



EXECUTIVE SERVICES

Chief Executive

Damian Roberts

Gibson Building
Gibson Drive
Kings Hill, West Malling
Kent ME19 4LZ
West Malling (01732) 844522

NB - This agenda contains proposals, recommendations and options. These do not represent Council policy or decisions until they have received proper consideration through the full decision making process.

Contact: Democratic Services
committee.services@tmbc.gov.uk

26 January 2026

To: MEMBERS OF THE HOUSING AND PLANNING SCRUTINY
SELECT COMMITTEE
(Copies to all Members of the Council)

Dear Sir/Madam

Your attendance is requested at an **extraordinary** meeting of the Housing and Planning Scrutiny Select Committee to be held in the Council Chamber, Gibson Drive, Kings Hill on Tuesday, 3rd February, 2026 commencing at 7.30 pm.

Members of the Committee are required to attend in person. Other Members may attend in person or participate online via MS Teams.

Information on how to observe the meeting will be published on the Council's website.

Yours faithfully

DAMIAN ROBERTS

Chief Executive

A G E N D A

1. Guidance for the Conduct of Meetings

5 - 8

PART 1 - PUBLIC

2.	Apologies for Absence	
3.	Notification of Substitute Members	9 - 10
4.	Declarations of interest	11 - 12

Members are reminded of their obligation under the Council's Code of Conduct to disclose any Disclosable Pecuniary Interests and Other Significant Interests in any matter(s) to be considered or being considered at the meeting. These are explained in the Code of Conduct on the Council's website at [Code of conduct for members – Tonbridge and Malling Borough Council \(tmbc.gov.uk\)](http://Code of conduct for members – Tonbridge and Malling Borough Council (tmbc.gov.uk)).

Members in any doubt about such declarations are advised to contact Legal or Democratic Services in advance of the meeting.

Matters for Recommendation to the Cabinet

5.	National Planning Policy Framework: Proposed reforms and other changes to the planning system	13 - 84
----	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------

Members are asked to approve the Borough Council's response to the Government's National Planning Policy Framework: proposed reforms and other changes to the planning system.

6.	Urgent Items	85 - 86
----	--------------	---------

Any other items which the Chairman decides are urgent due to special circumstances and of which notice has been given to the Chief Executive.

Matters for consideration in Private

7.	Exclusion of Press and Public	87 - 88
----	-------------------------------	---------

The Chairman to move that the press and public be excluded from the remainder of the meeting during consideration of any items the publication of which would disclose exempt information.

PART 2 - PRIVATE

8.	Urgent items	89 - 90
----	--------------	---------

Any other items which the Chairman decides are urgent due to special circumstances and of which notice has been given to the Chief Executive.

This page is intentionally left blank

MEMBERSHIP

Cllr D King (Chair)
Cllr S Bell (Vice-Chair)

Cllr G Bridge
Cllr R Dalton
Cllr D Davis
Cllr P Hickmott
Cllr M Hood
Cllr R Oliver

Cllr W Palmer
Cllr R Roud
Cllr K Tanner
Cllr D Thornewell
Cllr C Williams

GUIDANCE ON HOW MEETINGS WILL BE CONDUCTED

(1) Most of the Borough Council meetings are livestreamed, unless there is exempt or confidential business being discussed, giving residents the opportunity to see decision making in action. These can be watched via our YouTube channel. When it is not possible to livestream meetings they are recorded and uploaded as soon as possible:

<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCPp-IJISNgoF-ugSzjAPfw/featured>

(2) There are no fire drills planned during the time a meeting is being held. For the benefit of those in the meeting room, the fire alarm is a long continuous bell and the exits are via the doors used to enter the room. An officer on site will lead any evacuation.

(3) Should you need this agenda or any of the reports in a different format, or have any other queries concerning the meeting, please contact Democratic Services on committee.services@tmbc.gov.uk in the first instance.

Attendance:

- Members of the Committee are required to attend in person and be present in the meeting room. Only these Members are able to move/ second or amend motions, and vote.
- Other Members of the Council can join via MS Teams and can take part in any discussion and ask questions, when invited to do so by the Chair, but cannot move/ second or amend motions or vote on any matters. Members participating remotely are reminded that this does not count towards their formal committee attendance.
- Occasionally, Members of the Committee are unable to attend in person and may join via MS Teams in the same way as other Members. However, they are unable to move/ second or amend motions or vote on any matters if they are not present in the meeting room. As with other Members joining via MS Teams, this does not count towards their formal committee attendance.
- Officers can participate in person or online.

