

WAVERLEY BOROUGH COUNCIL

COUNCIL

21 FEBRUARY 2023

Title:

Review of Local Plan Part 1

Portfolio Holder: Cllr Liz Townsend, Portfolio Holder for Planning

Head of Service: Abi Lewis, Executive Head of Regeneration and Planning Policy

Key decision: Yes

Access: Open

1. Purpose and summary

- 1.1 Local Plan Part 1 (LPP1) was adopted in February 2018. There is a statutory requirement to review LPP1 within five years from its adoption (i.e., by the end of February 2023) to decide if an update to the Plan is required.
- 1.2 This report presents the findings of the review of LPP1 and concludes that the plan requires updating. The recommendations seek endorsement of this conclusion so that work can proceed on identifying the scope of an updated plan and the timetable for its preparation, including the approach to engaging local communities. These matters are not for determination now and will be the subject of a further report to allow the Council to consider in detail how it wishes to update its strategic policies.
- 1.3 A report on the review of LPP1 was considered by the Overview and Scrutiny Committee - Services on the 24th January 2023. The draft minutes of this meeting are provided at Annex A. The main issues raised have been incorporated in this report as follows:
 - a. References to the update being a full rather than partial update have been removed (except when referred to in the context of PAS guidance) as this could be seen as predetermining future decisions on the scope/scale of the update and may give the impression that all elements of the existing plan will require updating.
 - b. Recommendations have been added, or existing ones amended, to reflect those put forward by the Overview and Scrutiny Committee where appropriate.
 - c. Editing/ Clarification of some elements of the report, which were considered to provide more detail than necessary to address the review of LPP1.
- 1.4 The conclusion that LPP1 requires updating is to be expected given that the plan was adopted in 2018 (based on evidence prepared between 2013 and 2016) and that there have subsequently been changes in national legislation, policy, and guidance, and in local priorities. The difference between the strategic housing requirement in LPP1 and Local Housing Need calculated using the Government's standard method is a significant factor in determining that an update is needed.

- 1.5 Notwithstanding this conclusion, the Local Plan (Parts 1 & 2) and Neighbourhood Plans are considered to provide an up-to-date development plan for the purpose of decision taking while an updated local plan is brought forward. Applications for planning permission must be determined in accordance with the development plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise. Due weight should be given to relevant policies in existing plans according to their consistency with the National Planning Policy Framework.
- 1.6 The need to reconsider strategic housing requirements will mean the Council is unlikely to benefit from the proposed removal of the requirement for local authorities whose local plan is up to date in this respect, to demonstrate continually a deliverable 5-year housing land supply (5YHLS). As required by NPPF paragraph 74, when LPP1 is 5 years old, the Council will need to assess its 5YHLS against Local Housing Need calculated using the standard method.
- 1.7 As well as addressing development needs, an updated plan could provide an opportunity to focus on key themes such as climate change mitigation and adaptation (including water cycle issues), biodiversity net gain, affordable housing, and design quality. This will be considered in the future report on the scope of the update.
- 1.8 The scope will also need to take into account the implications of a new National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the emerging Levelling Up and Regeneration Bill, once fully understood. The transitional arrangements (from the current to proposed development plan system) currently offer limited benefit for Waverley Borough and representations to the ongoing Government consultation will be made seeking beneficial changes.
- 1.9 The cost of updating LPP1 will depend on the scope of the update and the work entailed (for future consideration). However, it is important that budgetary provision is made to cover all eventualities at this stage so that the Council has the ability and agility to begin preparatory work, including updating elements of the evidence base. This will enable the Local Plan update to progress without delay when it is formally commenced.

2. Recommendation

- 2.1 The Executive recommends to Full Council that:

Having undertaken a review of LPP1 in accordance with [regulation 10A of The Town and Country Planning \(Local Planning\) \(England\) Regulations 2012 \(as amended\)](#), the Council resolves that LPP1 requires updating to a greater or lesser extent. However, the Local Plan as a whole continues to provide an up-to-date statutory development plan for Waverley, which must remain the starting point for decisions on planning applications while an update is brought forward.

The Executive has agreed that:

1. A further report on the detailed scope of the update and the timetable for its preparation is prepared for consideration by Overview & Scrutiny to allow

comments and recommendations to be made prior to the presentation to Executive and Full Council. This should include the implications of a new National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the emerging Levelling Up and Regeneration Bill once fully understood.

