix 2.

He explained that 495 returns had been received from adult population (17 and above) of 4,321 which gave a confidence interval of 4.15 points at a confidence level 95%, meaning that the results were a reasonably fair expression of the views of Looe's community. He also explained how the survey involved 'closed questions' presented using a Likert Scale weighting or a percentage of those responding to a question, and also open ended questions. It was also noted that the age profile of the respondents differed a little from the actual profile for Looe, as older people were more inclined and available to respond to such surveys. This meant that the Working Groups would need to ensure that younger people were engaged when they developed ideas and solutions to the issues raised.

Key points arising in the presentation were:

- It was notable that when asked how the town might be described in the future, the harbour as a source of work and leisure, the traditional feel and values of the town, and its quiet tranquility were all strongly supported.
- The protection of the local identity, heritage and the history of Looe was seen as an important sustainability issue, second only to flooding.
- Whilst almost all respondents identified with Looe, they also identified with 'neighbourhoods' within the town, such as Barbican and Hannafore
- Additional shopping facilities and better parking arrangements topped the list of things that would make Looe a better place to live.
- If any new housing was to be built, respondents felt it should be smaller starter homes for young people, affordable housing and dwellings built to take into account changing requirements that come with old age.
- There was strong support for the redevelopment of Polean, with leisure, shopping and hi-tech industry as the most popular uses.
- Quite a lot of respondents also wanted to see a development for shops and jobs on the fields opposite the school on the Barbican.
- As to what sort of jobs should be provided, respondents had favoured service jobs in tourism and care related work, IT and communications, and arts/entertainment as the top 4.
- On the town centre, respondents were interested in pedestrian priority, being able to access more services, having more independent traders, and a change in the balance of retail to make it more interesting.
- There was strong support for the harbourside and its role in economic well-being.

### SESSION 3 – TABLE DISCUSSION: HAVING HEARD THE FEEDBACK FROM THE COMMUNITY SURVEY, WHAT ARE THE TOP 3 OR 4 ISSUES FOR THE NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN TO DEAL WITH?

After listening to a brief introduction, the table groups got down to detailed discussion of what it all meant, and what the key issues were. Each table ‘flip-charted’ the discussions, and fed them back to the workshop via spokesperson, and these points are summarized in the table below:

#### SUMMARY OF SESSION 3 FLIPCHART NOTES FORM EACH DISCUSSION TABLE

**Housing** – low cost – infill, by local builders, with local design – keep control of affordability Low cost housing

**Safe Environment** as a cross cutting theme

**Shopping needs support** - Retail offer – mix to be supported - Supermarket – what type and what about impact on Town Centre? Supermarket – but what impact on TC and traffic infrastructure on TC – but significant proportion of townfolk want modern standards of supermarket shopping and choice Geography – Looe has half a catchment

**Polean is an asset for the future** - Working Harbour - Keep fishing industry - Better jobs for youth to retain them in the community - Polean development – what type and impact on the town centre - Fishing industry – can we support the protection of the industry and promote it in the NP? Employment must grow

**Tourism** – dependent on tradition and heritage of area – how can we get visitors more involved in the industry?

Safeguarding traditional areas and harbour = ‘**essential identity of Looe**’ - Identity – cultural/industrial heritage is key

**Environment cross cutting issues** – flooding, coastal defences and infrastructure  
Community Safety

#### MORE INFO NEEDED FROM OTHER SURVEYS TO PLAN

##### CLUES FOR THE ‘VISION’

Harbour/Fishing/Beach/Maritime economy/Opportunity/Identity

Prosperity/shopping

Self-supporting/Environment/Future proof/pollution free/Responsive

Timeless/preserving

### SESSION 4 – TABLE DISCUSSION OF A ‘FUTURE LOOE VISION’

Following a short refreshment break, the table discussion reformed, this time to discuss what might be a future vision for Looe. Each table group was asked to record this in the form of a ‘vision statement’ or as a map/diagram depicting how the future layout of the town might be, or how it might ‘work’ functionally. Each table ‘flip-charted’ the discussions, and fed them back to the workshop via spokesperson, and these points are summarized in the table below:

#### SUMMARY OF SESSION 4 FLIPCHART NOTES FORM EACH DISCUSSION TABLE

‘A community that has revitalized its maritime economy into one that can bring prosperity to all whilst significantly reducing its impact on the environment’

A Venn Diagram showing five circles:

1. Unchanged – timeless
2. Culture – music – choirs
3. Tourism – quality destination
4. Opportunities – employment business
5. Sustainability – future proof: ‘Live – work – rest – play – live’

‘Preserving, responding and shaping: We are Looe’

'Develop Looe's central location as the tourism hub for SE Cornwall'

## SESSION 5 – THE NEXT STEPS IN CREATING THE LOOE NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN

The final session of the evening was a plenary discussion of what the next steps should be to take the Neighbourhood Plan forward. Slides used to assist this discussion are given as Appendix 3.

There was agreement that the best way forward may be to form short-term working groups that will meet a few times over say a 3-month period to focus on particular themes and work up proposals.

During the break the Acting Chair and the Project Manager had looked at the feedback from session 3, and proposed the following working groups:

- Housing and Environment
- Shopping and access to services
- Economy jobs
- Heritage and culture/tourism

In dealing with these themes, each group could look at the cross cutting themes – infrastructure, affordability, safety, geography/environment.

The workshop finished on time, with attendees 'signing up' to assist the Working Groups as they left.

## DRAFT WORKING 'VISION' FOR LOOE NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN

At the subsequent Looe Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group Meeting (11th August 2016) the following statement was adopted as an interim vision pending review following the working group activity and reports:

*'A community that has revitalised its maritime and coastal based economy into one that brings prosperity to all and significantly reduces its impact on the environment, whilst maintaining its special character'*

It was also agreed that a strapline should be added to this for promotional purposes:

***'Preserving, responding and shaping: we are Looe'***

## ATTENDANCE

NAME	ORGANISATION
Edwina Hannaford	Looe Town Council
Armand Toms	Looe Town Council
Anne Frith	Looe Town Council
Steve Besford-Foster	PlanSupport – Project Manager
Alison Foulkes	Parish Church
Andrew Lightfoot	Riverside United Church
Chris Roy	U3A
Diane Trerise	L.I.S.

Edmund Wilson	Looe Strategy Group
Edith Coles	SECTA
Greg Spence	SECTA
Heather Garden	Looe Valley U3A
Joy Higgs	Looe Valley U3A
Justin Spreckley	Looe Development Trust
James Lundy	
Kate Whittington	Looe Valley U3A
Kathy Lang	Looe Harbour Commissioners
Mark Allen	Old Bridge Surgery
Mark Camp	Looe TIC
Mike Jackman	Looe Sailing Group
Mark Joce	Looe Music Festival
Pat Moore	Lanteglos-by-Fowey PC
Paul Whitehouse	U3A
Peter King	LOCS
Tanya Brittan	Looe Music Festival
Vivienne Woodgate	U3A

**WORKING GROUP SIGN UP (including sign-ups subsequent to the event)**

(note the italicized names are suggested representatives from the Steering Group. \* indicates possible lead.)

<b>1. Economy</b>		
<b>NAME</b>	<b>ORGANISATION</b>	<b>EMAIL/TEL NO</b>
Mark Joce	Looe Music Festival	
Joy Higgs	Looe Valley U3A	
Vivienne Woodgate	U3A	
Diane Trerise	L.I.S.	
John Martin		
Gwen Challoner		
<i>Kathy Lang</i>		
<i>*Justin Spreckley</i>		
<i>Kate Jackman</i>		
<i>*Edmund Wilson</i>		
<i>Edwina Hannaford</i>		
<i>Armand Toms</i>		

<b>2. Housing and Environment</b>		
<b>NAME</b>	<b>ORGANISATION</b>	<b>EMAIL/TEL NO</b>
<i>Ross Fisher</i>		
<i>Edwina Hannaford</i>		
<i>Armand Toms</i>		
<i>*James Lundy</i>		
Laura Tansley		
David Gamblin (Research)		

<b>3. Shopping and access to services</b>		
<b>NAME</b>	<b>ORGANISATION</b>	<b>EMAIL/TEL NO</b>
Chris Roy	U3A	
Jill Fleming		
Paul Penhaligan		
<i>Sheila Brock</i>		
<i>*Mike Jackman</i>	Looe Sailing Group	
<i>Armand Toms</i>		
<i>*Susannah Gill</i>		
<i>*Andrew Gill</i>		
<i>Mark Allen</i>		

<b>4. Culture/heritage/tourism</b>		
<b>NAME</b>	<b>ORGANISATION</b>	<b>EMAIL/TEL NO</b>
Paul Whitehouse	U3A	
Bob Fleming		
Tanya Brittan	Looe Music Festival	
Edith Coles	SECTA	
Greg Spence	SECTA	
P Myles		
<i>*Ross Fisher</i>		
<i>LOCS Chair</i>	LOCS	
<i>Mark Camp</i>		

## **APPENDIX 1 – Slides for Session 1**



## **Session 1 – What is a Neighbourhood Plan and what have we been doing?**

- A new way of helping local communities to influence the development of the area in which they live.
- Introduced through the Localism Act 2011- a new legal power for local people to make a ***land-use*** Plan for their neighbourhood.
- In Cornwall, the ‘Qualifying Body’ to do this is the Parish or Town Council.

# Types of Neighbourhood Plan

- **Neighbourhood (Development) Plans**
  - Statutory Development Plan that forms part of the Local Development Framework.
- **Neighbourhood Development Orders.**
  - Grant 'automatic' planning permission for certain kinds of development within specified area
- **Community Right to Build Orders**
  - Grant explicit planning permission for development schemes

# Where do they fit in the system?

## NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY FRAMEWORK

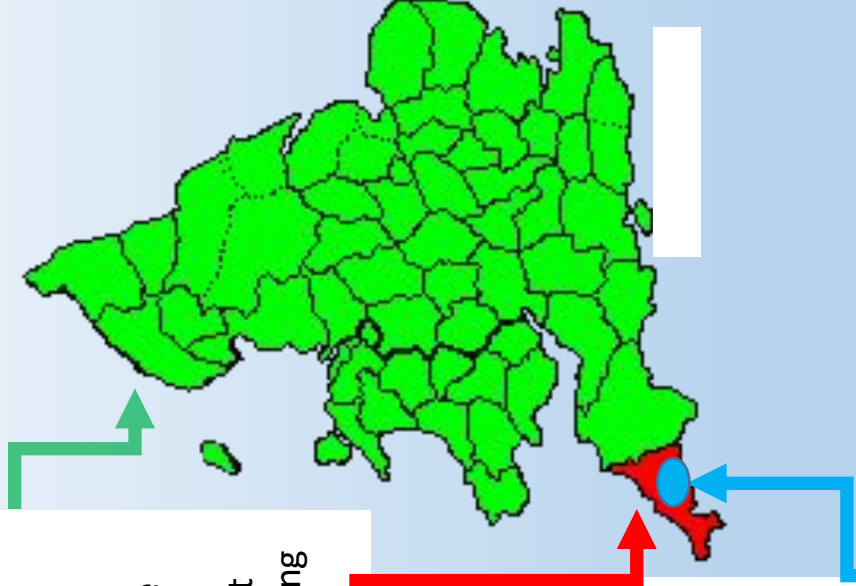
The Government's planning policy for England is set out in the **National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)**. The focus of this policy is to ensure that development is carried out in a way that makes a positive contribution to our lives but also leaves a lasting

## CORNWALL LOCAL PLAN

Cornwall Council holds responsibility for setting planning policy in the **Cornwall Local Plan** and determining most planning applications. A Neighbourhood Plan must be in compliance with both the strategic policies set out in the NPPF and the policies of the Cornwall Local Plan.

## NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN

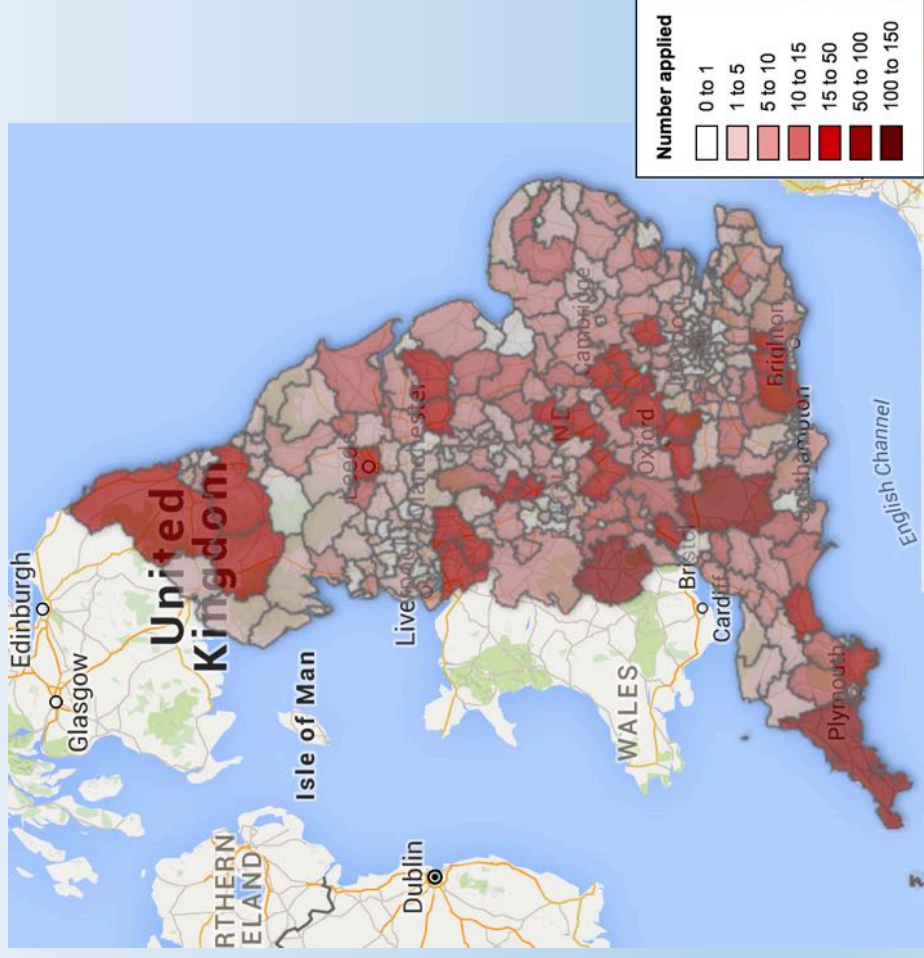
**Neighbourhood Plan** are led by local councils and will enable local residents and businesses to have a greater say in the planning and development of their Town.



# Neighbourhood Plans in Numbers

Status	Number
Applications	1852
Designations	1651
Submitted to LPA	303
Examinations	208
Made	124

As at 29/3/16

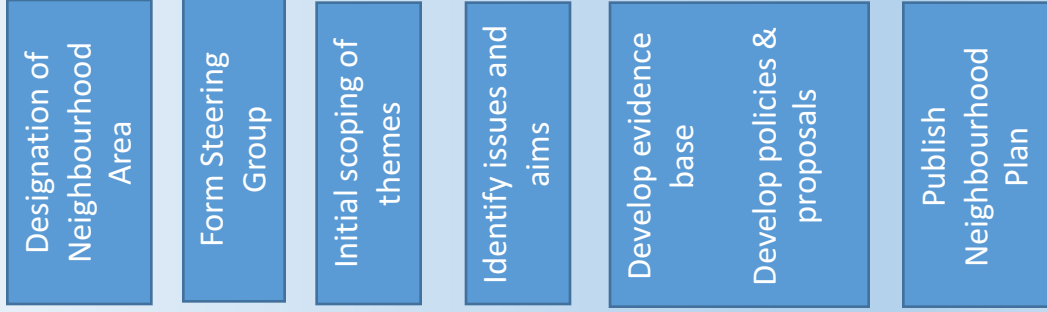


# The Process

Five main stages:

1. Agreeing the Neighbourhood
2. Preparing the Plan
3. Independent check
4. Community Referendum
5. Making the Plan

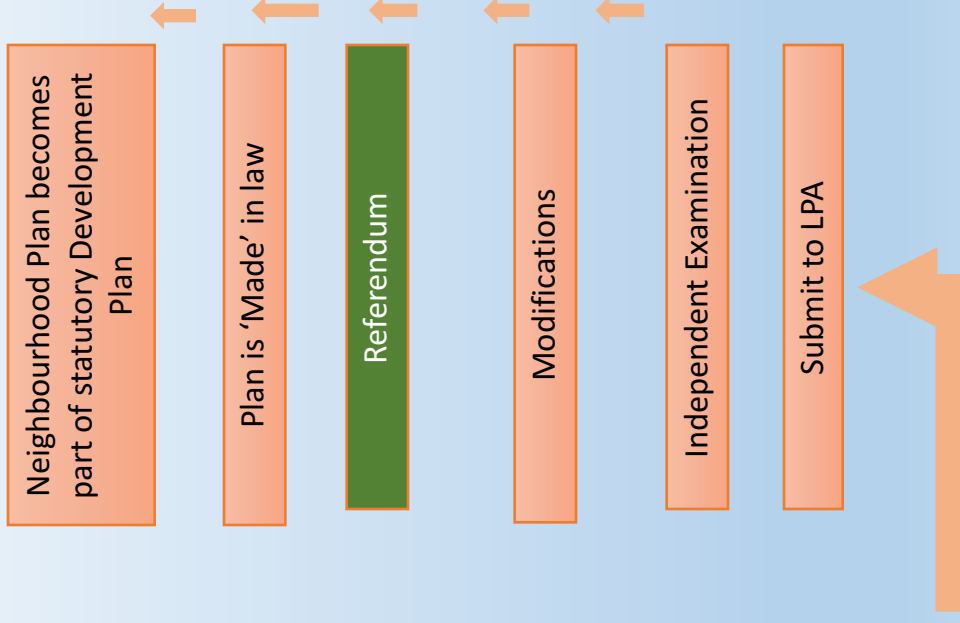
## Creating the Plan



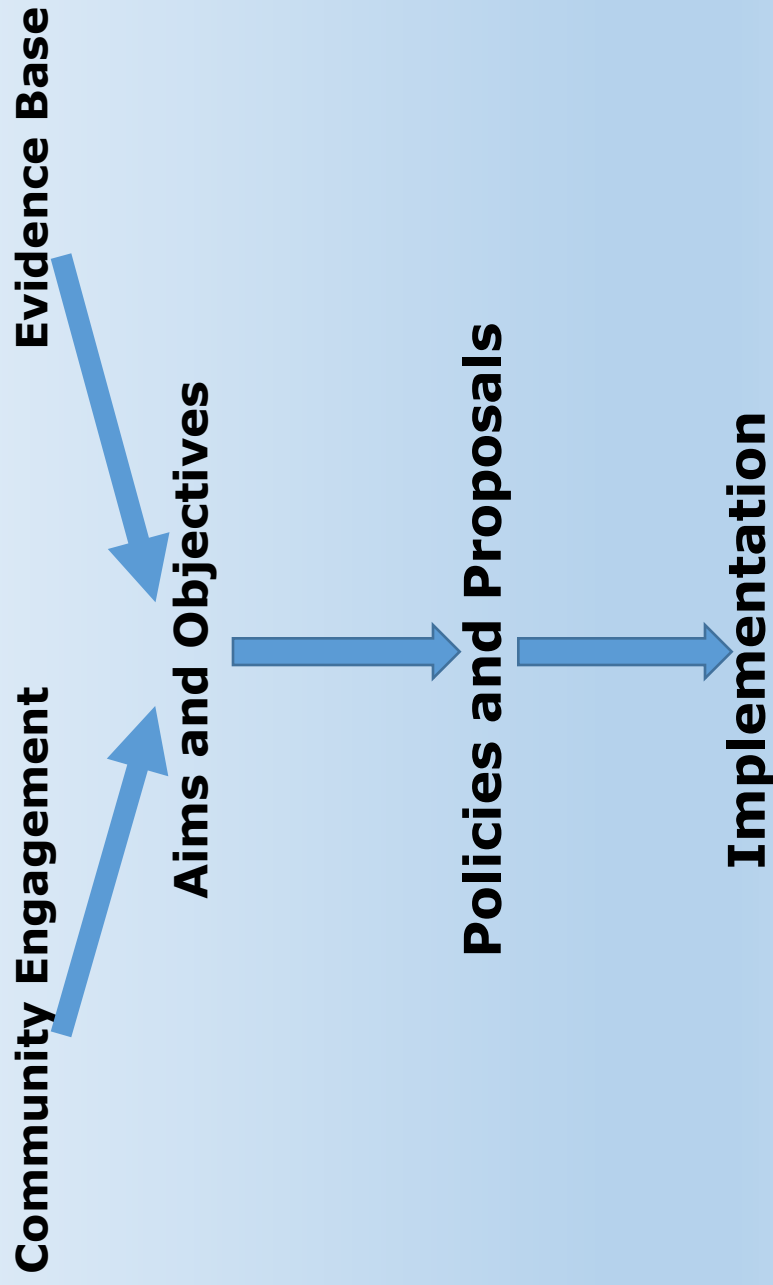
## Community Engagement



## Approving the Plan



# Good Neighbourhood Plans have an explicit and logical 'golden thread'



## **Important limits.**

- **Neighbourhood Plans can't cover things that cannot be obtained through land-use policies** (e.g. the frequency of buses, street cleansing, graffiti control, post box provision, community group activity)
- But they can be listed as separate projects in a separate section
- And may be 'influenced' by design (e.g. developer provision of bus-bays, space for community hubs etc)



# Important limits

- **Neighbourhood Plans can't reverse or extend designations made by other processes, eg:**
  - Conservation Areas
  - SSSI
  - Special Areas of Conservation
  - But can include planning polices to be used inside some of these areas.
- **Neighbourhood Plans can't include:**
  - Minerals and Waste
  - Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project

## Important limits

**Must** follow some 'Basic Conditions':

- Have 'appropriate regard' to national policy  
(*such as the National Planning Policy Framework*)
- **Be in 'general conformity' with strategic elements of the Local Plan**  
(*eg housing and employment targets and site allocations*)
- Be compatible with EU obligations (changes on the way!)
- **Contribute toward sustainable development**

# The Benefits

- **Very** local planning policies given status in law
- Gives a local slant to sustainable development
- Planning Authority **must** use them
- Build community consensus around a positive vision for the next ten, fifteen, twenty years
- Generate new projects and ideas, and gives them the land-use support needed to deliver them
- Create new partnerships to get things done
- Motivates more people to become involved in community activity
- Helps people make sense of why things are the way they are, and how to change them: reduces cynicism

**The community legacy can be as important as the content of the Plan.**

## **Important opportunities**

- Neighbourhood Plan can add to Strategic policy
- Can 'alter' detailed Local Plan elements
- Can make planning policies designed for wider areas more responsive to local conditions.
- Can add policies for dealing with development in designated areas (e.g. design criteria in conservation areas)
- **Can give a local dimension to the 'presumption in favour of sustainable development'**

## Why is having a Neighbourhood Plan important?

- Focus on **supporting sustainable development** that meets the needs of the people who live, work in and visit a town
- Bring a **local dimension** to sustainable development, avoiding unsympathetic national prescriptions
- ***BUT what is Sustainable Development?***

## SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

**Making sure we grow and develop in a way that meets our needs, is safe, and fair for future generations.**

- **Living within the planet's environmental limits** – *by protecting and enhancing the natural and man-made environment, and responding to climate change.*
- **Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society** – *by meeting present and future needs for the housing, work and services that support the wellbeing of all the community.*
- **Achieving a sustainable economy** – *by supporting actions that build prosperity for all and use resources wisely.*
- **Promoting good governance** – *by ensuring that everyone is involved in creating the Neighbourhood Plan.*
- **But what does that mean locally?**

# What can be included?

## **Environment**

- Design guidance & policies
- Protection of Local Green Space
- Small scale renewable energy
- Improving biodiversity
- Control of advertisements
- Protection of traditional shop fronts