- Members of the public addressing an Area Planning Committee should attend in person. However, arrangements to participate online can be considered in certain circumstances. Please contact committee.services@tmbc.gov.uk for further information.

Before formal proceedings start there will be a sound check of Members/Officers in the room. This is done as a roll call and confirms attendance of voting Members.

Ground Rules:

The meeting will operate under the following ground rules:

- Members in the Chamber should indicate to speak in the usual way and use the fixed microphones in front of them. These need to be switched on when speaking or comments will not be heard by those participating online. Please switch off microphones when not speaking.
- If there are any technical issues the meeting will be adjourned to try and rectify them. If this is not possible there are a number of options that can be taken to enable the meeting to continue. These will be explained if it becomes necessary.

For those Members participating online:

- please request to speak using the 'chat or hand raised function';
- please turn off cameras and microphones when not speaking;
- please do not use the 'chat function' for other matters as comments can be seen by all;
- Members may wish to blur the background on their camera using the facility on Microsoft teams.
- Please avoid distractions and general chat if not addressing the meeting
- Please remember to turn off or silence mobile phones

Voting:

Voting may be undertaken by way of a roll call and each Member should verbally respond For, Against, Abstain. The vote will be noted and announced by the Democratic Services Officer.

Alternatively, votes may be taken by general affirmation if it seems that there is agreement amongst Members. The Chairman will announce the outcome of the vote for those participating and viewing online.

This page is intentionally left blank

Housing and Planning Scrutiny Select Committee – Substitute Members (if required)					
	Conservative	Liberal Democratic	Green	Ind. Kent Alliance	Labour
1	Rob Cannon	Bill Banks	Lee Athwal		Angus Bennison
2	Luke Chapman	Tim Bishop	Kath Barton		
3	Sarah Hudson	Frani Hoskins	Anna Cope		
4	Mark Rhodes	Anita Oakley	Steve Crisp		
5	Keith Tunstall	Michelle Tatton	Bethan Parry		
Members of Cabinet cannot be appointed as a substitute to this Committee					

May 2025

This page is intentionally left blank

Agenda Item 4

Declarations of interest

This page is intentionally left blank

03 February 2026

Part 1 - Public

Matters for Cabinet - Non-key Decision



www.tmbc.gov.uk

Cabinet Member

Cllr Mike Taylor – Cabinet Member for Planning

Responsible Officer

Eleanor Hoyle - Director of Planning, Housing and
Regulatory Services

Report Author

Kelly Sharp – Planning Policy Manager

National Planning Policy Framework: proposed reforms and other changes to the planning system

1 Summary and Purpose of Report

- 1.1 Members will be aware that the Government has committed to the fundamental reform of the plan-making system with the legislative framework introduced through the Levelling Up and Regeneration Act (LURA) 2023. As part of these reforms the Government has published a consultation that is seeking views on a revised version of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and a set of related planning system reforms. The Government is also seeking views on data centres and on-site energy generation, standardised inputs in viability assessments and reforming site thresholds.
- 1.2 The consultation comprises 225 questions and the consultation runs from 16th December 2025 to 11.45pm on 10th March 2026. The Government have confirmed that they will respond to the consultation once the consultation has concluded and will publish an update once the analysis of responses is completed, which is anticipated to be Summer 2026.
- 1.3 Officers from both the Planning Policy and Development Management teams have drafted a response to the consultation, which is presented in **Annex 1**.

2 Corporate Strategy Priority Area

- 2.1 The report will contribute to the following corporate priorities:

- Efficient services for all our residents, maintaining an effective council.
- Sustaining a borough which cares for the environment.

- Improving housing options for local people whilst protecting our outdoor areas of importance.
- Investing in our local economy.

2.2 The NPPF sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these should be applied. The NPPF must be taken into account in preparing the development plan and is a material consideration in planning decisions. Once a new NPPF is published, it will be relevant to Local Plans submitted after 31st December 2026. However, for decision-making purposes, a new NPPF will take effect as soon as it is published.

3 Recommendations

3.1 Housing and Planning Scrutiny Select Committee is asked to:

- NOTE the contents of this report;
- APPROVE the Tonbridge and Malling response to the Government's National Planning Policy Framework: proposed reforms and other changes to the planning system.
- APPROVE delegated authority for the Director of Planning, Housing and Regulatory Services to make any necessary minor changes to the Tonbridge and Malling response to the National Planning Policy Framework: proposed reforms and other changes to the planning system consultation prior to submitting the response in consultation with the Leader of the Council and the Cabinet Member for Planning.

