

East Devon District Council
Planning Policy
Knowle
Sidmouth
EX10 8HL

By email only to: planningpolicy@eastdevon.gov.uk

Dear Mr Wilson,

This letter provides Gladman Developments Ltd (Gladman) representations in response to the submission version of the Clyst St George Neighbourhood Plan (CSGNP) under Regulation 16 of the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012. Gladman requests to be added to the Council's consultation database and to be kept informed on the progress of the emerging neighbourhood plan. This letter seeks to highlight the issues with the plan as currently presented and its relationship with national and local planning policy.

Legal Requirements

Before a neighbourhood plan can proceed to referendum it must be tested against a set of basic conditions set out in paragraph 8(2) of Schedule 4b of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended). The basic conditions that the CSGNP must meet are as follows:

- (a) Having regard to national policies and advice contained in guidance issued by the Secretary of State, it is appropriate to make the order.*
- (d) The making of the order contributes to the achievement of sustainable development.*
- (e) The making of the order is in general conformity with the strategic policies contained in the development plan for the area of the authority (or any part of that area).*
- (f) The making of the order does not breach, and is otherwise compatible with, EU obligations.*

National Planning Policy Framework and Planning Practice Guidance

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The National Planning Policy Framework (the Framework) sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. In doing so it sets out the requirements for the preparation of neighbourhood plans to be in conformity with the strategic priorities for the wider area and the role in which they play in delivering sustainable development to meet development needs.

At the heart of the Framework is a presumption in favour of sustainable development, which should be seen as a golden thread through both plan-making and decision-taking. For plan-making this means that plan makers should positively seek opportunities to meet the development needs of their area and Local Plans should meet objectively assessed needs, with sufficient flexibility to adapt to rapid change. This requirement is applicable to neighbourhood plans.

The recent Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) updates make clear that neighbourhood plans should conform to national policy requirements and take account the latest and most up-to-date evidence of housing needs in order to assist the Council in delivering sustainable development, a neighbourhood plan basic condition.

The application of the presumption in favour of sustainable development will have implications for how communities engage with neighbourhood planning. Paragraph 16 of the Framework makes clear that Qualifying Bodies preparing neighbourhood plans should develop plans that support strategic development needs set out in Local Plans, including policies for housing development and plan positively to support local development.

Paragraph 17 further makes clear that neighbourhood plans should set out a clear and positive vision for the future of the area and policies contained in those plans should provide a practical framework within which decisions on planning applications can be made with a high degree of predictability and efficiency. Neighbourhood plans should seek to proactively drive and support sustainable economic development to deliver the homes, jobs and thriving local places that the country needs, whilst responding positively to the wider opportunities for growth.

Paragraph 184 of the Framework makes clear that local planning authorities will need to clearly set out their strategic policies to ensure that an up-to-date Local Plan is in place as quickly as possible. The Neighbourhood Plan should ensure that it is aligned with the strategic needs and priorities of the wider area and plan positively to support the delivery of sustainable growth opportunities.

Planning Practice Guidance

It is clear from the requirements of the Framework that neighbourhood plans should be prepared in conformity with the strategic requirements for the wider area as confirmed in an adopted development plan. The requirements of the Framework have now been supplemented by the publication of Planning Practice Guidance (PPG).

On 11th February 2016, the Secretary of State (SoS) published a series of updates to the neighbourhood planning chapter of the PPG. In summary, these update a number of component parts of the evidence base that are required to support an emerging neighbourhood plan.

On 19th May 2016, the Secretary of State published a further set of updates to the neighbourhood planning PPG. These updates provide further clarity on what measures a qualifying body should take to review the contents of a neighbourhood plan where the evidence base for the plan policy becomes less robust. As such it is considered that where a qualifying body intends to undertake a review of the neighbourhood plan, it should include a policy relating to this intention which includes a detailed explanation outlining the qualifying bodies anticipated timescales in this regard.

Further, the PPG makes clear that neighbourhood plans should not contain policies restricting housing development in settlements or preventing other settlements from being expanded. It is with that in mind that Gladman has reservations regarding the CSGNP's ability to meet basic condition (a) and (d) and this will be discussed in greater detail throughout this response.

Relationship to Local Plan

To meet the requirements of the Neighbourhood Plan Basic Conditions, neighbourhood plans should be prepared to conform to the strategic policy requirements set out in the adopted Development Plan.