## **Economy**

- Allocation of employment land
- Development of workshops
- Town centre or village regeneration
- Encouragement of 'home working'

# What can be included?

## Housing

- Allocation of new housing land
- Mix and design
- Car parking standards
- Meeting local housing need
- Affordable housing
- 'Self-build' sites
- properties

## Community Facilities

- Protection of allotments
- Cycle & pedestrian links
- Protection of local shops and pubs
- New community facilities
- Developer contributions to improvement of community facilities



# What can be included?

## Through an NDO:

- PD for replacement windows that accord with specific design guidance in Cons Areas
- PD for C of U of:
  - ground floors of shops and offices to cafes in a tourism dominated town square
  - designated land in the public highway for seated consumption of food and beverages
  - upper floors above shops and offices to create residential flats
- Replacement of shop fronts following design guide

## Through a Community Right to Build Order

- A village community hub and shop
- An affordable housing development
- Village workshops
- Use in conjunction with the Community Right to Bid or the Community Right to Challenge as part of a wider proposal

## 2. Preparing the Plan

Local Council then prepare the Plan

National Planning Practice Guidance:

*A qualifying body should be **inclusive and open** in the preparation of its Neighbourhood plan ... and ensure that the wider community:*

- *is **kept fully informed***
- ***able to make their views known***
- *has opportunities to be **actively involved***
- *is made aware of how their views have informed the draft neighbourhood plan.*

## 2. Preparing the Plan - Evidence

Needs a sound **evidence base** :

- Demographic – who lives here? current and trends
- Socio-economic – who works? where? & at what?
- Environmental issues – flooding, air quality, sustainability
- Designations - heritage, landscape, wildlife
- Transport – services, capacity, usage
- Infrastructure – capacity, fitness for purpose, need
- Housing stock - type, tenure, condition, need
- Land uses – potential development sites
- Existing/emerging planning policies – Cornwall Local Plan, NPPF etc

## 2. Preparing the Plan

- Core Steering Group
- Working Groups to tackle specific issues
- *Engage* with community, infrastructure bodies during process
- Draw up Plan and *consult* the community
- Amend and submit to Cornwall Council

### 3. Independent Check

- Cornwall Council checks the plan meets regulatory requirements
- Submits the Plan to an **independent Assessor** who:
  - ✓ Checks that it meets the basic conditions:
  - ✓ Conformity with EU and UK law
  - ✓ Conformity with the NPPF and local policy
  - ✓ Contributes to sustainable development
- Usually by Written Representations but may be a hearing if Assessor feels it necessary.

## 4. Community Referendum

- LPA considers Examiner's Recommendations and if satisfied basic conditions & EU & human rights requirements met a referendum **must** be held
- Neighbourhood Planning (Referendums)  
Regulations 2013 cover organising & conducting the poll:
  - One yes/no question "Do you want Anytown Council to use the neighbourhood plan for Anytown to help it decide planning applications in the neighbourhood area?"
  - Limit on 'referendum campaign' expenditure (determined by population)
  - Publicity material correctly attributed
  - 'Purdah' period on Council
  - No flyposting, defamatory information, or offence to public order

## **Community Referendum**

- Cornwall Council arrange local referendum
- One yes/no question:
  - "Do you want Cornwall Council to use the neighbourhood plan for XXXX to help it decide planning applications in the neighbourhood area?"
- No minimum turn out
- Plans with more than 50% YES vote are 'made'
- The 50% is of those who are on the electoral roll and vote on the day – not those who live or work in the area
- May include electors from adjoining parish if they are significantly impacted by the Plan

# Making the Plan

**If Plan earns a majority vote it is formally ‘Made’ - not ‘adopted’ – the Local Planning Authority and the Qualifying Body has no choice!**

- Neighbourhood Plans are legally recognized as part of the Development Plan
- The Neighbourhood Plan must be taken into account when planning applications are determined with the same weight as the Local Plan.

**Then its up to the community and the local council to see that their Local Planning Authority use the NP properly!**

- Make reference to its policies in response to consultations
- Plan to deliver aspects locally
- Use in pre-app discussions



## **Next.....Applying the Plan**

- Monitoring use by the Local Planning Authority
- Bringing forward proposals
  - City/District/County Council or other bodies
  - Investors and Developers
  - Interventions by local Council
- Seeking and using Community Infrastructure Levy
- Review and update in light of changing circumstances....

## **Work so far...**

- Set up Neighbourhood Plan Core Steering Group - September 2013
- Publicity and presentations to local organisations (18)
  - October 2013 to May 2014
- Community Survey – February to March 2015
- Project Manager appointed
- Locality Grant obtained
- Detailed Household, Business and Youth Surveys Spring/Summer 2016
- Visioning workshop July 2016
- Working groups start work...

## DO YOU WANT TO GET MORE INVOLVED?

- Keep up-to-date via the web-site, posters, Twitter, and the press and radio.
- Talk about the Plan with friends and neighbours – spread the word!
- Contribute your ideas and suggestions through comments forms or write to the Town Council.
- Comment on the draft plan before it goes off for inspection and we all vote on it.
- Volunteer practical help to create the Plan, from note-taking to photocopying, doing surveys and delivering leaflets, and supporting exhibitions.
- **Join the Steering Group or a Working Group that focuses on a particular topic to help develop options for the future.**

# APPENDIX 2 – Slides for Session 2

# **LOOE COMMUNITY SURVEY ANALYSIS**

July 2016

## Statistical Significance

- 495 returns from adult population (17 and above) of 4,321.
- 89% completion rate overall
- Confidence interval of 4.15 points at a confidence level 95%  
(If you use a confidence interval of 4 and a confidence level of 95% and 47% percent of sample picks an answer you can be "sure" that if you had asked the question of the entire relevant population between 43% (47-4) and 51% (47+4) would have picked that answer).

## Closed Questions

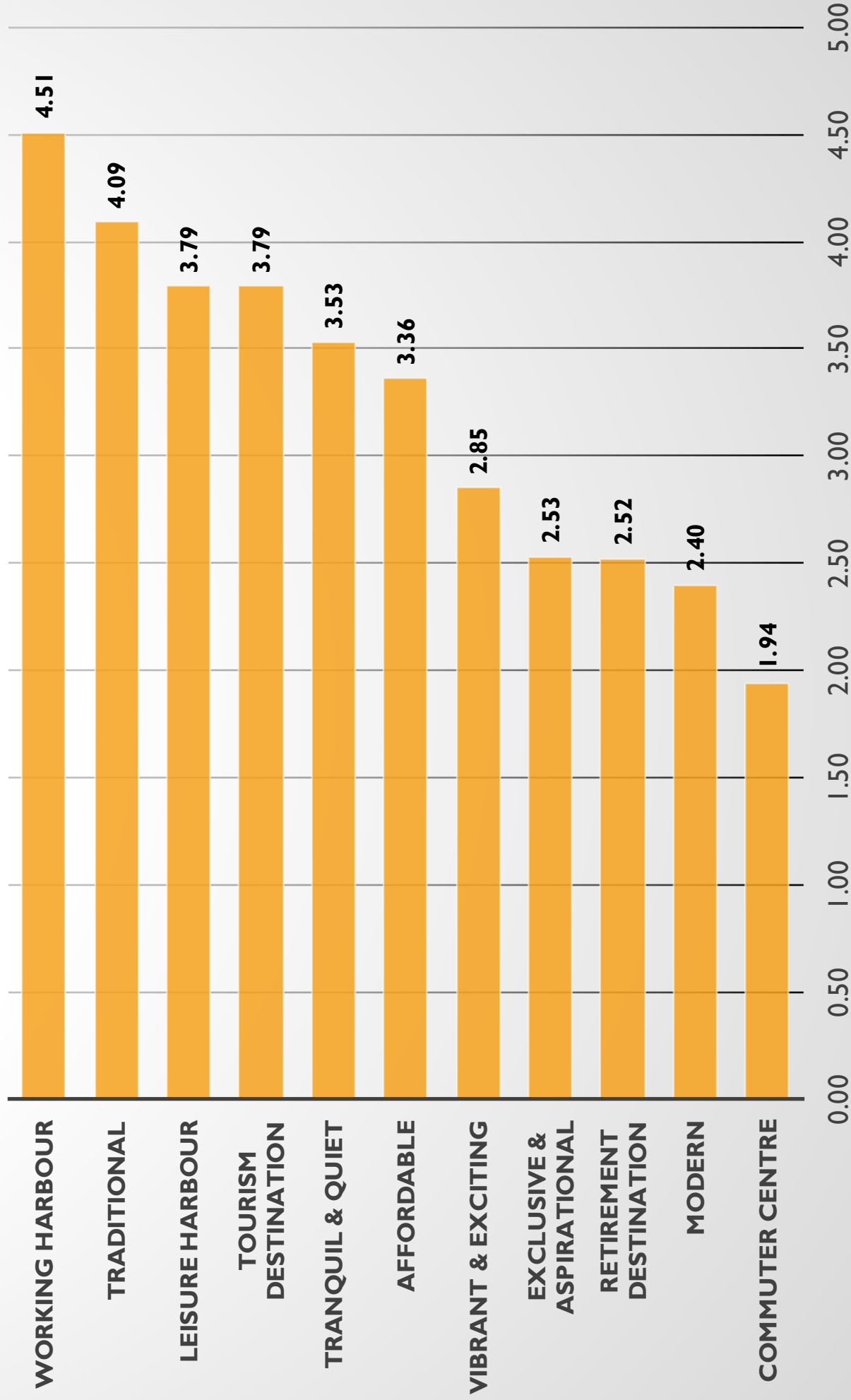
- *Likert Scale* weighted averages 1 = Least Like or Importance  
5 = Most Like or Importance or As a %age of those responding to question

## Open ended questions

- Number of 'mentions' as a %age of mentions from those responding to question or as a %age of all respondents.

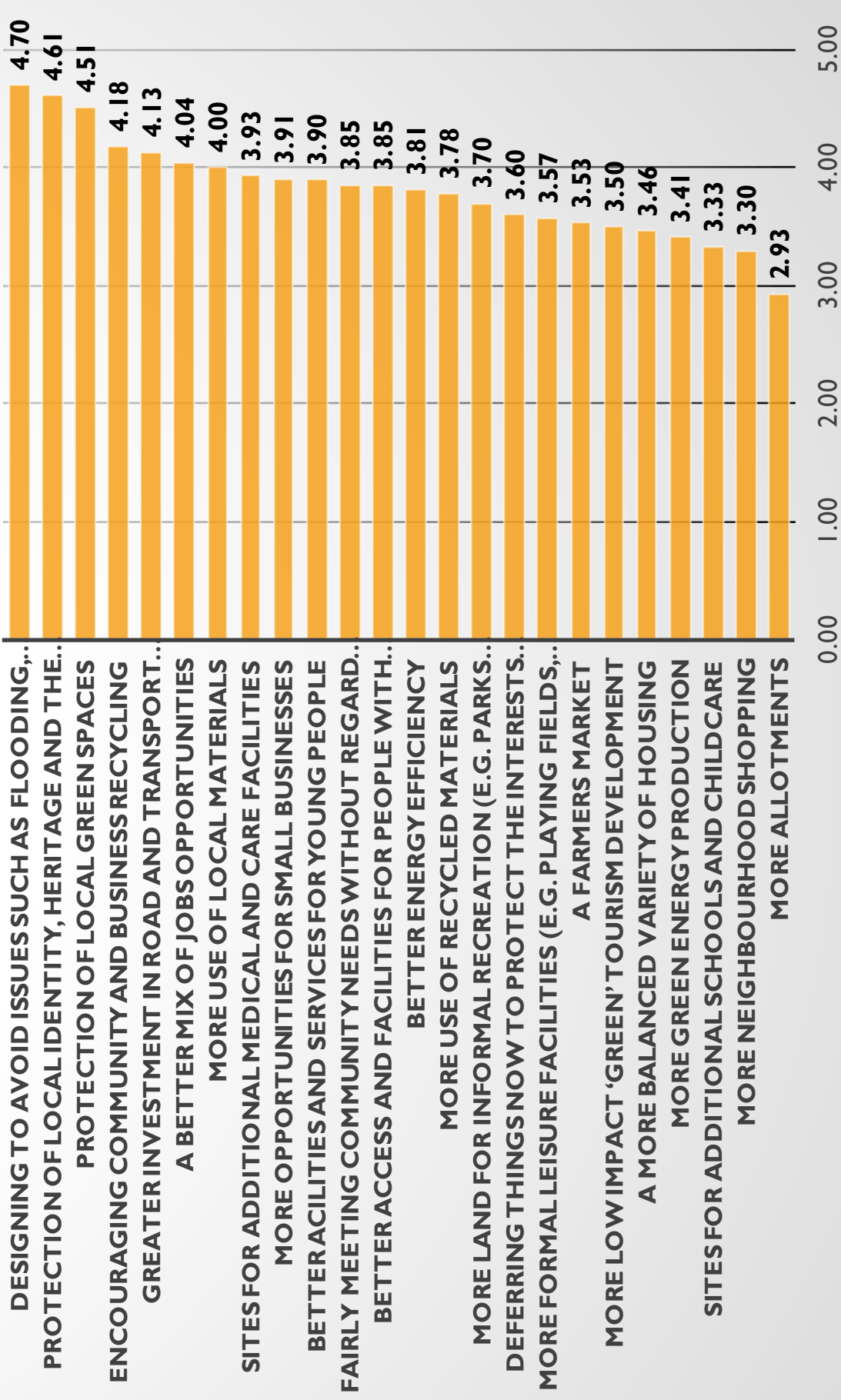
# Q 1. How would you like Looe to be described in the future?

