

Local Democracy Working Group			
REPORT	Stakeholder engagement in the Neighbourhood Community Infrastructure Levy process		
KEY DECISION	No	Item No:	7
WARD	All		
CONTRIBUTORS	Executive Director for Community Services		
CLASS	Part 1	Date:	26 September 2019

1. Purpose

- 1.1. The purpose of this report is to update the Local Democracy Working Group (LDWG) on the proposed approach to stakeholder engagement in support of the Neighbourhood Community Infrastructure Levy process.

2. Recommendations

- 2.1. The Local Democracy Working Group is recommended to:
- Note the contents of this report.

3. Policy context

- 3.1. The recommendations of the Local Democracy Review are consistent with all the Council's corporate priorities (contained within the new Corporate Strategy 2018-22). Effective decision-making underpins the delivery of every commitment within the strategy and we will continue to work closely with our residents to understand the differing needs of our diverse community. However, the recommendations are particularly relevant under the priorities of:
- *Open Lewisham* – Lewisham is a welcoming place of safety for all where we celebrate the diversity that strengthens us
 - *Building Safer Communities* – every resident feels safe and secure living here as we work together towards a borough free from the fear of crime

4. Background

- 4.1. The report of the Local Democracy Review was presented to Mayor and Cabinet and Full Council in spring 2019. All 57 recommendations were agreed by both bodies and Full Council approved the appointment of eight councillors to the retained Local Democracy Working Group, to oversee delivery of the recommendations during 2019/20.
- 4.2. In June 2019, the LDWG agreed that the implementation of the recommendations of the Local Democracy Review be managed as a single programme of work, which translated the recommendations into a number of related projects and activities.

4.3. To ensure democratic accountability, the recommendations were clustered into eight thematic areas with a member of the Working Group acting as a ‘Local Democracy Working Group (LDWG) Champion’ for each area, leading on oversight of the work to deliver the recommendations within their area in between meetings.

LDWG Champion	Open Data & Online Communications
LDWG Champion	Effective Engagement (Inc. Younger/Older People)
LDWG Champion	Language & Reporting
LDWG Champion	Planning
LDWG Champion	Seldom-Heard Voices
LDWG Champion	Place-Based Engagement
LDWG Champion	Overview & Scrutiny (Including Council Meetings)
LDWG Champion	Councillor Roles, Responsibilities & Relationships

4.4 Recommendations #38 and #39 of the Local Democracy Review, sits within the ‘Place-Based Engagement’ thematic area (LDWG Champion is Cllr Elliott) and state that:

“Following on from our current model of local ward assemblies, opportunities for place-based involvement should be further explored and developed as a potential mechanism of further focusing and improving engagement with and empowerment of seldom-heard communities”

And

“As part of further developing a place-based engagement and involvement approach.....a model of citizen assemblies should be considered, initially in relation to discussions around the allocation of CIL funds”

5. Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)

5.1 CIL is a levy that local authorities can choose to charge on new development in their area, enacted through the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 (as amended) (‘the Regs’).

5.2 Local authorities must spend the levy on a wide range of infrastructure needed to support the development of their area such as schools, hospitals, roads, open space and leisure facilities, though not affordable housing. CIL funding is primarily intended to fund new infrastructure rather than to remedy pre-existing deficiencies.

5.3 Details of how priorities should be identified and CIL spent are not outlined in the CIL Regs, however Planning Practice Guidance (‘the PPG’) has been published which accompanies the Regs and provides further guidance on the Government’s expectations.

5.4 In line with the Regs and the PPG, the following was proposed and [agreed](#) by Council (24 July 2019) on the functioning of the neighbourhood CIL (NCIL) within Lewisham:

“That the council uses the structures, processes and capacities that exist within the current local assemblies and member structure, with a process for identifying local priorities with communities that occurs every four years, a project bank of suitable projects identified every 1-2 years, with allocations to individual projects occurring on an annual basis.”