The current adopted plan that covers the Clyst St George Neighbourhood Plan area and the development plan which the CSGNP will be tested against, is the adopted East Devon Local Plan that sets out the overall vision and objectives for the District over the period to 2031. This plan was adopted in January 2016 and sets out a housing target of 17,100 new dwellings across the 20-year plan period.

The Inspector in his final report to EDDC, stated that the Council should be prepared to undertake an early review of the Local Plan if new homes are not delivered at the required rate, and therefore Gladman recommends that the ENP be worded as flexibly as possible to reduce conflicts should an early review be necessary. Section 38(5) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 states that:

'If to any extent a policy contained in a development plan for an area conflicts with another policy in the development plan the conflict must be resolved in favour of the policy which is contained in the last document to be adopted, approved or published (as the case may be).'

Further, PPG states that conflicts should be kept to a minimum to ensure that the hard work that has gone in to the preparation of the CSGNP is not overridden upon adoption of the updated Local Plan following review.

Policy No. CSG8 – Local Heritage Assets

Policy CSG8 states that proposals for development that maintain or enhance the character and setting of a heritage asset will be supported.

The Framework requires a distinction to be made between designated and non-designated assets and different policy tests should then be applied to each. Paragraph 132 of the Framework makes it clear that great weight should be given to a heritage asset's conservation and that 'the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be'.

With reference to designated heritage assets, the Policy should refer specifically to paragraphs 133 and 134 of the Framework which sets out that Councils should assess the significance of the designated heritage asset and where there is less than substantial harm, this should be weighed in the planning balance against the public benefits of the proposal. Where there is deemed to be substantial harm, then the proposal would need to achieve substantial public benefits to outweigh that harm.

For non-designated heritage assets, the policy must reflect the guidance set out within paragraph 135 of the Framework. This states that the policy test that should be applied in these cases is that a balanced judgement should be reached having regard to the scale of any harm and the significance of the heritage asset.

Gladman believe that this policy needs to be redrafted in order to ensure that it conforms with the guidance and requirements set through national policy.

Policy No. CSG9 – Design Matters

Policy CSG9 sets out a list of y design principles that proposal for development are required to adhere to.

Whilst Gladman recognise the importance of high quality design, planning policies should not be overly prescriptive and need flexibility in order for schemes to respond to sites specifics and the character of the local area. Whilst, Gladman note that the NP seeks to define different design criteria for developments in each of the 8 defined areas, there will not be a 'one size fits all' solution in relation to design and sites should be considered on a site by site basis with consideration given to various design principles.

Gladman therefore suggest that more flexibility is provided in the policy wording to ensure that a high quality and inclusive design is not compromised by aesthetic requirements alone. We consider that to do so could act to impact on the viability of proposed residential developments. We suggest that regard should be had to paragraph 60 of the NPPF which states that: "*Planning policies and decisions should not attempt to impose architectural styles or particular tastes and they should not stifle innovation, originality or initiative through unsubstantiated requirements to conform to certain development forms or styles*".

Policy No. CSG17 – Parking Standards for New Development

Policy CSG17 states that new residential developments will be required to provide two off-road car parking spaces per dwelling as a minimum. For larger dwellings, of 3 or more bedrooms, the policy states that a further additional car parking space is required.

This policy contradicts the parking requirements set out in the East Devon Local Plan, where Policy TC9 states that at least 1 car parking space should be provided for one-bedroom homes, and 2 car parking spaces should be provided for homes with 2 or more bedrooms.

Gladman therefore consider that this policy does not meet Basic Condition (e) as it is not in general conformity with the strategic policies contained in the development plan for the area of the authority. Gladman recommend that this policy is deleted.

Conclusions

Gladman recognises the role of neighbourhood plans as a tool for local people to shape the development of their local community. However, it is clear from national guidance that these must be consistent with national planning policy and the strategic requirements for the wider authority area. Through this consultation response, Gladman has sought to clarify the relation of the CSGNP as currently proposed with the requirements of national planning policy and the wider strategic policies for the wider area.

Gladman is concerned that the plan in its current form does not comply with basic conditions (a) and (e). The plan does not conform with national policy and guidance and in its current form does not contribute to the achievement of sustainable development.

Gladman hopes you have found these representations helpful and constructive. If you have any questions do not hesitate to contact me or one of the Gladman team.

Yours Faithfully,



Megan Pashley



Gladman Developments Ltd.