488 Respondents



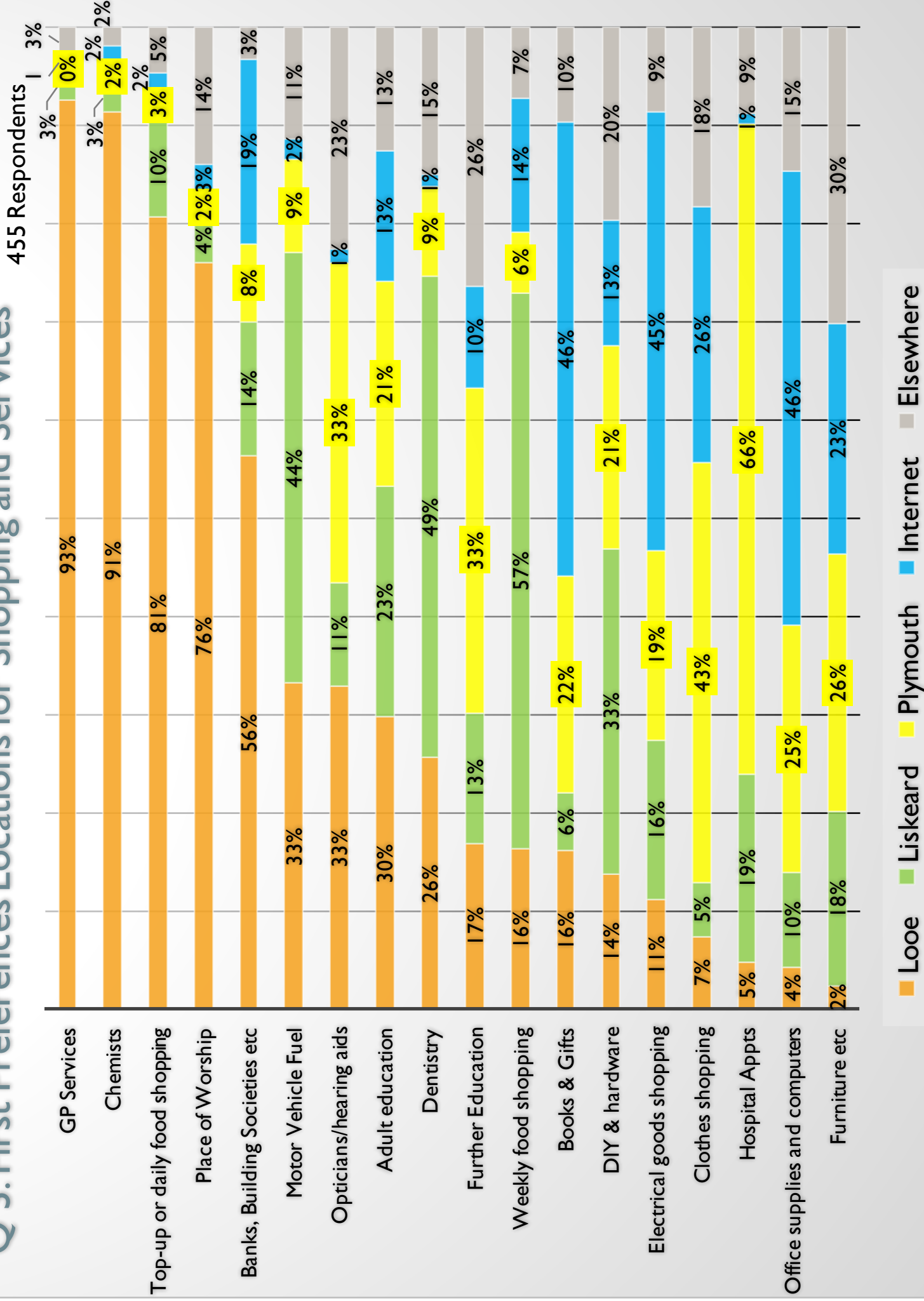
## Q 2. With sustainable development in mind, what do you think are the most important benefits the Neighbourhood Plan should bring to Looe?

482 Respondents



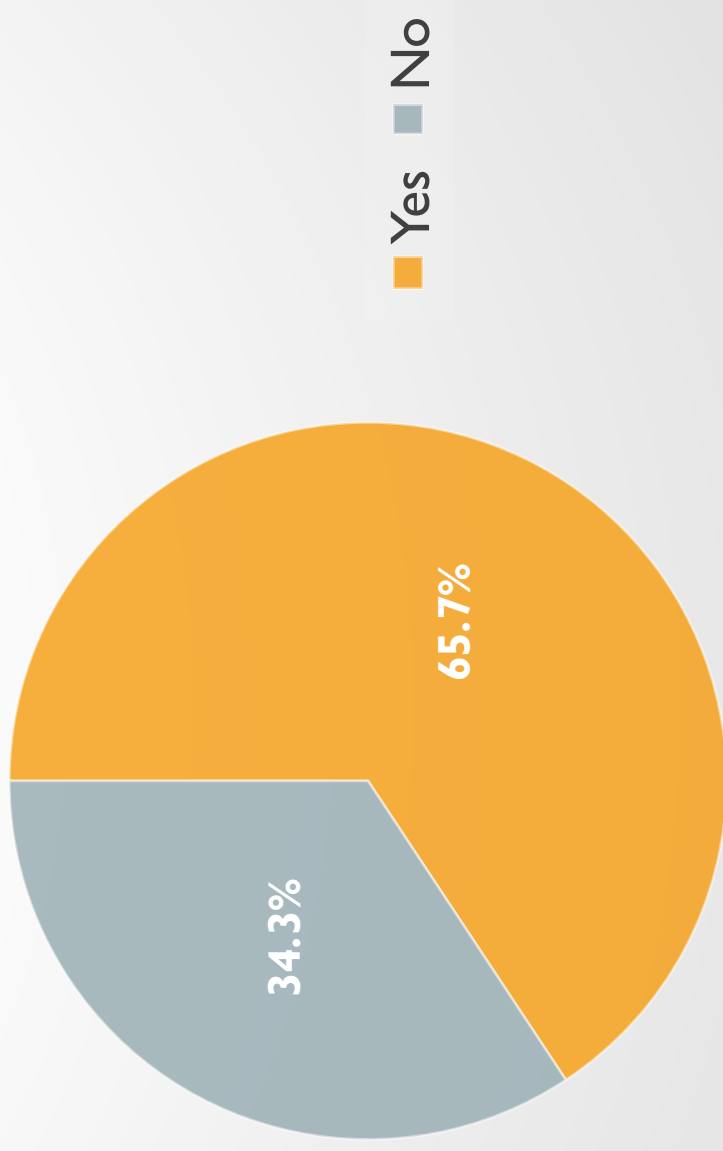


# Q 3. First Preferences Locations for Shopping and Services

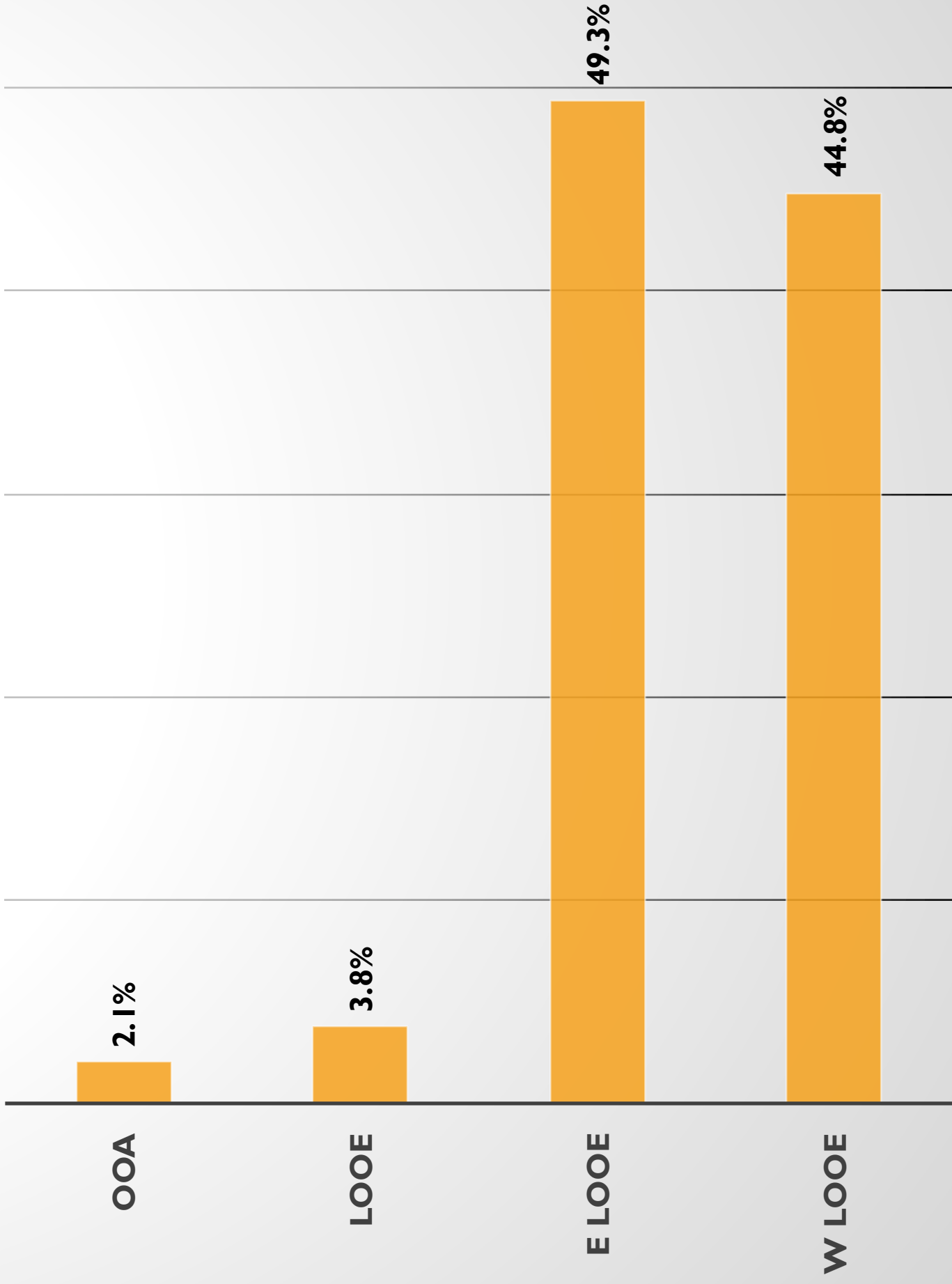


# Q4. Do you consider that you belong to a distinct 'neighbourhood' in Looe?

446 Respondents



# Q 5. What is the usual name for your neighbourhood?



Q 5. What is the usual name for your neighbourhood?