4 Consultation overview

4.1 The Government published its consultation on National Planning Policy Framework: proposed reforms and other changes to the planning system on 16th December 2025. The Government is also seeking views on data centres and on-site energy generation, standardised inputs in viability assessments and reforming site thresholds. The consultation closes at 11.45pm on 10th March 2026. The consultation consists of a consultation document and draft NPPF text for consultation.

4.2 Following the publication of a new NPPF in December 2024, the revisions proposed as part of this consultation seek to progress significant structural improvements to the Framework, introducing a clear set of separate policies for both plan-making and decision-making. The aim is to achieve three objectives

- To ensure that national policy is accessible and understandable for everyone who uses it;

- Establish a comprehensive suite of national policies on general planning matters which will apply across the country; and
- Make the policy which it contains more ‘rules-based’ and certain.

4.3 In addition to the NPPF structural changes, the Government are proposing several substantive reforms ‘to unlock more homes in the right places, and further support commercial development needed to drive growth’. The government are also proposing some important changes to policies on planning procedures to support the introduction of the new plan-making system provided for in the Levelling Up and Regeneration Act 2023 as well as revisions to policies for decision-making to reinforce the importance of taking a positive, proportionate and timely approach to dealing with applications.

4.4 The consultation document is 123 pages long. The document is split into chapters that generally align to the chapters provided in the draft NPPF, setting out the scope of each chapter and the changes proposed. Questions are asked throughout the consultation document on the changes set out in the Draft NPPF. The format of the questions is generally set with an option to either ‘*strongly agree, partly agree, neither agree or disagree, partly disagree, strongly disagree*’. In more cases than not there is then a question to provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree. The link to the consultation including the Consultation document, the Draft NPPF and questions is provided under background papers but can also be accessed here: <https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/national-planning-policy-framework-proposed-reforms-and-other-changes-to-the-planning-system>. Members are requested to note these documents and read them. However, a brief summary of the main headlines of what is being proposed is provided below.

National Development Management Policies

4.5 The Government have considered the powers provided by the Levelling Up and Regeneration Act 2023 to provide powers for the Secretary of State to introduce ‘National Development Management Policies’ on a statutory basis. The Government have concluded that the core aims of statutory National Development Management Policies (NDMPs) can be secured within the current legal framework by separating plan-making and decision-making policies, making it explicit that decision-making policies should not be repeated in development plans and providing that where there is inconsistency between the NPPF and local policies, that local policies are immediately given very limited weight. Whilst the decision to introduce statutory national policies will be kept under review, the Government is not currently looking to progress NDMPs, therefore national policy changes are proposed to be taken forward through the NPPF.

A restructured NPPF

4.6 The Draft NPPF provides a revised structure with numbered policies for plan-making and decision-making and separating out the policies relating to each, with the latter forming a set of national decision-making policies. The purpose is to improve clarity, usability and consistency as well as to ensure that every part of each policy can be referred to clearly. Additional Annexes are also proposed relating to: information requirements; housing calculations and supply; Green Belt assessments and managing flood risk and coastal change including additional flood zone and flood risk vulnerability tables. Views are being sought on the new structure and the inclusion of the Annexes.

Plan-making Policies

4.7 On the back of the Planning and Infrastructure Act (December 2025), the Draft NPPF in chapter 2 gives effect to Strategic Planning Authorities, which are required to prepare a Spatial Development Strategy (SDS). Policy PM1 sets out the role and purpose of SDSs and PM14 sets out four tests for SDSs, which must be positive, appropriate, effective, and consistent with national policy. Policy PM2 sets out the role and purpose of Local Plans. Other policies set out the role and purpose of Minerals Plans, Supplementary Plans and Neighbourhood Plans. Chapter 2 also provides Policies for Plan-preparation which will be relevant to the new plan-making system. This includes the use of more standardised evidence. *It is worth noting that the Local Plan currently being prepared would continue to align with the current December 2024 NPPF.* This chapter will therefore apply to Plans being prepared that will be submitted after 31st December 2026.

4.8 In summary, chapter 2 by way of its structure and content emphasises the firm line between plan-making and decision-making. The main implications are that Local Plans being prepared under the new planning system must be distinctly prepared under the new policy format and separate to development management considerations. The other main implication is that SDSs may override or reshape traditional local plan geographies with the sub-regional strategic tier influencing housing distribution, employment land and infrastructure planning.

Implementation and transition

4.9 For decision-making, it is proposed for the NPPF to be a material consideration from the day it is published. For plan-making, the new NPPF will apply to new style local plans that will be produced through the 'new system' under the Planning and Infrastructure Act, that is being progressed currently.