6. Neighbourhood CIL (NCIL)

- 6.1 NCIL funds must be used ‘to support the development’ of an area through:
- a) the provision, improvement, replacement, operation or maintenance of infrastructure; or
 - b) anything else that is concerned with addressing the demands that development places on an area.
- 6.2 The amount of NCIL collected since implementation of the CIL regime in Lewisham is £1,393,099 (15% of CIL for the financial years 2015/16, 2016/17, and 2017/18).
- 6.3 The council does not perform any projections of future CIL receipts since payment of the levy is made upon commencement of development, and this is not something that is monitored by the council. However, given the levels of residential growth projected in Lewisham over this coming years, coupled with the proposals to increase the rate of CIL charged, it is likely that there will continue to be a sustained level of CIL receipts over the medium-term.
- 6.4 It has now been agreed by council that 25% of CIL will be allocated to neighbourhoods in Lewisham (up from the current 15%). Allocating 25% will allow for greater local involvement in a meaningful way, as well as providing communities with sufficient resources to address the local impacts of development in a more comprehensive manner.
- 6.5 Wards will be used as the neighbourhoods for the purposes of CIL. This aligns with the government’s guidance to use existing community consultation and engagement processes, and enables the council to build on the existing competencies, local capacities, local assemblies’ process, and the political representation that exists through elected members.
- 6.6 It is recognised that the function of ward assemblies will need to change significantly from their current role to form part of the NCIL process. In regards to this, the council will be working with assemblies and the wider population of residents within each ward (levering the communication tools at the council’s disposal) to enable the process to be suitably engaging and far reaching and accessible, and will explore more detailed options for the use of different mechanisms and platforms to achieve this.
- 6.7 It has been agreed by council that some form of financial redistribution be undertaken, recognising that the impacts of development are not restricted to the administrative boundary of wards, that diverse communities function across ward boundaries, and that to address the local impacts of development it is often necessary to develop more comprehensive projects and programmes at a greater scale.
- 6.8 Council has agreed that a redistributions strategy be implemented (based on a 25% allocation to NCIL) with distribution of: 50% collected in ward retained by the ward, 25% allocated by reference to rankings of wards by the Indices of Multiple Deprivation, and 25% allocated to a borough wide fund. Please note that the IMD rankings may need to be reviewed in more detail before a final allocation is made.
- 6.9 The process proposed is set to a medium-term financial strategy and 4 year cycle, and considers the financial and legal constraints applied to CIL. Each financial year once CIL receipts are known for that period, the council would publish updated figures and send a briefing note to all local assemblies and members on remaining funds, projects approved, completed, and in progress.

7. NCIL funding allocation – key process stages

7.1 The following six-stage process in the allocation of NCIL receipts has now been agreed by council:

- i. STAGE 1: **Priority setting** – Ward priority ‘themes’ set by community through local assemblies with members.
- ii. STAGE 2: **‘Open call’ for projects** – project proposals identified by communities, local assemblies and members which are submitted directly to the Council website.
- iii. STAGE 3: **Evaluate projects and publish long-list** – council officers assess, filter and group projects from the open call into a long-list which is published by the council.
- iv. STAGE 4: **Develop ‘project bank’** – prioritisation of long-list by the community via local assembly with members, which is then published by the council.
- v. STAGE 5: **Allocate and delivery** – all projects allocated through PID process via Regeneration and Capital Delivery Board for the ward-level fund and through Mayor and Cabinet for the borough-level fund, in accordance with available CIL receipts.
- vi. STAGE 6: **Monitoring, evaluation and reporting** – yearly monitoring to take place by means of the Annual Monitoring Report.

7.2 Further details on each of these six stages can be found in Appendix A (p10), with borough fund and ward fund framework criteria outlined in Appendix B (p12).

8. Local assemblies and member involvement

8.1 The council is seeking to put communities at the centre of the NCIL process. The use of wards and local assemblies will help to facilitate this engagement and the functioning of the NCIL process since the structure of wards aligns to the system of elected members and relates to existing political and administrative structures of the council.