289 Respondents

WestLooe Barbican

Hannafore Plaidy Shutta WestLooeHill

StMartins EastLooe TheDowns Looe TownCentre Kellow

Sunrising EastCliff Pelynt Churchlands Listowel Duloe Polvellan WestRoad Portbyhan Meadway RestormelRoad WoodlandsEstate  
ElmTreeRoad SunnySide Georges BeechTerrace Morval Millendreath Kilgarth

**Q 6. What additional local facilities would you say would make your neighbourhood a better place to live?**

**356 Respondents**

**Shopping Parking  
Supermarket Roads&Traffic  
Buses RestaurantsCafes&Pubs  
Lighting Transport Medical Parks&OpenSpace  
Leisure CinemaMusic&Theatre Pavements Speed Cycle**

## Q 6. Qualifications used for local facilities...

**GOOD** Control  
**Better**  
**Less** Local

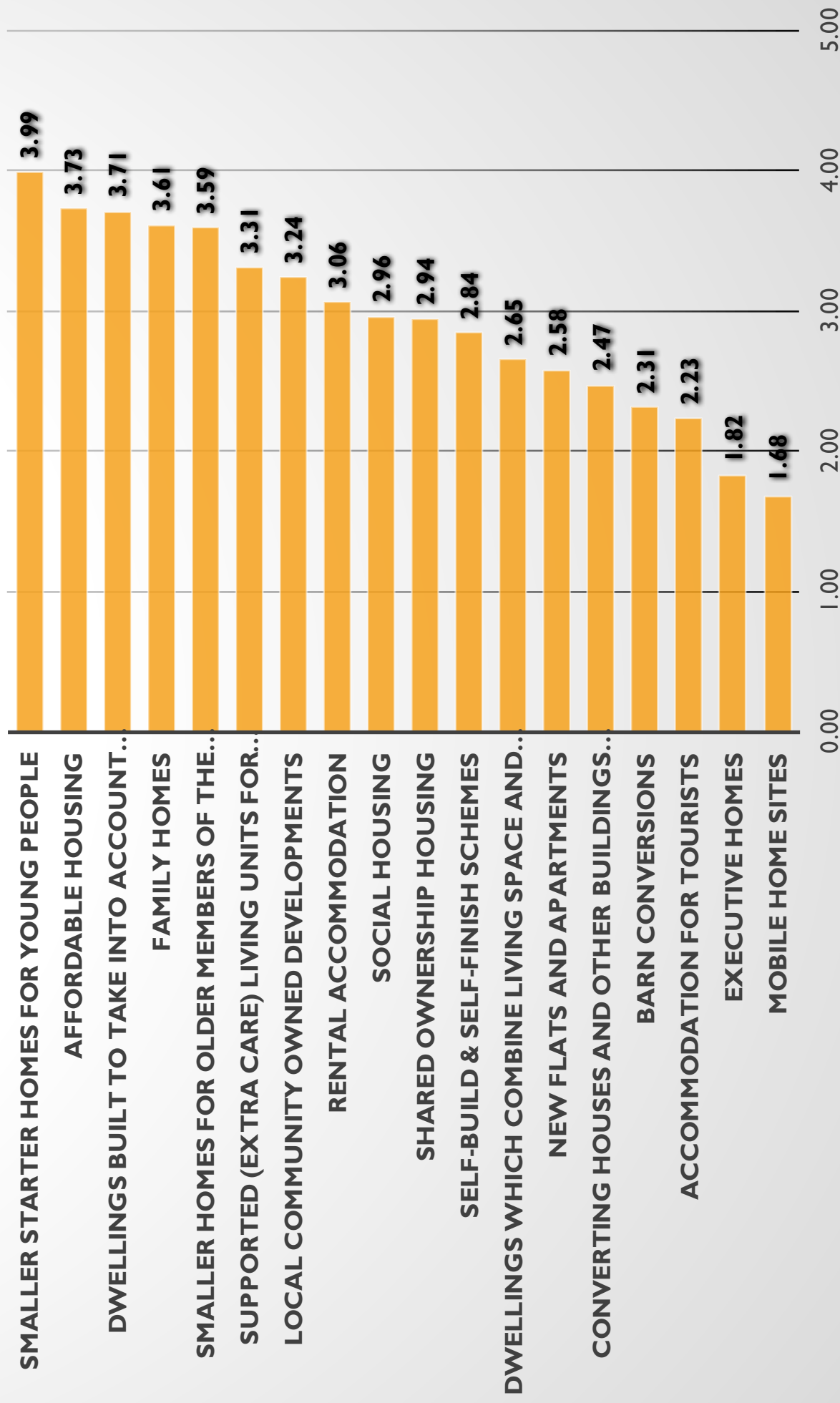
**Q 7 - WHAT SINGLE CHANGE  
WOULD MOST IMPROVE YOUR  
QUALITY OF LIFE AS A RESIDENT  
OF LOOE?**

**379 Respondents**

- [Q6.docx](#)

## Q 8. What kind of housing should be built in the next 15 years?

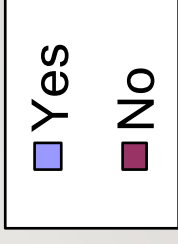
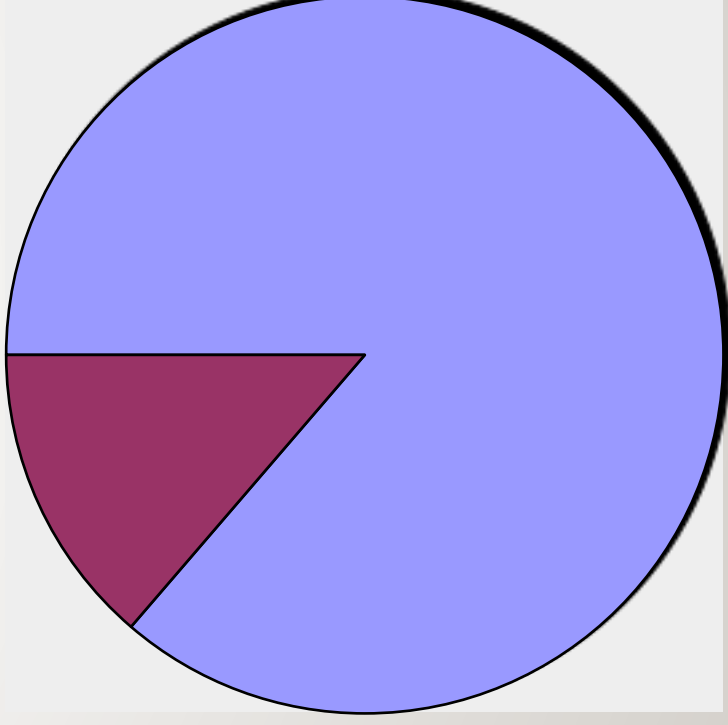
449 Respondents





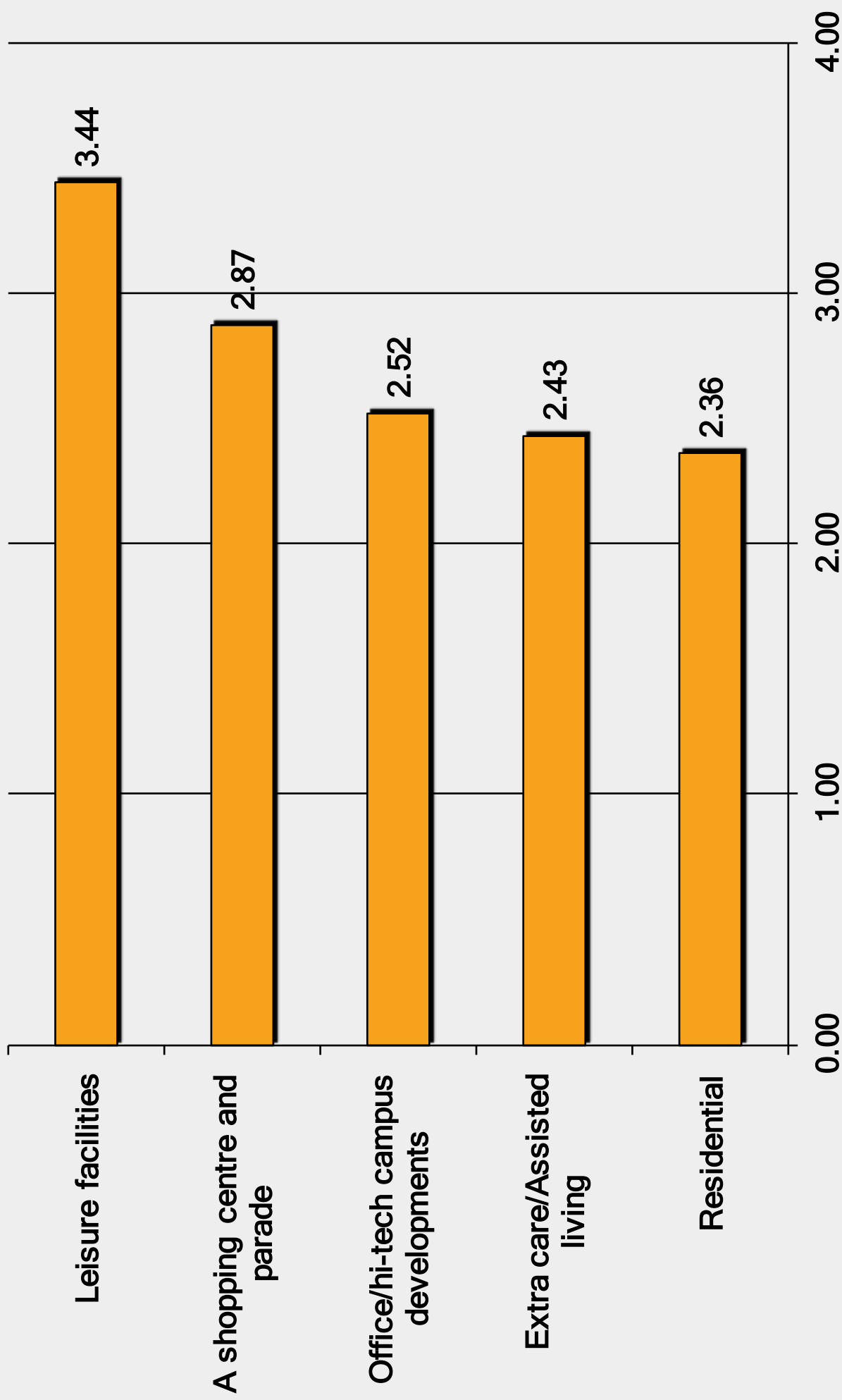
**Q 9. Do you think the Polean site at the end of the Millpool car park by Jewsons should be redeveloped?**