4.10 The consultation notes that inconsistencies with development plans will fall away over time as new development plans are adopted that do not duplicate, replicate or modify NPPF policies.

4.11 For decision-making, due weight should be given to development plan policies in relation to their consistency with the Framework. Where these are inconsistent little weight should be afforded, except where a Plan has been examined against the new Framework.

Expanded presumption in favour of sustainable development

4.12 On page 15 – 17 of the consultation document the twelve key policy changes / reforms are summarised. Of note is the ‘expanded’ presumption in favour of sustainable development where through National Development Management Policies S4 and S5 the presumption becomes a more proactive mechanism for accelerating housing delivery in sustainable locations and locations with a transport link and in under performing authorities.

4.13 In summary Policy S4 applies the ‘presumption’ to all proposals within settlements, unless harms substantially outweigh the benefits and Policy S5 applies the presumption in new situations including areas lacking a five-year housing land supply, areas failing Housing Delivery Test thresholds and a new category, sites within a reasonable walking distance of train stations, even in the Green Belt, if ‘Golden Rules’ are met. Developments not falling within S5 categories should be refused by default, unless exceptional circumstances apply. The approach is therefore a major structural shift creating a two tier decision making system, which no longer targets just ‘out of date’ plans but should it be an adopted approach, it will apply to more situations, which will make an up-to-date Local Plan and a five year housing land supply important elements to avoid being overridden by national policy.

Green Belt

4.14 The proposed changes in the NPPF have a number of planning implications for the Green Belt. Whilst the Draft NPPF does not remove Green Belt protections it does introduce greater flexibility and therefore a requirement for pragmatic and strategic decision in relation to ‘Grey Belt’. This Draft NPPF includes:

- The selective expansion of development opportunities within the Green Belt (as mentioned under the ‘presumption’ section above, where Grey Belt sites will play a greater role in supporting growth, with a focus on sustainable locations and transport connected sites);
- The introduction and reinforcement of the ‘Grey Belt’ concept where the differentiation between high-performing Green Belt, which should continue to be protected and lower performing areas, where development may be appropriate;
- The removal of footnote 7 to reduce legal ambiguity. Footnote 7 previously required decision makers to consider whether certain NPPF policies protecting areas or assets of particular importance provided a ‘strong

reason' for refusing or restricting development. The impetus will now be on a more evidence based approach;

- Under the Golden rules there is now scope for site specific viability assessments in limited circumstances.
- A stronger role for evidence-based Green Belt reviews making them a mainstream evidence expectation for Local Plans and a push for Green Belt policy to be integrated more clearly into spatial strategies;
- The potential for Green Belt decisions may shift to a wider-than-local level with the introduction of SDSs.

Other changes proposed

4.15 It is not possible in this report to detail each change proposed in the Draft NPPF, however other key areas of the consultation include:

- The provision of 'substantial weight' throughout the NPPF to tell decision-makers how to weigh matters;
- There is a push on plan-makers to find locations for 'large scale development', such as new settlements, new urban quarters or significant extensions to existing settlements';
- Measures to support SME developers, where a new medium development category is introduced for 10-49 homes on sites up to 2.5 hectares;
- A push to increase the density of developments with minimum densities set of at least 40 dwellings per hectare within walking distance of a train station / 50 dph if the station is defined to be well-connected;
- Changes to protected sites and landscapes, where the impact of Part 3 of the Planning and Infrastructure Act 2025 is reflected in Policy N6, where Environmental Delivery Plans and payments into the nature restoration levy are addressed as alternatives to appropriate assessment in relation to the protection of Habitats sites;
- The NPPF also removes the term / concept of 'valued landscapes';
- There is a change to the approach to heritage assets where the question of harm is proposed to be split into three categories (harm, substantial harm and total loss), alongside a new definition of 'substantial harm', which is 'where the development proposal would seriously affect a key element of the asset's significance';

- Draft Policy DM5 on development viability, seeks to reduce cases of site-specific viability assessments and an Annex is proposed to be added into the NPPF that will set standardised viability assessment inputs;
- Policy DM7 clarifies how other regulatory regimes, such as Building Regulations and those relating to water quality should interact where it should be assumed that Regulatory systems operate effectively;
- Policy PM13 clarifies that quantitative standards should be limited to certain areas and should not cover matters already addressed by Building Regulations.

Tonbridge and Malling Consultation response and next steps

4.16 Officers from the Planning Policy and Development Management teams have drafted a response to the Government's consultation. The Draft response is provided at **Annex 1**. Once approved the response will be submitted via the Government's online consultation platform by the closing date.