8.2 This approach also aligns to the CIL Regulations 2010 (as amended) and the government’s Planning Practice Guidance on CIL which states that councils should:

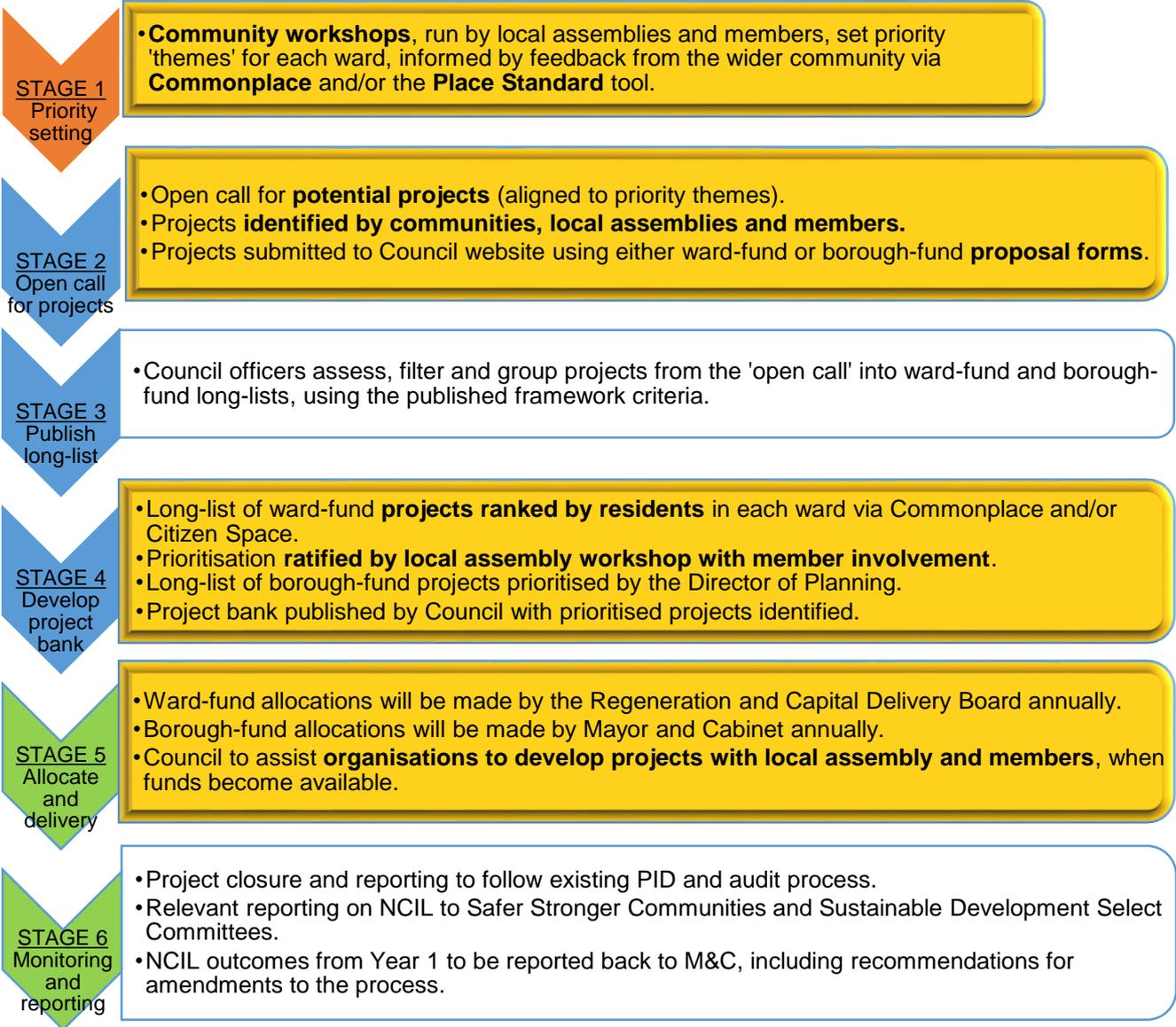
- Set out clearly and transparently an approach to engaging with neighbourhoods using their regular communication tools.
- Using existing community consultation and engagement processes.
- Be proportionate to the level of levy receipts and the scale of the proposed development to which the neighbourhood funding relates.
- Ensure that the use of neighbourhood funds should match priorities expressed by local communities, including priorities set out formally in neighbourhood plans.

8.3 By developing the role of the local assemblies to include working to facilitate the NCIL process with the council and more widely with communities, the council will build on the existing competencies and local capacities of assemblies and the assemblies’ team, as well as leveraging the political representation that exists through elected members. Alongside this at all stages the engagement process will be implemented so as to reach out to diverse communities and use a variety of accessible platforms.