**445 Respondents**



# Q10. What types of redevelopment should be provided on the Polean site?

432 Respondents



**Q 11. Can you identify any other areas that should be developed?**

**190 Respondents**

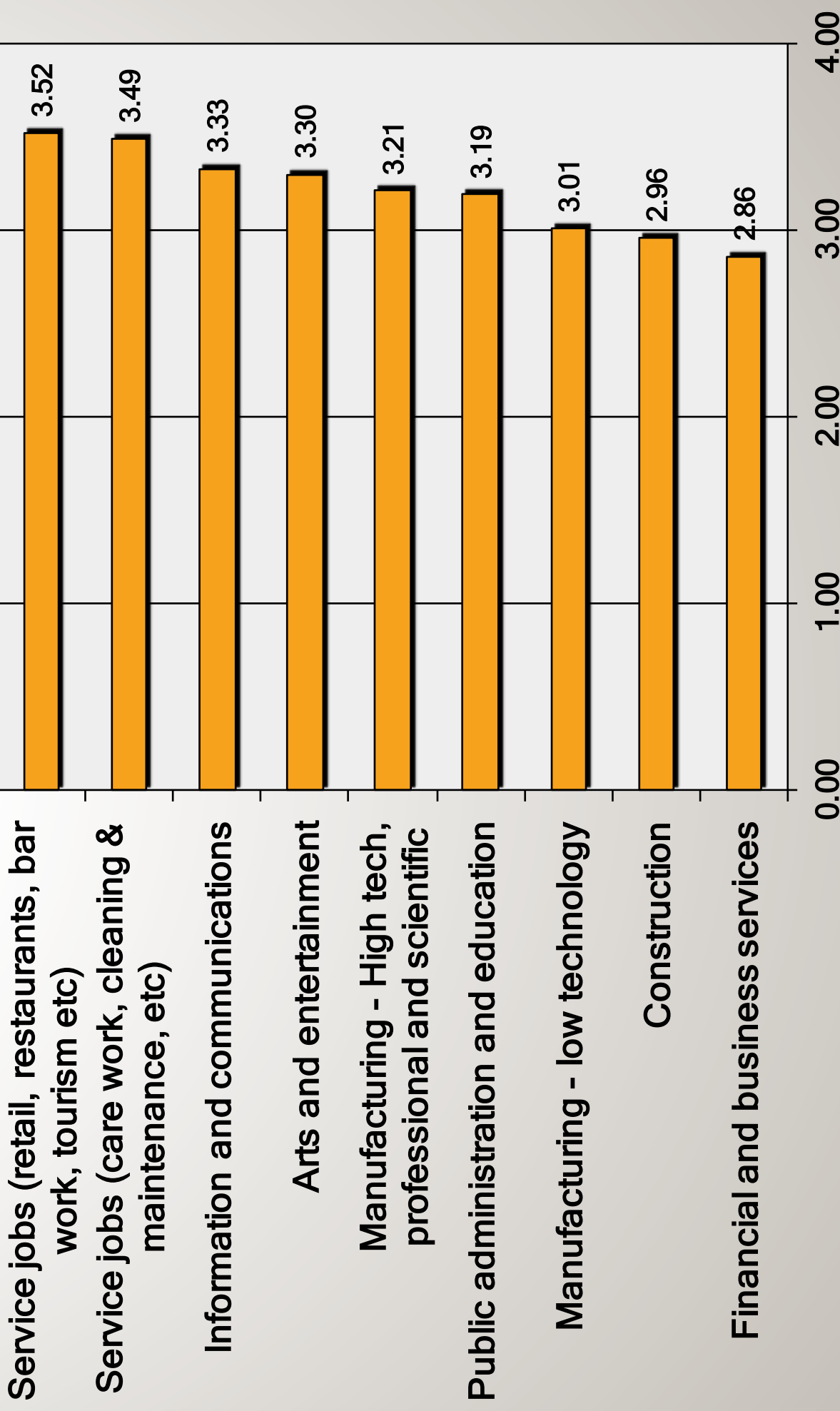
**Barbican PolveilanHouse**

**PoliceStation Millendreath Boscarn Millpool**

**Pennyland MillpoolLake Pelynt Martins St.Martins Sunrising** Barratts  
Bodrigian BullersCarPark EastCliff EastLooeHarbourWall&Quay Street BeachCafe FishQuay Hannafore LeanQuarry Marina/OuterHarbour MillPoolLake Morval  
NoMansLand OuterHarbour PepesBoatYard Plady QuayArea QuaysideUnits Riverside Seafont StationRd SunrisingEstate WestWayland

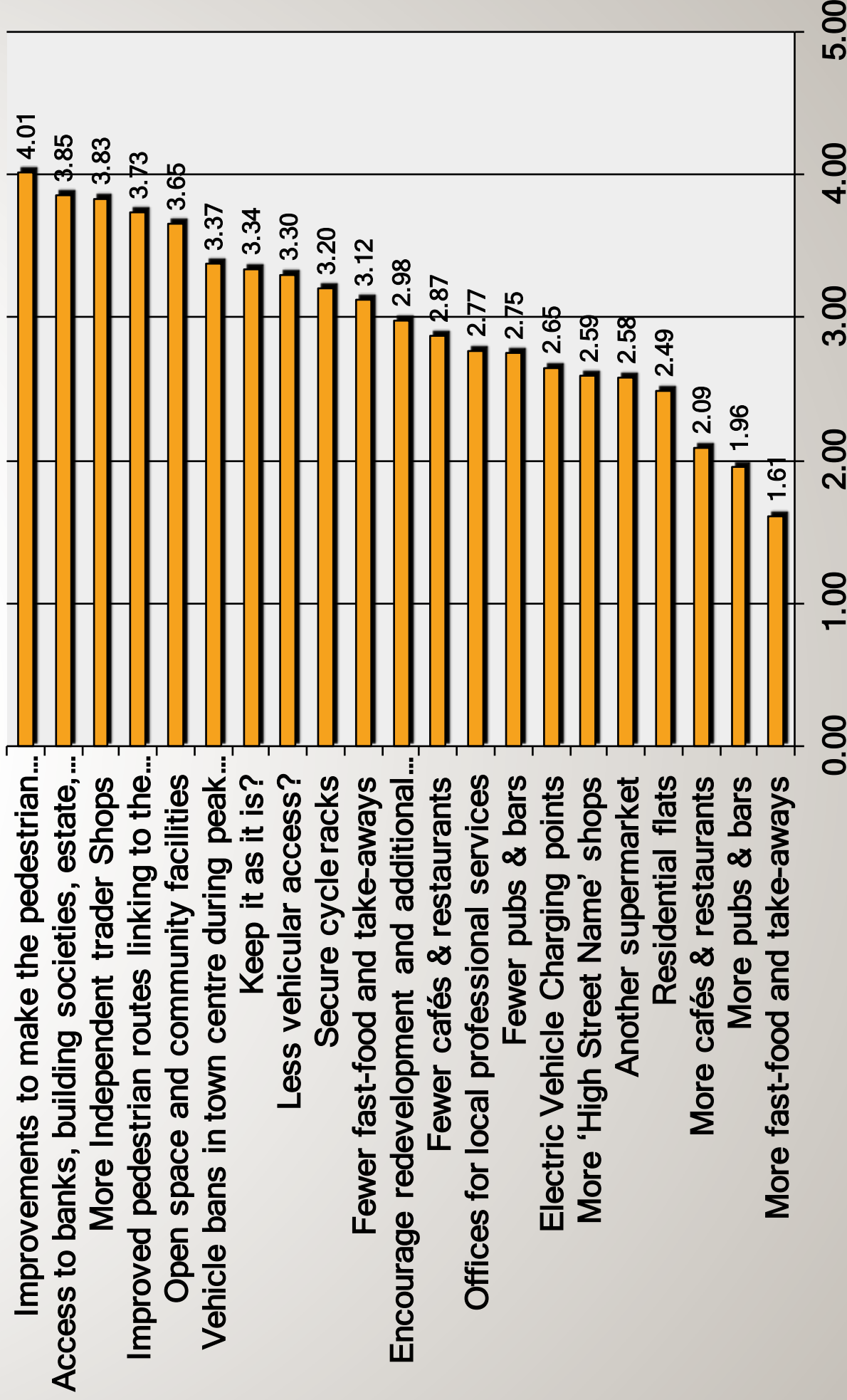
## Q 12. What type of jobs do you think should be encouraged generally?

441 Respondents



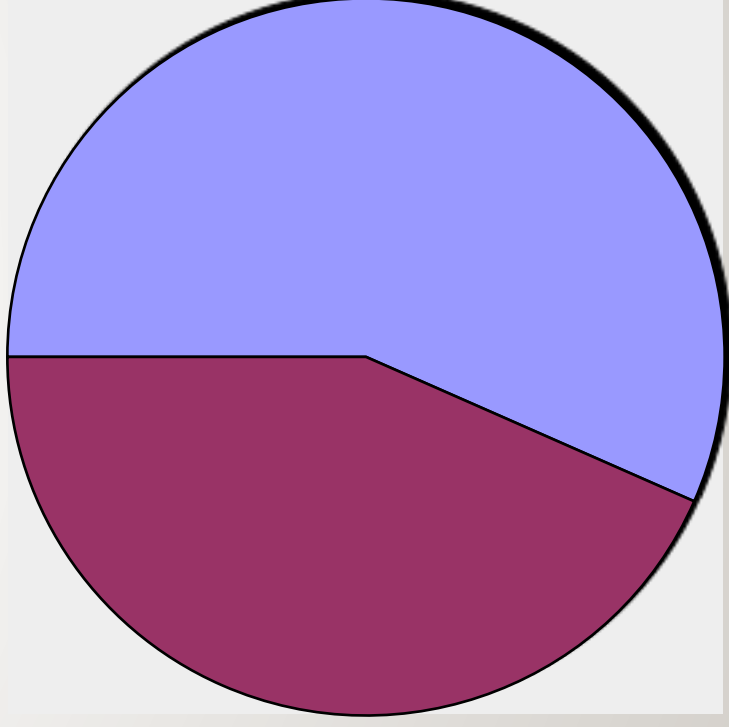
## Q13. How do you think the Neighbourhood Plan should deal with the Town Centre?

452 Respondents



Q 14. Do you think the 'Evening Economy' of Looe should be more developed? Please tick one box.

413 Respondents

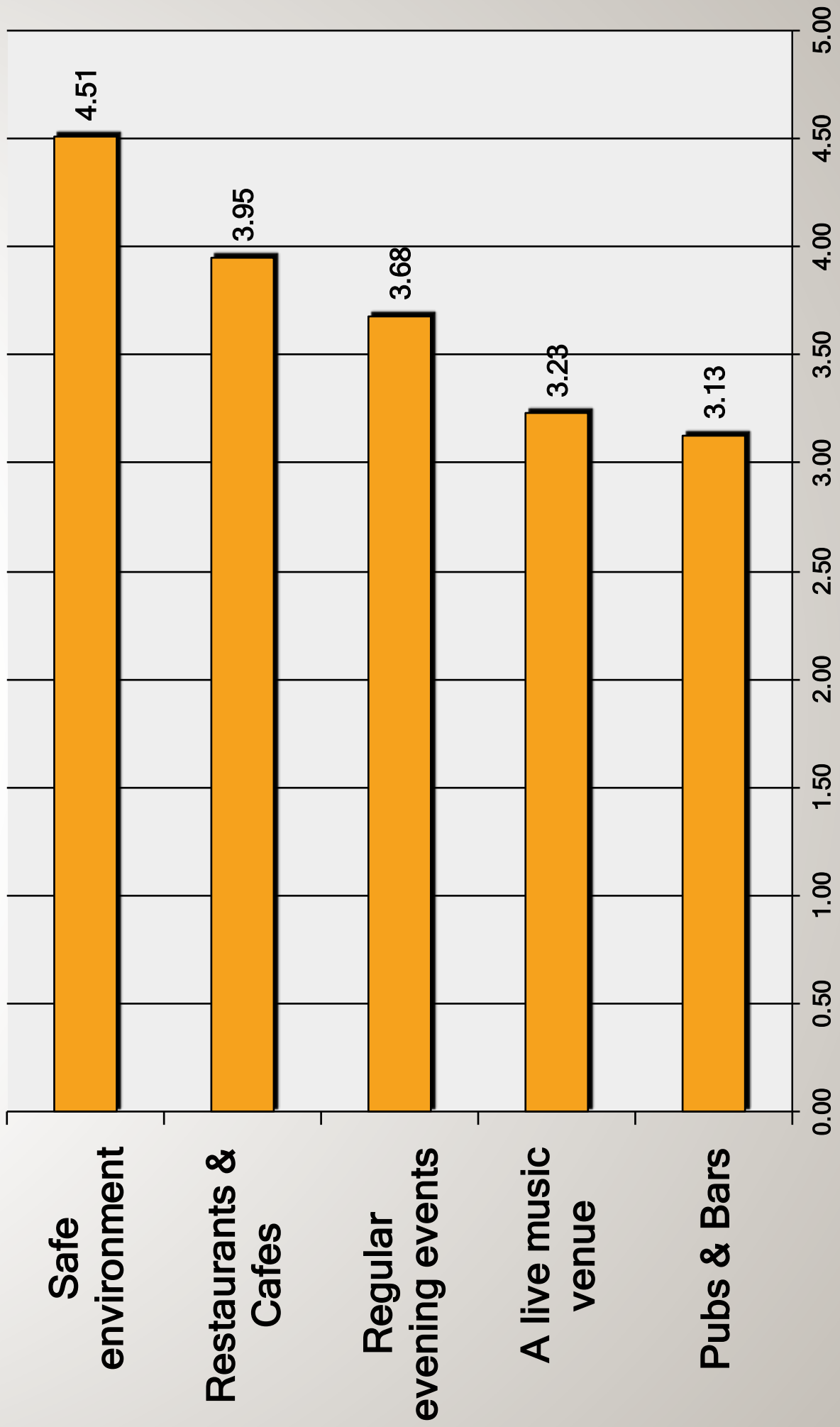


Yes

No

# Q15. What would be most likely to attract you to Looe in the evening?

431 Respondents



## Q16. How do you think the Neighbourhood Plan should deal with Looe Harbourside?

454 Respondents

Measures which help retain and support fishing fleet

4.54

More facilities to support marine/river leisure activities

4.17

Encourage environmental improvements, additional walking routes, open space, and community facilities?

