

Proposal to consider creating a Strategic Plan for Great Longstone or for Great Longstone and the surrounding hamlets.

Proposals:

1. That the Parish Council reflect on the output from the meetings with Parishoners over the year and changing demographics and decide if a strategic plan should be produced.
2. Subject to above, that the Parish Council reflect on the level of detail for the plan and take a decision on either a Village Plan, or a Neighbourhood Plan.
3. Subject to above, that the Clerk be instructed to write to the Hassop, Rowland and Little Longstone Parish Meetings to notify them of the proposal and to invite them to take part.
4. Subject to above, to formulate a Steering Committee (sub group) that will incorporate some interested parishioners that will have the authority to liaise with PDNPA as appropriate to develop a timeline and launch strategy.

Why consider creating a “Plan”

A plan can be useful on a number of levels:

- a. To provide guidance for the Parish Council in the production of multi-year plans and budgets
- b. To enable residents to have an input in the future direction of the village
- c. To help address key long-term planning issues relating to changing demographics
- d. To make it easier to react to events, such as the sudden potential loss of community assets.
- e. It can increase community cohesion through the process itself.
- f. Can be used to input into wider planning decisions relating to the Parish.
- g. Involving the surrounding Parish Meetings will allow their residents views to be taken into account when considering shared assets such as the village hall, recreation ground etc.

What is meant by changing Demographics?

Comparison of census data between 2011 and 2021 show a significant shift of the Great Longstone population towards the higher age bands that is a marked difference from National figures, and to a lesser extent from Derbyshire Dales figures. (Graphs in the notes)

There are over 30 active holiday homes with additional numbers of second homes within the village and a distinct lack of affordable housing.

What is a Village Plan?