8.4 As elected ward representatives members are central to the NCIL process and will be involved in setting local priorities and developing project proposals. The involvement of members will also be essential in assisting communities in considering how NCIL projects could support the wider work of the council in delivering on key corporate priorities.

9. Stakeholder engagement

9.1 The **bolded text** in the graphic below highlights the key opportunities for stakeholder engagement throughout the six-stage NCIL process:



9.2 Stakeholder engagement is embedded throughout the NCIL process. Whilst the intention is to utilise existing mechanisms where possible, there are also opportunities to trial new approaches in an effort to involve a more diverse and comprehensive range of local voices within current budgetary restraints.

9.3 Suggested new approaches include:

- Use of **Commonplace**, an online platform, to help stakeholders identify priority themes (NCIL Stage 1) and also to rank or prioritise the ward-fund projects from the long-list (NCIL Stage 4). Use of the Commonplace platform will help us to:
 - Broaden our reach with more diverse views and a balanced understanding of community needs.
 - Real time community feedback allowing us to focus resource, inform plans, and simplify reporting.
 - Build trusted relationships with stakeholders by engaging early and openly to set out and shape plans with maps and visuals.
- Use of **Place Standard** tool (paper or online), to help stakeholders identify priority themes (NCIL Stage 1). It provides a simple framework, consisting of 14 questions which cover both the physical and social elements of a place. Results show at a glance, the areas where a place is performing well and where there is room for improvement.
- Reaching and empowering **seldom-heard groups** and **young people** (13yrs+) in the NCIL decision-making process through newly co-designed and improved engagement mechanisms (see LDR Recommendations #31 and #40).

9.4 The table below provides further detail on stakeholder engagement at the relevant stages of the NCIL process, including the corresponding engagement outputs:

NCIL stage	Frequency of engagement	Engagement purpose	Ward or borough level?	Stakeholders for engagement	Engagement method(s)	Engagement outputs
1	Annual or biennial or in response to ward boundary changes	Setting priority 'themes' for each ward	Ward	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residents • Businesses • Community groups • Seldom-heard * • Young people (13yrs+)** • Local assemblies • Ward members 	Use of Commonplace and/or the Place Standard tool to seek wider community feedback (Step 1) Community workshop facilitated by local assembly (Step 2)	Ward priorities identified, agreed and published.
2	Annual or biennial	Open call for potential NCIL projects in alignment with priority themes	Borough and ward	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residents • Businesses • Community groups • Seldom-heard * • Young people (13yrs+)** • Local assemblies • Ward members 	Proposal form submitted via Citizen Space on Council website	Long-list of ward-fund and borough-fund projects
4	Annual or biennial	Prioritisation of NCIL ward-fund projects	Ward	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residents • Businesses • Community groups • Seldom-heard * • Young people (13yrs+)** • Local assemblies • Ward members 	Use of Commonplace and/or Citizen Space to rank long-list projects (Step 1) Community workshop facilitated by local assembly (Step 2)	Prioritisation of ward-fund projects from long-list
5	Annual	Development of NCIL projects once funds available	Borough and ward	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project-owners within local communities 	Council assistance with PID completion with local assemblies and ward members	PIDs submitted and NCIL fund allocations made

* Learning from LDR Recommendation #31 will be adopted to improve engagement with seldom-heard groups

** Learning from LDR Recommendation #40 will be adopted to improve engagement with young people (13yrs+)

9.5 Whilst Recommendation #39 of the Local Democracy Review indicated that “a model of citizen assemblies should be considered, initially in relation to discussions around the allocation of CIL funds”, upon further exploration it has been determined that this will not be a cost-effective approach. Citizen assemblies are resource-intensive and to replicate these at a ward-level would not be financially feasible. Whilst a citizen assembly could be used to prioritise the long-list of projects for the borough-level

NCIL fund, this activity has already been attributed to the Director of Planning with ratification by Mayor and Cabinet, as part of the NCIL process agreed by council on 24 July 2019.

- 9.6 However, the use of citizen assemblies in Lewisham will still be considered but in relation to other complex and challenging issues rather than in support of the NCIL process (see separate LDWG agenda item).