2. Budgetary provision is made to enable technical work on an updated evidence base to commence during 2023/24.
3. The budget should be reviewed in the light of the agreed scope of the update and work programme, with clear alignment and monitoring arrangements.
4. The governance journey for the update process should be clarified, to include the role of Overview and Scrutiny.

3. Reason for the recommendation

- 3.1 There is a statutory requirement to review Local Plan Part 1 to decide if an update is required.

4. Background

- 4.1 The Waverley Borough Local Plan Part 1 (LPP1) was adopted in February 2018. Paragraph 33 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states that:

“Policies in local plans and spatial development strategies should be reviewed to assess whether they need updating at least once every five years, and should then be updated as necessary. Reviews should be completed no later than five years from the adoption date of a plan, and should take into account changing circumstances affecting the area, or any relevant changes in national policy. Relevant strategic policies will need updating at least once every five years if their applicable local housing need figure has changed significantly; and they are likely to require earlier review if local housing need is expected to change significantly in the near future.”

- 4.2 The National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) amplifies this, stating that:

“Under [regulation 10A of The Town and Country Planning \(Local Planning\) \(England\) Regulations 2012 \(as amended\)](#) local planning authorities must review local plans, and Statements of Community Involvement at least once every 5 years from their adoption date to ensure that policies remain relevant and effectively address the needs of the local community. Most plans are likely to require updating in whole or in part at least every 5 years. Reviews should be proportionate to the issues in hand... (para 62).

The National Planning Policy Framework is clear that strategic policies should be prepared over a minimum 15-year period and a local planning authority should be planning for the full plan period. Policies age at different rates according to local circumstances and a plan does not become out-of-date automatically after 5 years. The review process is a method to ensure that a plan and the policies within remains effective. Applications for planning permission must be determined in accordance with the development plan unless material considerations indicate

otherwise. Due weight should be given to relevant policies in existing plans according to their consistency with the National Planning Policy Framework. It will be up to the decision-maker to decide the weight to give to the policies (para 64).”

A local planning authority can review specific policies on an individual basis. Updates to the plan or certain policies within it must follow the plan-making procedure; including preparation, publication, and examination by the Planning Inspectorate on behalf of the Secretary of State (para 69).

4.3 The NPPG on Local Plans states that:

If a local planning authority decides that they do not need to update their policies, they must publish the reasons for this decision within 5 years of the adoption date of the plan. A local planning authority will not necessarily need to revise their entire plan in whole and may publish a list of which policies they will update and which policies they consider do not need updating (para 70)

4.4 The Council is required to review LPP1 by the end of February 2023. It is important to be clear at this stage that the review of LPP1 is only to consider whether LPP1 needs updating because the circumstances in which LPP1 was prepared, including national policy, and the supporting evidence that justified its policies and allocations, have changed or are no longer relevant. It does not decide what planning policy approaches an update to LPP1 should take. This will be for future consideration if it is decided that an update is needed.

4.5 It should also be noted that the government is proposing significant changes to the planning system. These are summarised below, and further detail of the December 2022 written ministerial statement (WMS) and consultation on revisions to national planning policy (including a revised draft NPPF), are provided in [Annex 1](#).

Proposals in the Levelling up & Regeneration Bill (currently at Committee Stage)

1. Each local planning authority must prepare a document to be known as their “local plan”. Only one local plan may have effect in relation to a local planning authority’s area at any one time.
2. Policies on issues that apply in most areas (such as general heritage protection) will be set out in a suite of National Development Management Policies (not Local Plans)
3. Digital powers in the Bill will allow more standardised and reusable data to inform plan-making and allow plans and data to be accessed and understood more easily by communities and other interested parties.
4. A new duty for infrastructure providers to engage in the process where needed; and the ‘duty to cooperate’ contained in existing legislation will be repealed and replaced with a more flexible alignment test set out in national policy.
5. Local planning authorities will have a new power to prepare ‘supplementary plans’, where policies for specific sites or groups of sites need to be prepared quickly, or to set out design standards. These plans will replace ‘supplementary planning documents’ which do not carry the same weight.
6. The Bill will enable groups of authorities to collaborate to produce a voluntary spatial development strategy, where they wish to provide strategic planning policies for issues that cut across their areas.
7. Local plans will continue to be assessed for whether they are ‘sound’ at examination, but the current tests will be reviewed to ensure they are proportionate.