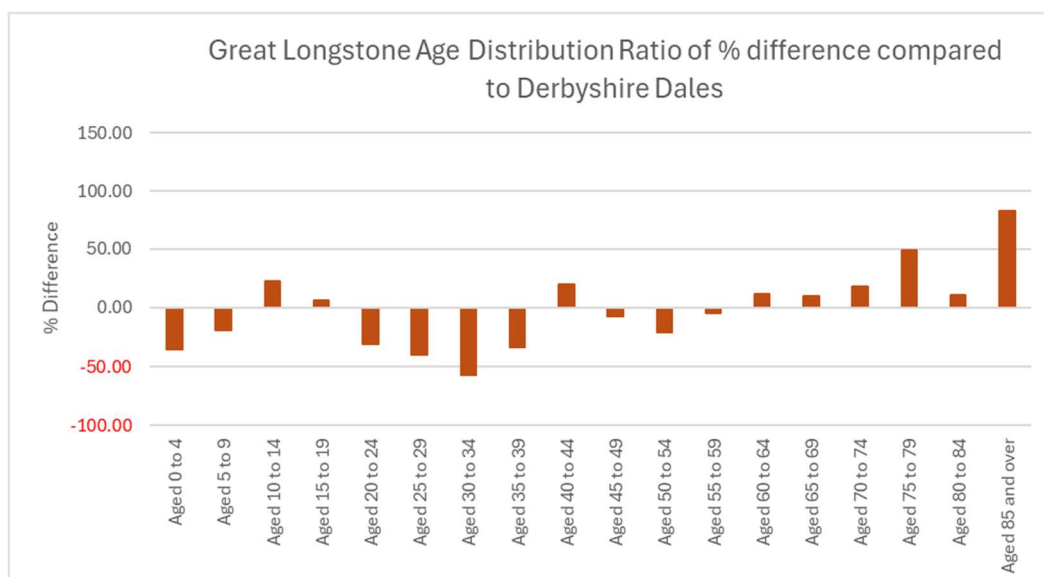
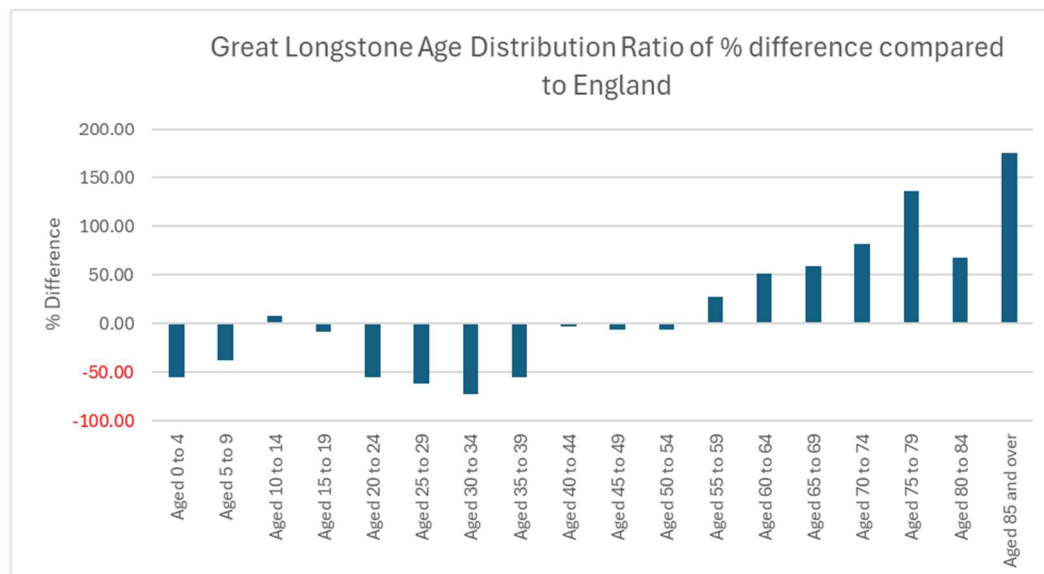
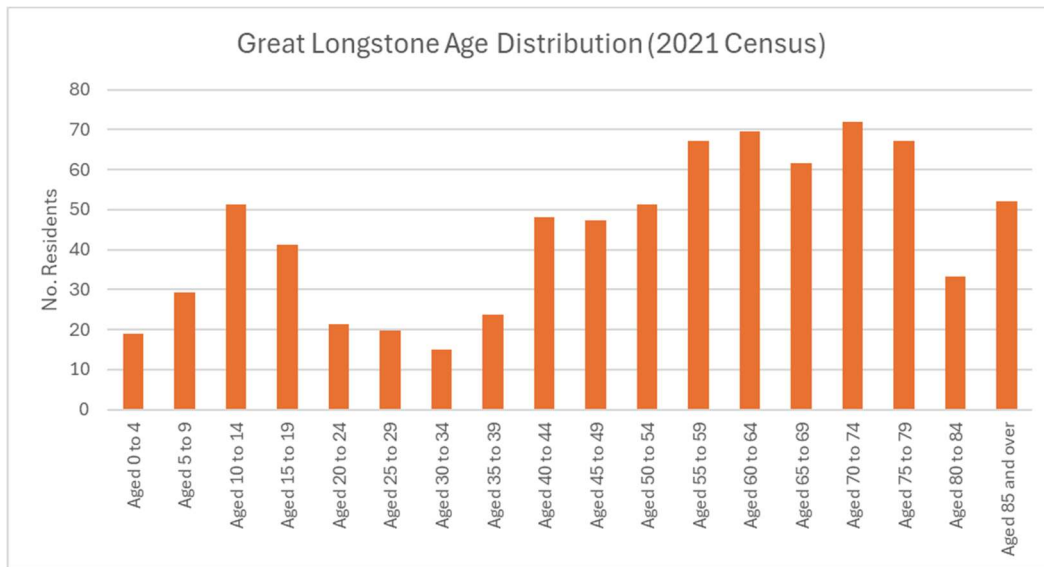
There are different levels of plans that can be developed. These are:

- Village (or Parish) Plan (less formal, advisory, advised by PDNPA)
- Neighbourhood Plan (more formal, legal status, referendum and facilitated by PDNPA)