10. Legal implications

- 10.1 Regulation 59 of the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 requires that a charging authority must apply CIL to funding the provision, improvement, replacement, operation or maintenance of infrastructure to support the development of its area. Section 216 of the Planning Act 2008 defines infrastructure as including—
- (a) roads and other transport facilities,
 - (b) flood defences,
 - (c) schools and other educational facilities,
 - (d) medical facilities,
 - (e) sporting and recreational facilities, and
 - (f) open spaces
- 10.2 Regulation 59F provides that where all or part of a chargeable development is in an area which is not a parish council then a charging authority, which in this instance is the council, may use or cause to be used the CIL which would have had to have been passed to a parish council, to support the development of the area by funding:
- the provision, improvement, replacement, operation or maintenance of infrastructure; or
 - anything else that is concerned with addressing the demands that development places on an area.
- 10.3 As there is no parish council in Lewisham this applies to its entire area.
- 10.4 The CIL receipts that would have had to be passed to the council if there was a parish council are as set out in Regulations 59A and 59B. This amounts to 25 per cent of the relevant CIL receipts in England, either where all or part of a chargeable development is within an area that has a neighbourhood development plan in place or where all or part of a chargeable development -
- (a) is not in an area that has a neighbourhood development plan in place; and
 - (b) was granted permission by a neighbourhood development order made under section 61E or 61Q (community right to build orders) of TCPA 1990, and 15 per cent elsewhere.
- 10.5 The relevant CIL receipts are the proportion of CIL received in relation to a development equal to the proportion of the gross internal area of the development that is relevant development in the area, and the total amount of CIL receipts passed shall not exceed an amount equal to £100 per dwelling in the area of the local council multiplied by IA in each financial year
- 10.6 Currently as there are no neighbourhood plans in place the broader power to apply CIL in accordance with the provisions of Reg 59F is limited to 15 per cent of receipts.

- 10.7 The Equality Act 2010 (the Act) introduced a new public sector equality duty (the equality duty or the duty). It covers the following nine protected characteristics: age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation.
- 10.8 In summary, the council must, in the exercise of its function, have due regard to the need to:
- (a) eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation and other conduct prohibited by the Act;
 - (b) advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not;
 - (c) foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.
- 10.9 The duty continues to be a “have regard duty”, and the weight to be attached to it is a matter for the decision maker, bearing in mind the issues of relevance and proportionality. It is not an absolute requirement to eliminate unlawful discrimination, advance equality of opportunity or foster good relations.
- 10.10 The Equality and Human Rights Commission has recently issued Technical Guidance on the Public Sector Equality Duty and statutory guidance entitled “Equality Act 2010 Services, Public Functions & Associations Statutory Code of Practice”. The council must have regard to the statutory code in so far as it relates to the duty and attention is drawn to Chapter 11 which deals particularly with the equality duty. The Technical Guidance also covers what public authorities should do to meet the duty. This includes steps that are legally required, as well as recommended actions. The guidance does not have statutory force but nonetheless regard should be had to it, as failure to do so without compelling reason would be of evidential value. The statutory code and the technical guidance can be found at:
<https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/publication-download/technical-guidance-public-sector-equality-duty-england>
- 10.11 The Equality and Human Rights Commission (EHRC) has previously issued five guides for public authorities in England giving advice on the equality duty:
1. The essential guide to the public sector equality duty
 2. Meeting the equality duty in policy and decision-making
 3. Engagement and the equality duty
 4. Equality objectives and the equality duty
 5. Equality information and the equality duty
- 10.12 The essential guide provides an overview of the equality duty requirements including the general equality duty, the specific duties and who they apply to. It covers what public authorities should do to meet the duty including steps that are legally required, as well as recommended actions. The other four documents provide more detailed guidance on key areas and advice on good practice. Further information and resources are available at: <https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/advice-and-guidance/public-sector-equality-duty-guidance>

11. Crime and disorder implications

- 11.1. There are no specific crime and disorder implications arising from this report.

12. Equalities implications

- 12.1 The council's Comprehensive Equality Scheme for 2016-20 provides an overarching framework and focus for the council's work on equalities and helps ensure compliance with the Equality Act 2010.
- 12.2 An equalities analysis was undertaken as part of the preparation of the council's existing CIL charging schedule. In accordance with the Equality Act 2010, the analysis considers the potential impacts of the charging schedule on those groups identified within the Act as having protected characteristics.
- 12.3 The Council needs to be mindful that the NCIL funds are allocated and spent fairly and equally across different types of infrastructure and the geography of the borough.
- 12.4 The stakeholder engagement process underpinning NCIL also needs to ensure that a diverse and comprehensive array of voices participate in the project submission, prioritisation and decision-making processes. This must include those considered to be seldom-heard.