Alongside the Bill it is expected that there will be:

- Revisions to the NPPF to ensure that newly produced plans are not undermined by removing the requirement for authorities to maintain a rolling five-year supply of deliverable land for housing, where their plan is up to date, i.e., adopted within the past five years. This will curb perceived ‘planning by appeal’, so long as plans are kept up to date.
- National Development Management Policies will sit alongside plans to guide decision-making. They will be derived from the policies set out currently in the NPPF. Views will be sought on any gaps. The rest of the NPPF will be re-focused on setting out the principles to be taken into account in plan-making, whilst also streamlining national policy, making it more accessible and user friendly.
- Regulations will be updated to set clear timetables for plan production – with the expectation that they are produced within 30 months and updated at least every five years. During this period, there will be a requirement for two rounds of community engagement before plans are submitted for independent examination.
- New guidance will be provided on community engagement in planning, which will describe the different ways in which communities can get involved and highlight best practice, including the opportunities which digital technology offers.

- 4.6 These changes are likely to have a significant bearing on the process, scope, and approach of any update to the Waverley Local Plan. The WMS and proposed revisions to the NPPF can be material planning considerations. However, the content of the WMS and fdNPPF are likely to have only limited weight at this

stage of policy development. This is because the WMS is couched in terms of what the Government intends to do in future, and none of the existing guidance in the NPPF or PPG has yet been withdrawn. The proposed text of the fdNPPF is subject to detailed consultation and may therefore be subject to substantial change.

5. Review of LPP1

5.1 The review of LPP1 set out in this report and annexes is based on the current NPPF and NPPG. It can be updated as the planning reforms referred to above reach a stage whether they can be given significant weight. Para 65 of the NPPG indicates that in reviewing a plan, an authority can consider information such as (but not exclusively):

- *conformity with national planning policy;*
- *changes to local circumstances, such as a change in Local Housing Need;*
- *their Housing Delivery Test performance;*
- *whether the authority can demonstrate a 5-year supply of deliverable sites for housing;*
- *whether issues have arisen that may impact on the deliverability of key site allocations;*
- *their appeals performance;*
- *success of policies against indicators in the Development Plan as set out in their Authority Monitoring Report;*
- *plan-making activity by other authorities, such as whether they have identified that they are unable to meet all their housing need;*
- *significant economic changes that may impact on viability.; and*
- *whether any new social, environmental, or economic priorities may have arisen.*

5.2 Para 68 of the NPPG on local plans states that a local planning authority may need to gather new evidence to inform their review. Proportionate, relevant, and up-to-date evidence should be used to justify a decision not to update policies and to have due regard to the Duty to Cooperate. The main evidence for the preparation of LPP1 is dated, as it was gathered mainly in the period from 2013 to 2016. Some elements of this relating to the physical environment may remain fit for purpose (e.g., landscape appraisals), but other evidence on it as well as on social and economic matters will need to be updated. It would not be appropriate or proportionate to do this for the 'review' but instead to gather it as part of the preparation of the new plan. Officers have therefore undertaken the review of LPP1 using:

- Consultation with Duty to Cooperate (DtC) Bodies including neighbouring local planning authorities (both District & Boroughs and County Councils) and statutory bodies (including Environment Agency, Historic England, and Natural England).
- An assessment of the consistency of LPP1 policies with the current NPPF.
- The Local Plan Route Mapper & Toolkit produced by PAS in October 2021.

5.3 Annex 2 sets out a summary of responses from the DtC bodies. It identifies matters that they consider should be addressed through a review of LPP1 including:

- updated evidence and objectives in relation to environmental issues such as climate change, flood risk, Special Protection Area (SPA) mitigation, biodiversity net gain.
- the need to use the standard method to assess Local Housing Needs, and in addition to this to consider accommodating any unmet housing need from neighbouring authorities.
- promotion of strategies, policies and land allocations that will support alternatives to the car and the operation of a safe and reliable transport network.

5.4 Annex 3 provides a comprehensive assessment of LPP1 policies against current national policy in the NPPF. This indicates that policies are broadly consistent with the NPPF but that many will require some form of updating/ refreshing. This assessment will need to be repeated when the content of the new NPPF and proposed National Development Management Policies become clearer, as this may remove the need to include policies on matters such as the Green Belt, AONB, and design in LPP1 unless there are specific local matters that should be addressed. The update of LPP1 will also need to take account of changes to legislation such as the Environment Act 2021 and the Building Regulations.