3.92

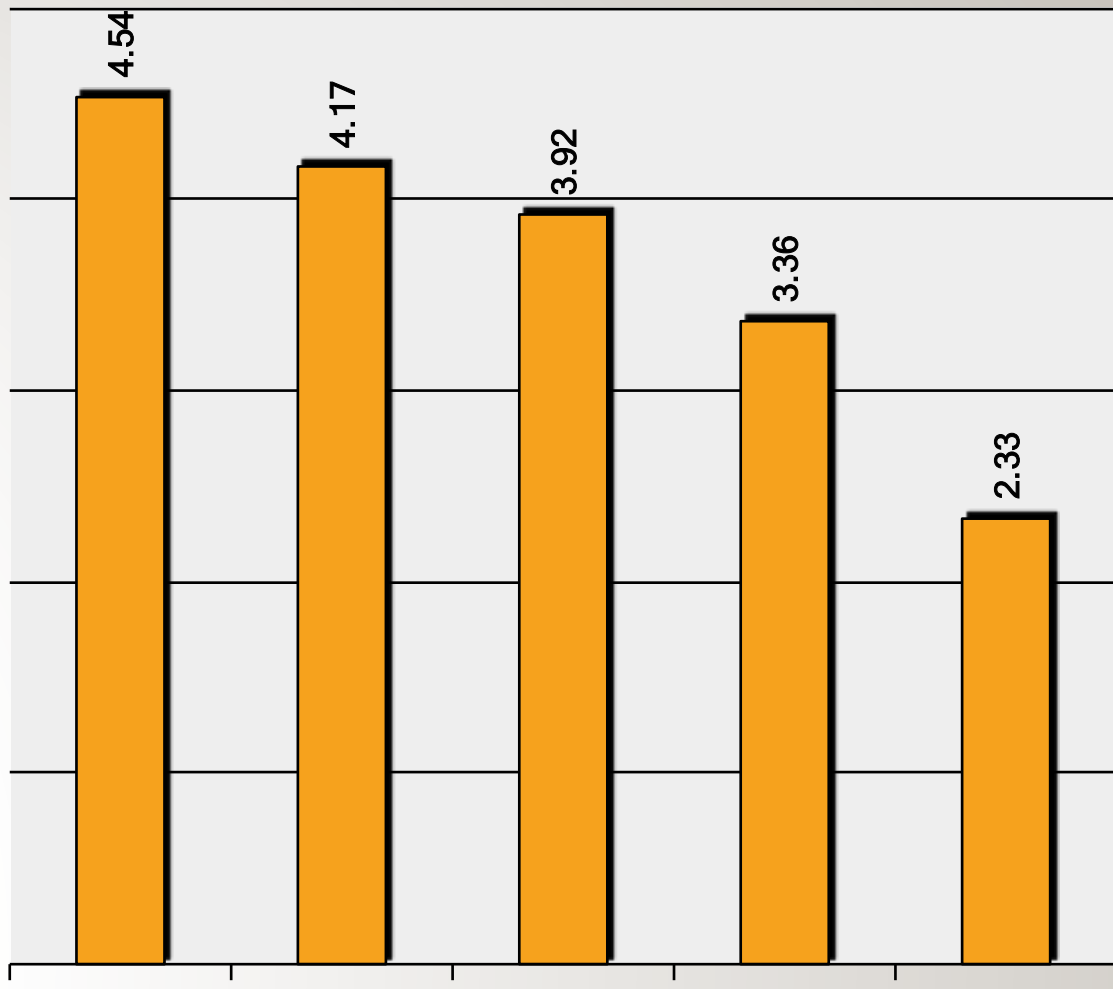
Keep it as it is?

3.36

More tourism facilities such as cafés, restaurants and gift shops

2.33

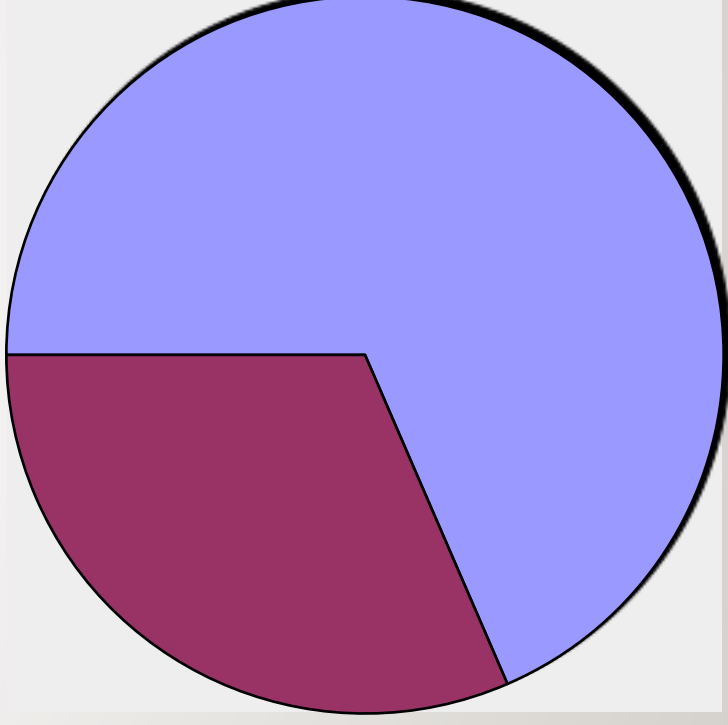
0.00 1.00 2.00 3.00 4.00 5.00





**Q17. Are there any areas where you think action is needed to improve the environment (e.g. neglected land and buildings, poor street-scene?)**

**401 Respondents**



**IF YES, PLEASE SAY WHERE:**

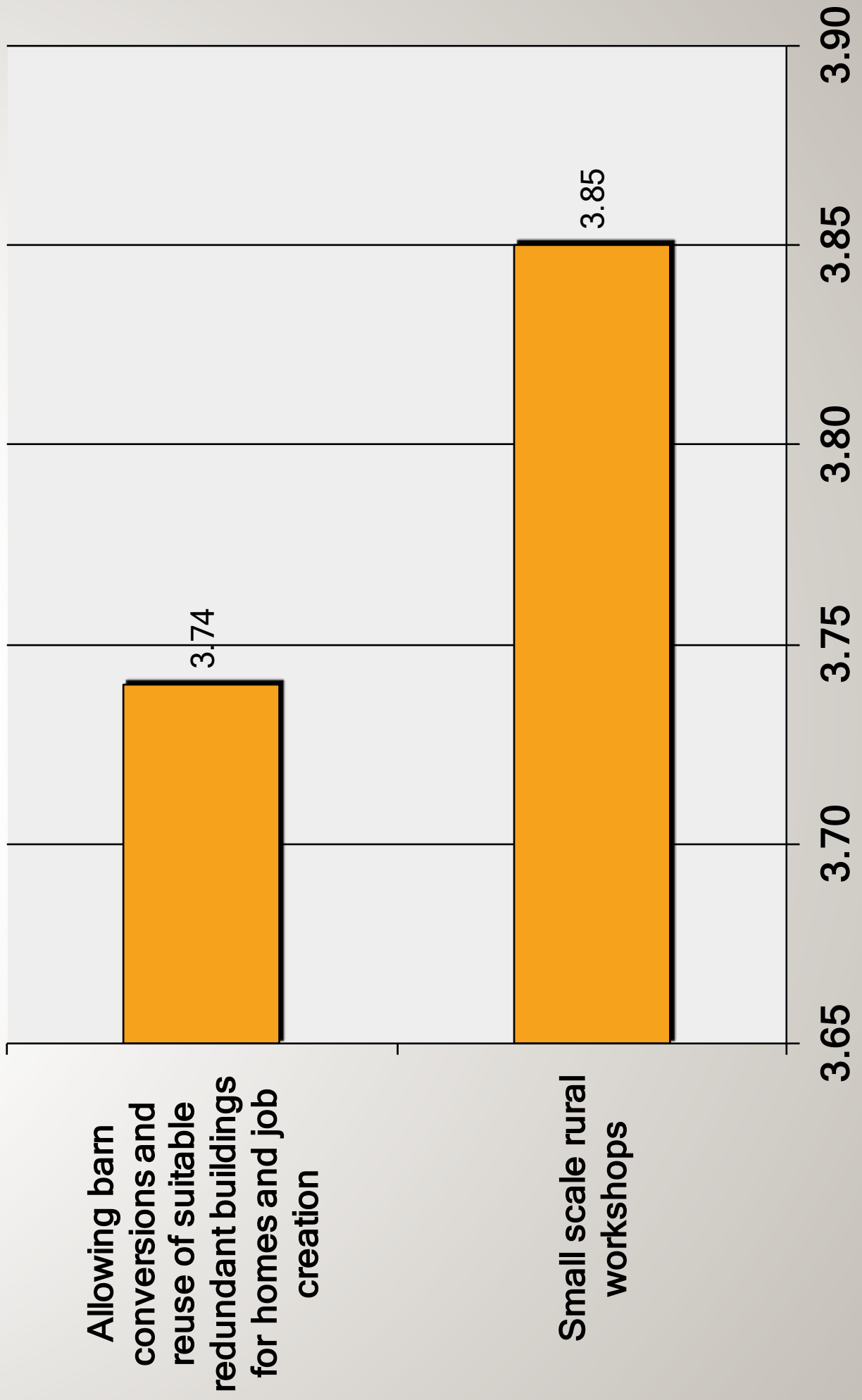
- [Question 18](#)