13. Environmental implications

- 13.1 Environmental issues are at the heart both of the planning process and the delivery of supporting infrastructure. Although the proceeds from NCIL do not have to be specifically spent on environmental projects, it is fair to assume that over time environmentally beneficial infrastructure projects will receive funding from NCIL following stakeholder engagement.

14. Financial implications

- 14.1 The increase of CIL allocation to the NCIL process (from 15% to 25%) increases the funds available at a borough and ward level. As the council does not perform any projections of future CIL receipts since payment of the levy is made upon commencement of development, it is not possible to quantify the value of the additional funding that will flow through the NCIL process.
- 14.2 The increased responsibilities of officers, local assemblies and ward members in supporting the NCIL process will place additional demands on existing resources that need to be considered, as will the requirement to develop and test new mechanisms to improve stakeholder engagement activities.
- 14.3 If utilised, the Place Standard tool is free of charge. The Council has also procured a corporate license for the use of Commonplace and so this will not be an additional cost.

15. Conclusion

- 15.1 The Local Democracy Working Group is recommended to note the contents of this report.

If there are any queries about this report then please contact Stewart Weaver-Snellgrove (Principal Officer, Policy, Service Design and Analysis) on x49308 or email stewart.weaver-snellgrove@lewisham.gov.uk.

APPENDIX A – NCIL allocation process

STAGE 1: Priority Setting (four year cycle) - Ward priorities ‘themes’ set by community through the local assemblies with members

- Organised by ward, using local assembly and member structure
- council published guidance on NCIL process and expectations
- member and local assembly briefings
- Publish background/contextual information for each ward (Corporate Strategy 2018-2022, relevant evidence bases, Local Plan policies, council capital programme etc.)
- Publish financial information on available NCIL amounts per ward
- Priority ‘themes’ for each ward set at workshop with community run by local assembly and members (with council support)
- Inclusion of Neighbourhood Plan priorities within process (where applicable, including across wards if neighbourhood plans are cross boundary)
- Priorities required to be broadly consistent with Corporate Plan 2018-2022, and Local Plan

OUTCOME: Ward priorities identified, agreed and published – to cover four year period

STAGE 2: ‘Open call’ for projects (biennial or annual process – ward assembly to decide) - ‘Open call’ for projects directly submitted to council’s website

- Open call for project proposals
- Submissions via online NCIL project proposal Form A (for ward fund) or Form B (for borough fund); for ward fund applicant must be resident in that ward, for borough fund applicant must be Lewisham resident
- Proposals to ‘ward fund’ to address NCIL framework criteria:
 1. Meet the CIL Regulations (Reg 59 and/or 59F) ‘to support the development’ of an area through:
 - A. the provision, improvement, replacement, operation or maintenance of infrastructure; or,
 - B. anything else that is concerned with addressing the demands that development places on an area.
 2. Provide evidence of how they address a local priority from the priority setting workshop
 3. Provide evidence of a benefit to a Lewisham community
 4. Offer value for money
- Additional information for borough fund applications submitted to cover:
 5. Reflect priorities identified in:
 - The Corporate Strategy 2018-2022
 - The Local Plan
 - The Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP)
 - Capital Programme
 - Other key council plans
 6. Project funding
 7. Project delivery
- Proposals to ‘borough fund’ to address NCIL framework criteria:
 1. Meet the CIL Regulations (Reg 59 and/or 59F) ‘to support the development’ of an area through:
 - A. the provision, improvement, replacement, operation or maintenance of infrastructure; or,
 - B. anything else that is concerned with addressing the demands that development places on an area.
 2. Align with a priority within the Corporate Strategy 2018-2022
 3. Will make a significant contribution to two or more wards and/or have significant borough wide value

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Will make a significant contribution to addressing issues of deprivation (where necessary taking into consideration the Indices of Multiple Deprivation) 5. Offer value for money • Additional information for borough fund applications submitted to cover: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Project funding 7. Project delivery • Projects submitted direct to council via online form
OUTCOME: Potential projects identified by communities, local assemblies and members