5.5 Annex 4 is the completed PAS Toolkit, which draws on the information in Annexes 2&3. It indicates that an update to LPP1 is required for reasons including the following:

1. The difference between the strategic housing requirement in LPP1 and Local Housing Need calculated using the Government's standard method (see Annex 5 for more information).
2. The shortfall in delivery against housing targets (met or exceeded in only 4 of the past 9 years).
3. Shortfall in affordable housing delivery (around 94 pa compared to the Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) identified need for 314 dwellings pa).
4. Employment floorspace targets in the Employment Land Review (ELR) are not being met due to the loss of existing floorspace.
5. Key site allocations (notably Dunsfold Park and Land opposite Milford Golf Course) have not come forward as quickly as planned.
6. Changes in the environmental context including the declared climate emergency, ongoing AONB review, requirement for biodiversity net gain, and need for a strategic approach to mitigation for the Wealden Heaths SPA.
7. Suitable new sites may be available for development.
8. There is a need for up-to-date information on infrastructure programmes that may impact on delivery of the plan.
9. Some of the development management policies needing clarification and updating, for example in relation to First Homes provision.
10. The need to do more to meet Corporate Strategy Objectives in relation to climate change mitigation and adaptation, including pedestrian and cycle-friendly transport networks.

- 5.6 The conclusion of the review of LPP1 is therefore that an update is required. In terms of the scope, the PAS toolkit in Annex 4 suggests that it is likely that a full rather than partial update will be needed if any of the following statements apply:
1. The policies update is likely to lead to a material change in the housing requirement which in turn has implications for other plan requirements / the overall evidence base.
 2. The growth strategy and / or spatial distribution of growth set out in the current plan is not fit for purpose and a policies update is likely to involve a change to this.
 3. The policies update is likely to affect more than a single strategic site or one or more strategic policies that will have consequential impacts on other policies of the plan.
- 5.7 It is difficult to answer these questions until the implications of the planning reforms outlined above become clearer. Potential changes to strategic housing requirements are clearly a key factor in considering the scope of the local plan update. The NPPF requires that the LHN figure calculated using the Standard Method (SM) should be the starting point for considering housing requirements (unless an alternative approach is justified in exceptional circumstances).
- 5.8 Annex 5 explains the background to the current LPP1 housing requirement of 590 dwellings pa and the 744 dwellings pa Local Housing Need (LHN) arising from the SM formula. NPPG (ID:61-062) states that Local housing need will be considered to have changed significantly where a plan has been adopted prior to the SM being implemented, on the basis of a number that is significantly below the number generated using the standard method. LPP1 was adopted prior to the standard method and the uncapped LHN is c 26% above the strategic housing requirement in LPP1. This is less than in most (66%) of local authorities in the South East, but it would, nevertheless, be difficult to argue that this is not a significant difference.
- 5.9 The disparity between LHN and the LPP1 housing requirement therefore supports the conclusion that the plan needs updating. However, the implications of this will require careful consideration in the context of the emerging planning reforms and a detailed assessment of constraints and capacity. LPP1 and (soon to be adopted) LPP2, together with Neighbourhood Plans, set out a comprehensive approach to delivering the current challenging housing requirements. Representations will be made on the proposed planning reforms to encourage explicit recognition that this represents an up-to-date development plan for the purpose of decision making while an update is brought forward.
- 5.10 The consultation on planning reforms indicates that the SM will remain, at least until new household projections are available in 2024. However, it is emphasised that the LHN produced by the SM is not mandatory but an advisory starting point. Housing requirements in a new local plan can take into account physical and policy constraints, including Green Belt. It would therefore be wrong to assume at this stage that the LPP1 annual housing requirement is incorrect or that a similar number is unlikely to form the basis of the updated plan. A change to the annual housing requirement would also not necessarily mean that the current spatial

strategy is no longer appropriate to meet development needs. These are matters that must be determined through the plan-making process.