**IF YES, PLEASE SAY WHAT  
THE PROBLEMS ARE:**

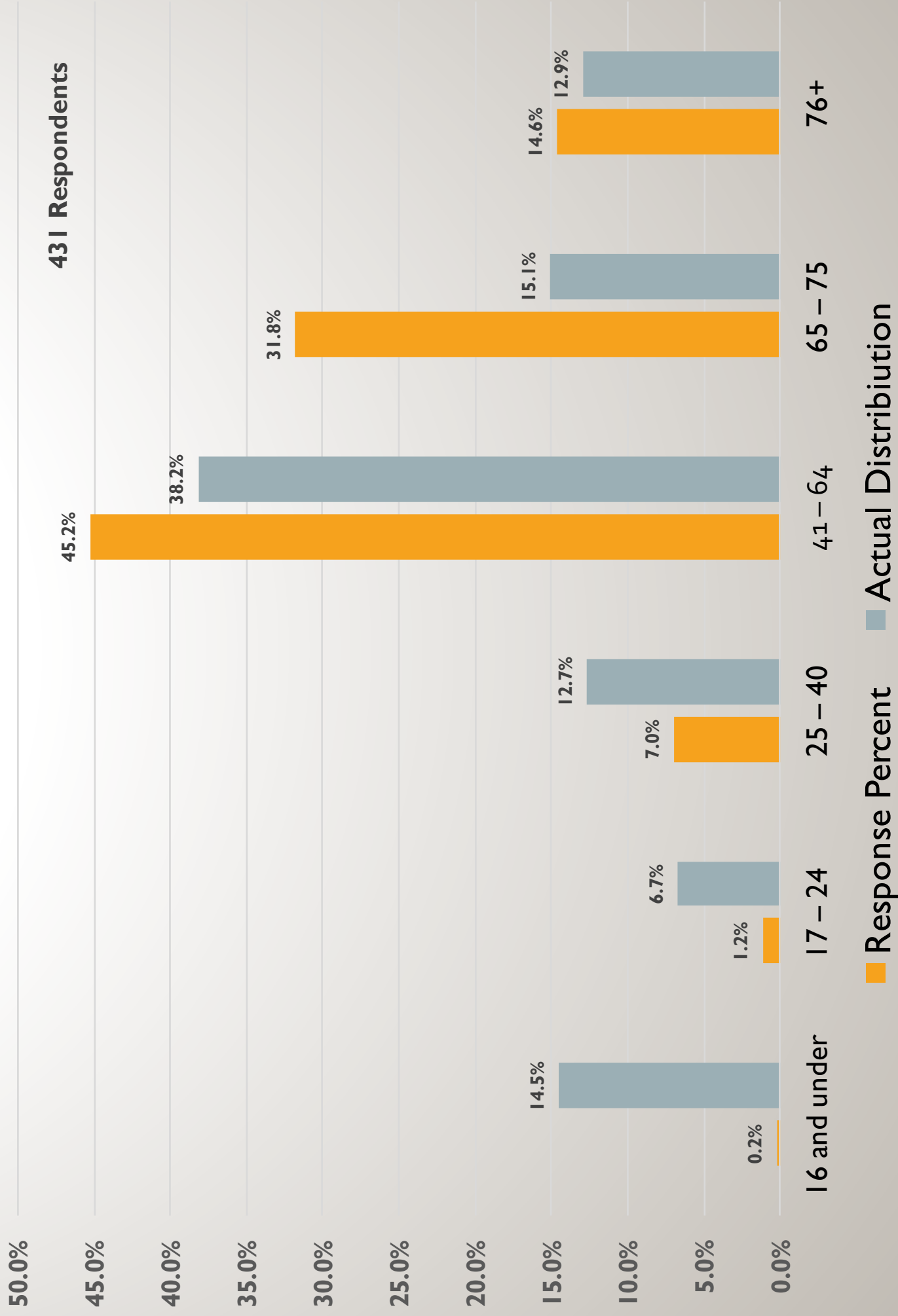
- [Question 18](#)

**Q20. Which of the following do you think might best help local rural areas to thrive?**

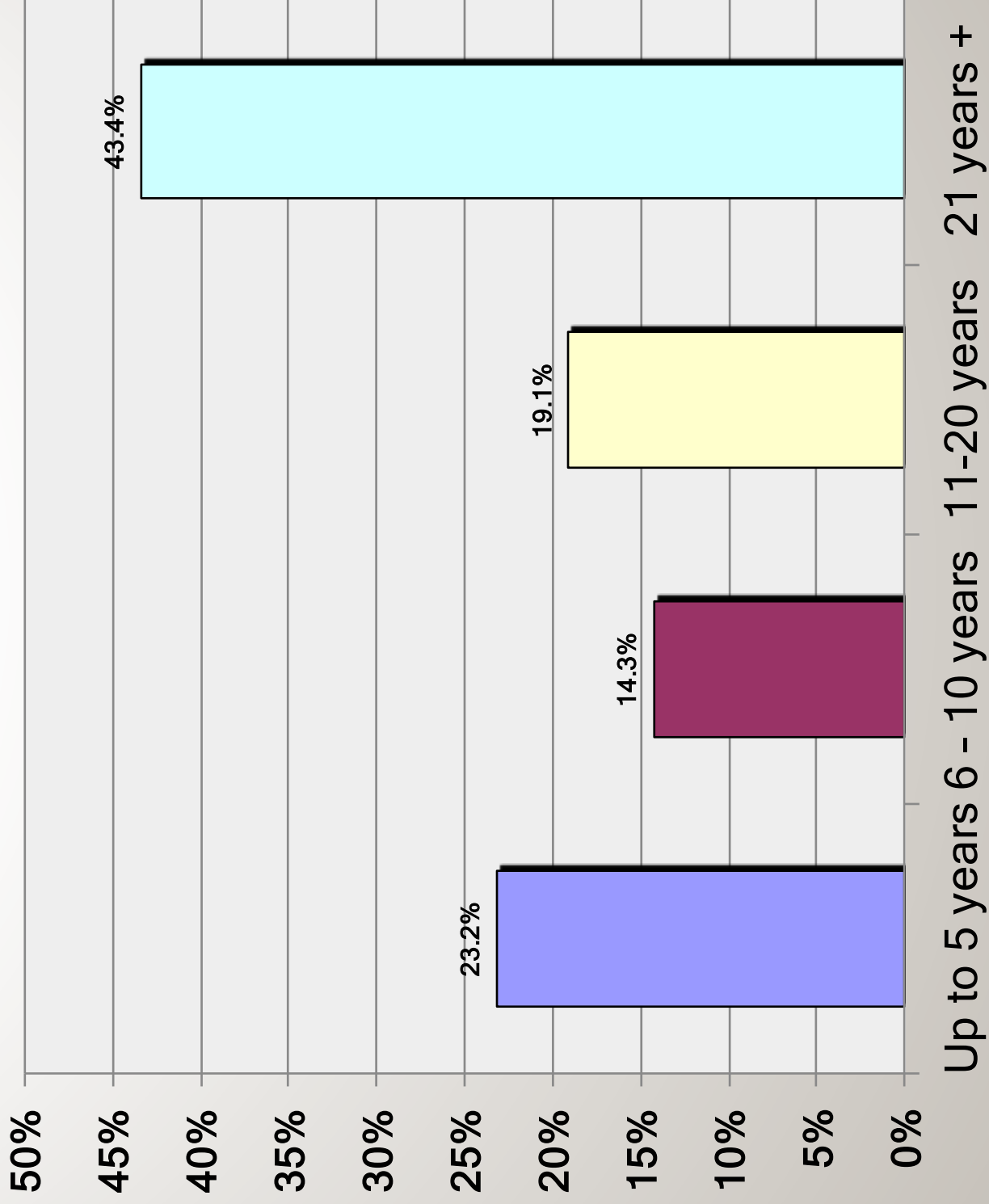
427 Respondents



# Age Distribution of Respondents



# Q32. How long have you lived in Looe?



# APPENDIX 3 – Slides for Session 5

# Session 5 - The next steps in creating the Looe Neighbourhood Plan

## Suggested Working Groups

- Economy (including harbour/Polean development)
- Housing
- Shopping and access to services
- Culture/heritage/tourism
- Meet between now and October, working to a brief, to review the evidence and work up proposals and policies to go in the Neighbourhood Plan

# Resources: Outside Help

PAS  
Planning Advisory Service

Neighbourhood planning  
strategic planning and  
the City  
Neighbourhood  
planning  
Community  
Infrastructure Levy (CIL)  
Archive Policy 2012.  
2018

This page has been archived. It will no longer be updated.

Neighbourhood planning gives communities the opportunity to direct the development of their areas through creating plans and policies. Local authorities have the responsibility to support communities in the neighbourhood planning process and have the responsibility to support communities in the neighbourhood planning process and have the responsibility to support communities in the neighbourhood planning process.

## Key info

Browse this section for info on the overarching NP process

## Events & Support

**Councillor briefing on Neighbourhood Planning**  
This briefing, published in July 2014, is now available. Please make your councillor aware. See our **Councillor Briefing page** for more details. We can also deliver a local session on this.

**Winning Aid England's NP sources**  
works with local authorities. If you...

RTPI  
mediation of space - making of place

Home Membership Knowledge Education and careers Events Planning advice The RTPI near you

Planning Aid England  
What we do  
Planning explained  
Neighbourhood planning  
What is Neighbourhood Planning?  
Support us  
Volunteer for us

Neighbourhood Planning support: latest news  
Press release 17 February 2015: RTPI part of winning Neighbourhood Planning bid

Neighbourhood Planning guidance  
Simplified and accessible national planning practice guidance is now available through this online resource. It includes a section on neighbourhood planning.  
The government intends that the user friendly format will make planning guidance more accessible and will make it easier to keep up to date.

Up Front e-bulletin  
Free, monthly Neighbourhood Planning news, resources, events and more...  
Sign up for your copy >>>

Neighbourhood Planning  
Neighbourhood Planning in Cornwall  
Neighbourhood Planning News and Events  
Preparing a Neighbourhood Plan  
Stage 2b - Themes, vision and objectives  
Community Right to Build Neighbourhood Planning

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CORNWALL COUNCIL

You are here: Home Page > Environment and planning > Planning > Neighbourhood Planning Toolkit

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Planning  
Neighbourhood Planning Toolkit

Neighbourhood Planning in Cornwall  
Neighbourhood Planning News and Events  
Preparing a Neighbourhood Plan  
Stage 2b - Themes, vision and objectives  
Community Right to Build Neighbourhood Planning

Neighbourhood Planning allows people to come together through a local parish or town council and say where they think new houses, businesses and shops should go, and what they should look like. These Neighbourhood Plans can be very simple, or go into considerable detail.  
In Cornwall, planning policies which apply to the whole of the county are going to be reduced to the bare minimum to simplify the planning process and enable it to efficiently deliver the types of development required by communities. That means there will be relatively little planning guidance at the parish level.  
At that local level, communities may wish to develop their own planning policies to reflect the priorities of local people and to provide an additional level of detail than those developed by Cornwall Council. Those policies would be set out in a Neighbourhood Plan.

Neighbourhood Planning Toolkit  
Last updated: 28/04/2016

A-Z of services  
A B C D E F G  
H I J K L M N  
O P Q R S T U  
V W X Y Z

Contact  
Neighbourhood Planning Team  
4th Floor

Register | My Account  
Wednesday, 11 May 2016  
Telephone: 0300 1234 100

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## Neighbourhood Plans Readmap Guide

Written by Drew Chapman MA, MPPA, IHAC, IMatA

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My Community

Neighbourhood planning  
Want to have a say over where new homes, shops and offices are built or what new buildings should look like?  
Understanding Neighbourhood Planning  
Neighbourhood Planning

Consultancy  
Projects  
Our work  
Our members  
About us

My Community

HOME ABOUT NEWS EVENTS HELP CENTRE

Land & Buildings Shaping Local Services Neighbourhood Planning Access to Finance

## Neighbourhood Planning

STORIES

Share



# Resource needs

## **Cornwall Council**

- Free, but working with 200+ local councils
- Mapping etc – initial free then at cost

## **Consultants**

- Can cover planning/design expertise or assist with project management
- Buy one-off items or agree a ‘bespoke package’: Always seek quotes, use formal ordering procedures
- Locality cap of £500 pd

## **Printing, materials etc**

- Seek quotes initially, when you have a reliable source stick with it!

## **Maps, surveys etc**

- Use web resources e.g. Parish Online GIS, SurveyMonkey

# Resource needs

- Mapping - Parish Online, CC online GIS Mapping
- Surveys – SurveyMonkey or similar
- Internal Comms – email, Dropbox, Google Drive, WeTransfer, Texting, Messenger etc
- External Comms – website (WordPress), Facebook (Page, or Forum), Twitter (Hootsuite), Pintrest.
- Presentation – YouTube video, Wordle, Tawe, etc
- General software – stick to MS Word, PowerPoint and Excel as they are most common in use.

# Resource needs

- Volunteers to serve on the Working Groups
- A 'Convenor' and a note taker for each
- Training
- Meeting places
- A small budget – say £250 each group
- Consumables – paper, flipcharts, post-it notes, pens, printing etc etc

# Training for the working groups

- Session 1 – Tools and models: use of SWOT, PESTLE, stakeholder analysis, programme management, evidence researching, GIS mapping etc.
- Session 2 – Policies, proposals and projects: generating aims, objectives and actions, planning policy writing, etc
- Session 3 – 1 hour for selected volunteers on using Parish Online.