STAGE 3: Evaluate projects and publish long-list (biennial or annual process – ward assembly to decide) - council officers assess, filter and group projects from the open call into a long-list
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluate project proposals against published ‘framework criteria’ identified above • Proposals scored ‘met’/‘not-met’ against each criteria (scores do not assess merits of application and are only used to ensure that the council is meeting its legal obligations as set out in the CIL Regulations 2010 (as amended), and that any proposed spending of CIL meets the council’s finance and accounting obligations) • council to publish long-list of projects
OUTCOME: Long-list published by council

STAGE 4: Develop ‘project bank’ (biennial or annual process – ward assembly to decide) - Prioritisation of long-list by the community via local assembly with members
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritisation of long-list projects for the ward fund via a public vote of residents in each ward, ratified by the ward assembly with member involvement at a workshop • Projects for the borough fund prioritised by the Director of Planning • Where NCIL funds are not sufficient to deliver the top priority projects, ward assemblies to decide if they will fund lower priority projects, part of a project, or wait until further funding becomes available • council to publish project bank with prioritised project list
OUTCOME: Project bank published by council with prioritised projects identified

STAGE 5: Allocate and delivery (annual process) - All projects allocated through PID process through Regeneration and Capital Delivery Board (RCDB) for the ward fund, and Mayor & Cabinet for the borough fund
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allocation process to follow existing PID process for finance and legal audit • council to assist organisations to develop projects with local assembly and members as projects and funds are available (CIL funding information updated annually) • Allocations set through PID process to either ward fund or borough fund; when funding is available ward allocations will be made annually by RCDB, and borough allocations by Mayor & Cabinet annually • Project delivery to follow existing finance and legal audit process
OUTCOME: PIDs submitted and allocations made aligned to available CIL receipts

STAGE 6: Monitoring, evaluation and reporting (annual)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project closure and reporting to follow existing PID reporting and audit process • Reporting incorporated into existing AMR process • Relevant reporting on NCIL/AMR to Safer Stronger Communities Select Committee and Sustainable Development Select Committee • Review mechanism (year one only); NCIL outcomes from year one to be reported back to M&C including any recommendations for amendments to the process
OUTCOME: Yearly monitoring through AMR

Appendix B – NCIL framework criteria

1. **Ward fund framework criteria** - All projects must demonstrate that they:

- Meet the CIL Regulations ‘to support the development’ of an area through:
 - the provision, improvement, replacement, operation or maintenance of infrastructure; or,
 - anything else that is concerned with addressing the demands that development places on an area.
- Provide evidence of how they address a local priority from the priority setting workshop.
- Provide evidence of a benefit to a Lewisham community.
- Offer value for money.

Proposals that are identified in an adopted Neighbourhood Plan will still have to complete a project proposal form, however they will not have to address criteria two on local priorities, as they will have already been subject to a referendum.

To facilitate the process of prioritising projects applications will also have to provide additional information on the corporate priorities the project addresses, and details on project funding and project delivery. These will not be scored, however they will assist communities in better understanding proposals, and in determining priorities for NCIL spending.

All projects must provide additional information to demonstrate how they reflect priorities identified in:

- The Corporate Strategy 2018-2022
 - The Local Plan
 - The Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP)
 - Capital Programme
 - Other key council plans
- Project funding
- Project delivery

2. **Borough fund framework criteria** - The borough fund is a fund that the council will allocate to projects that will benefit two or more wards, or the entire borough. As such all projects must demonstrate that they:

- Meet the CIL Regulations ‘to support the development’ of an area through:
 - the provision, improvement, replacement, operation or maintenance of infrastructure; or,
 - anything else that is concerned with addressing the demands that development places on an area.
- Align with a priority within the Corporate Strategy 2018-2022.
- Will make a significant contribution to two or more wards and/or have significant borough wide value.
- Will make a significant contribution to addressing issues of deprivation (where necessary taking into consideration the Indices of Multiple Deprivation).
- Offer value for money.

Additional information is required for applications to the borough fund that will not be scored. This information will assist the council in better understanding proposals, and in determining priorities for NCIL spending. All projects must provide additional information to demonstrate project funding and project delivery.