6. Planning Implications

- 6.1 The only requirement of a review of LPP1 is to determine whether the plan should be updated. If the Council agrees that an update to LPP1 is needed, work will proceed to consider the potential scope of an updated plan and the timetable for its preparation, including the approach to engaging local communities. This will include an assessment of the required evidence base and budget. These matters are not for determination now and will be the subject of a further report to allow the Council to consider in detail how it wishes to update its local plan.
- 6.2 The cost of updating LPP1 will depend on the scope of the update and the work entailed (for future consideration). However, it is important that budgetary provision is made so that the Council has the ability to begin preparatory work, including updating elements of the evidence base. This will enable the Local Plan update to progress quickly when it is formally commenced. An indicative budget for a comprehensive update of LPP1 is therefore provided in section 9 below. This will need to be reviewed, alongside a work programme, when the Council has determined its preferred approach.
- 6.3 It is important that a decision that LPP1 requires updating is not interpreted as an acknowledgement that the local plan is 'out-of-date' in relation to NPPF para 11 (which sets out the 'tilted balance' whereby a presumption in favour of sustainable development applies if there are no relevant development plan policies, or the policies which are most important for determining an application are out-of-date). The development plan for Waverley (including the soon-to-be adopted LPP2 and Neighbourhood Plans) is considered to remain up to date as a whole for the purpose of decision making while the updated local plan is brought into being.
- 6.4 NPPG dealing with Plan reviews (ID:61-064-20190315) is clear that applications for planning permission must be determined in accordance with the development plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise. Due weight should be given to relevant policies in existing plans according to their consistency with the National Planning Policy Framework. It will be up to the decision-maker to decide the weight to give to the policies. This will always be the position where a council properly decides to update its extant local plan: time will pass between the decision to update and the ability to update the plan, due to the various procedural steps required to produce a sound updated local plan.
- 6.5 The conclusion of the review that the strategic housing requirements in LPP1 Policy ALH1 needs updating will mean the Council is unlikely to benefit from the proposed removal of the requirement for local authorities with an up-to-date plan to demonstrate continually a deliverable 5YHLS. As required by NPPF paragraph 74, when LPP1 is 5 years old, the Council will need to assess its 5YHLS against Local Housing Need calculated using the standard method. This should initially assist, but the 5YHLS position will remain challenging and a local plan update is

considered the best way for the Council to regain control of housing requirements in an up-to-date local plan.

7. Next Steps

- 7.1 Once LPP2 is adopted, the Local Plans and Planning Policy Team will concentrate on progressing the update of LPP1. It is proposed that the report on the scope and timetable of the update should be prepared for the Executive in May or June 2023. By this time, LPP2 should have been adopted and the implications of a new NPPF and the emerging Levelling Up and Regeneration Bill may be better understood.
- 7.2 An audit of existing sources of evidence will be undertaken to identify gaps and to consider where these can be filled using in-house capacity and skills, and where external consultants will need to be commissioned. The proposed planning reforms suggest a more streamlined plan-making process with less stringent tests of soundness, which may reduce the scope and cost of the necessary evidence base. Consideration will also be given to opportunities to commission work jointly with Guildford BC and/or other neighbouring authorities.
- 7.3 Section 10 below identifies some of the key areas of technical work that would need to be undertaken to update the evidence base for a comprehensive update of the Local Plan (if this is what the Council ultimately decides is required). These cover the assessment of development needs, planning opportunities and constraints, and the assessment of the plan and reasonable alternative spatial strategies. This will be refined into a costed work programme.
- 7.4 As well as updating existing evidence, this will provide the opportunity to address issues that have risen to greater prominence since LPP1 was prepared such as climate change mitigation and adaptation and design codes.

8. Conclusion

- 8.1 The review of LPP1 undertaken using the PAS Toolkit, assessment of consistency with the NPPF, and engagement with DtC bodies concludes that the plan requires updating. This is because of the need to consider potential changes to housing requirements and the implications for other aspects of the plan, and to ensure that all policies are consistent with the latest NPPF and legislation. An update would also allow the Council to give greater emphasis to matters such as climate change.
- 8.2 A further report will be prepared to enable the Council to decide on the detailed scope and timetable for the update, including the approach to engaging local communities. The timetable will be published as part of the Local Development Scheme. The preparation of LPP1 took over 3 years before it was ready for submission. However, the government is proposing to streamline plan making through a change to the regulations so that Councils can meet the proposed legal requirement for LPAs to prepare single local plans dealing with both strategic and non-strategic policies in 30 months.

- 8.3 Decisions on the scope and timetable will take into account the implications of the proposed planning reforms when they are better understood. Preparatory work will enable the updating of the Local Plan to progress quickly when the scope and timetable are agreed, and the update is formally commenced.
- 8.4 In the meantime, it is considered that the current LPP1, LPP2 (once adopted), and Neighbourhood Plans together provide a robust statutory development plan for Waverley, which should be treated as up to date for the purpose of planning decisions.