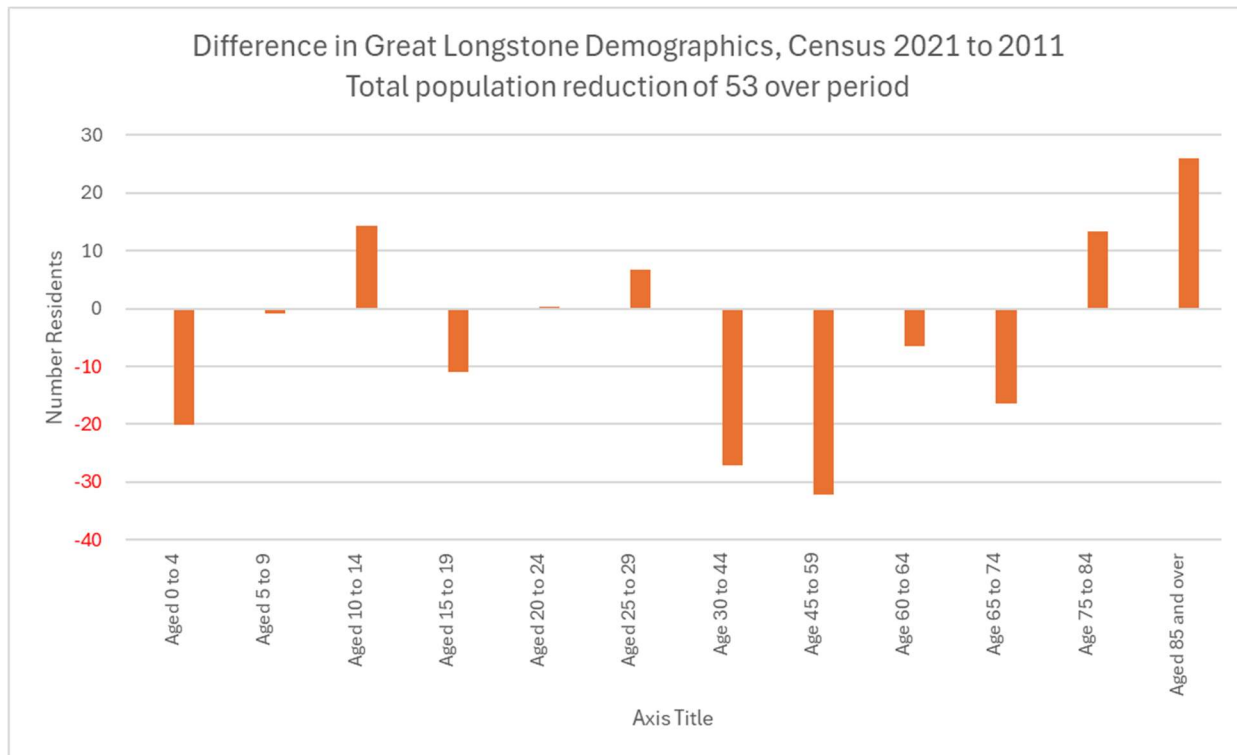
The essentials of each level of plan are detailed below.

NOTES –

Changing Demographics – 2021 Census Data



Notes – Census 2011 to 2021 Data



Notes - details of the types of “plans”

1. Village (or Parish) Plan

This is the level that is usually thought of when “Village Plans” are discussed. A village plan (also called a community plan or a parish plan) tackles social, economic and environmental themes that residents themselves have decided are important.

The key points are:

- are always developed by residents, working closely with local authorities and service providers
- can be produced by any community group, not just the parish council, although it is always best work together
- can be used as an action plan, a way of getting organised, raising money and implementing projects
- on their own do not have legal weight, but can be used to develop a neighbourhood plan or supplementary planning guidance
- can be a ‘material consideration’ and used by the Authority in its planning decisions. The more closely a village plan aligns and adds detail to National Park planning policies, and the more that it demonstrates broad community involvement and a consensus of opinion, the more weight it can be given
- All this information can be used by a Local Authority in the determination of planning applications concerning the parish. A Parish Plan may have a formal status and it can be recognised under the Government’s Localism Act 2012.

2. Neighbourhood Plan

This is a newer, and more formal, type of document that has more legal status. Parish councils or neighbourhood forums can produce plans which become part of the statutory development plan for the National Park. They are important legal documents which, along with the Authority's own development plan, are used by planners to make decisions on planning applications.

A neighbourhood plan can:

- develop a shared vision for a place
- indicate where new development may be located
- identify and protect important local green spaces