9. **Relationship to the Corporate Strategy and Service Plan**

- 9.1 An up-to-date Local Plan is central to delivering the Council's strategic priority of "Effective strategic planning and development management to meet the needs of our communities".

10. **Implications of decision**

10.1 **Resource (Finance, procurement, staffing, IT)**

- 10.1.1 The updating of the Local Plan will require a fully staffed Planning Policy Team. Other costs are associated with the technical work required to underpin the plan and to assess reasonable alternatives, and process costs including stakeholder engagement and the cost of the examination.
- 10.1.2 An indicative budget for a comprehensive update is set out below. This will be refined when the Council has decided on the scope of the plan. Expenditure would be over the period 2023/24 to 2027/28.
- 10.1.3 Costs will be controlled by undertaking as much of the technical and engagement work as possible in house. Indicative costs of work where external consultants are likely to be required are highlighted below.

1. Technical Studies & Assessment (examples)	Indicative Cost (£000)
Housing & Economic Needs Assessment	50
Housing & Employment Land Assessment	50
Climate Change/ Net Zero evidence	60
Green & Blue Infrastructure (including biodiversity net gain)	50
Water Cycle Study/ Strategic Flood Risk Assessment	50
Transport Modelling/ Assessment	100
Infrastructure Delivery Plan	30
SPA Mitigation Strategy (WBC contribution)	20
Borough-wide Design Code	100
Viability Assessment	40
Sustainability Appraisal/ Habitat Regulations Assessment	50
Indicative Total Studies & Assessment Costs	£600k
2. Process Costs	
Stakeholder/ Community Engagement	30
Planning Inspector	100

Programme Officer	20
Legal Representation	100
Indicative Total Process Costs	£250k
3. Total Indicative costs (1+2)	£850k

10.1.4 Waverley holds a reserve to cover costs related to LPP1 and LPP2. The existing budget reserve is around £170k and is likely to amount to around £150k at the end of 2022/23. **An indicative budget growth requirement for the Local Plan is therefore around £700k over the period 2023/24-2027/28.**

10.1.5 These costs will be refined and where possible reduced, including by taking a proportionate approach to commissioning evidence and exploring opportunities for joint commissioning of technical work with GBC and/ or other neighbouring authorities.

10.2 Risk management

The Council is required by law to review a Local Plan no later than five years after adoption to decide whether an update to the plan is necessary. If the Council does not review LPP1, then its policies to manage development become less effective.

10.3 Legal

Legal services will continue to provide support throughout the plan making process. The cost of employing counsel to represent the Council during the examination process is included in the budget estimate set out above. Appointing and instructing appropriate Counsel is important to ensure the Council present the strongest possible case.

10.4 Equality, diversity and inclusion

There are no direct equality, diversity, or inclusion implications in this report.

10.5 Climate emergency declaration

An update of LPP1 would allow the Council to put climate change mitigation and adaptation at the heart of the development plan to contribute to meeting the Council's environmental and sustainability objectives.

11. Consultation and engagement

11.1 An engagement strategy will be prepared for the LPP1 update. This will accord with planning legislation and the Council's Statement of Community Involvement. It will consider opportunities for greater use of digital technologies as advocated in the proposed planning reforms.

12. Other options considered

12.1 The Council is legally required to complete a review of the LPP1 no later than five years from the date of adoption under the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012. The only other option is not to undertake a review of LPP1, but this would involve the risk set out in 10.2 and is not supported by the outputs of the review of LPP1.

13. Governance journey

O&S Services	Tues 24/01/23
Executive	Tues 07/02/23
Council	Tues 21/02/23

Annexes:

- A) Extract from Minutes of the Overview & Scrutiny – Services Committee 24/01/23
 - 1) Summary of proposed planning reforms relating to Local Plans
 - 2) Summary of Responses from statutory bodies and neighbouring councils
 - 3) Review of the compliance of LPP1 with national policy
 - 4) PAS Route Mapper Toolkit for a review of LPP1
 - 5) Changes to Local Housing Need

Background Papers

There are / are no background papers, as defined by Section 100D(5) of the Local Government Act 1972).

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Agreed and signed off by:
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Head of Finance: 12/01/23
Strategic Director: 22/12/22
Portfolio Holder: 23/12/22