5 Other Options

5.1 The Council is currently progressing a Local Plan, which if approved by Members and submitted by 31st December 2026 will be examined under the December 2024 NPPF. An alternative option does exist, in that the Council could progress a Local Plan under a new Planning system and in accordance with a new NPPF once this is published later this year. However, the risk here is intervention, which will seek to progress plan-making in any case. If the Council progresses a plan, rather than intervention, then the Council will have full control of the plan-making process meeting current national policy requirements and delivering a local plan that meets the Council's Corporate Objectives and aspirations for the future of the borough.

5.2 The Government have provided guidance in relation to progressing a plan under the current 'legacy' plan-making system and the 'new plan-making system'. It is clear in this guidance that you are not able to carry out a Regulation 18 statutory consultation under the existing system and move directly to publishing a Gateway 1 self-assessment under the new system. The process must be followed for whichever system you are progressing a Local Plan under. Further details of this can be found here: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/create-or-update-a-local-plan-using-the-new-system>

6 Financial and Value for Money Considerations

6.1 There are financial and value for money considerations associated with the new NPPF in that, whilst the current NPPF will apply to progressing a Local Plan for submission in December 2026, it will be important to ensure that as far as possible that the Plan is future proofed so that its policies carry weight against the backdrop of a new NPPF. Whilst we have not yet had the space to understand

this in full, it may mean that we need to consider certain planning elements slightly differently to that which we have already. Some aspects may require changes to the work programme of the planning policy team and the preparation of the Local Plan. Therefore, financial implications are associated with staffing resources and ensuring that our evidence will be robust in relation to the current NPPF and will remain robust with the introduction of a new NPPF, alongside our emerging Local Plan policies. The Local Plan budget was agreed by Cabinet in March 2025. We will be considering the Local Plan budget shortly in relation to spend on the Local Plan against the previous estimated budget and to consider the budget in relation to moving towards Regulation 19, submission and examination.

- 6.2 The Government has announced funding to support 'legacy plans and 'new plans' to help Council's meet the Government's December 2026 deadline for submission. The funding is to support plan production where certain criteria is met. The Council has applied for this funding which is estimated to be in the region of £35k. Successful Local Authorities will hear as to whether this has been awarded by 6th March 2026 with payments made by 28th March 2026.

7 Risk Assessment

- 7.1 The preparation of the new local plan will provide the council with an up-to-date Local Plan on adoption. This will alleviate the current risks associated with not having an up-to-date development plan in place. There is a requirement to meet current National Planning Policy in delivering a new Local Plan and this will be tested at examination. The Government have been clear that it is unacceptable for LPAs to not make a local plan and the intervention criteria has been updated. The Government are also clear that plans should continue to be progressed under the existing planning system without delay and have provided transitional arrangements to achieve this where all plans will need to be submitted no later than 31st December 2026.
- 7.2 The main risk of progressing a Local Plan under the current NPPF is that once adopted certain policies in the Plan may have limited to no weight, where these are superseded by a new NPPF. This could affect appeals where developers may argue that the plan is out of date or conflicts with a new NPPF. To reduce the risk, whilst noting the current Local Plan timetable versus the likely publication of a new NPPF it will be important as far as possible to align the emerging Local Plan with an emerging new NPPF. The areas of plan-making that this will likely be most relevant to is Green Belt, transport, densities, the presumption in favour of sustainable development and National Development Management Policies.
- 7.3 The Risk assessment has been updated and is provided at **Annex 2**.

8 Legal Implications

- 8.1 Local Planning Authorities are required to prepare and keep an up-to-date development plan for their area. The Planning and Compulsory Purchase 2004

(as amended) and the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 (as amended) set out the requirements and the statutory process for the preparation of a Local Plan.

9 Consultation and Communications

9.1 Local Plan consultation will be delivered in accordance with the Council's adopted Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) and also the Local Plan Engagement Strategy.

10 Implementation

10.1 The Local Plan is on-going work and will be implemented in accordance with the Council's Local Development Scheme once adopted.

11 Cross Cutting Issues

11.1 Climate Change and Biodiversity

11.1.1 Limited or low impact on emissions and environment.

11.1.2 Climate change advice has not been sought in the preparation of the options and recommendations in this report.

11.1.3 This report considers the Government's consultation and whilst the NPPF addresses climate change matters, this report itself will not impact climate change matters. The Local Plan will embed climate change into its policies which will be considered at a later stage.

11.2 Equalities and Diversity

11.2.1 The decisions recommended through this paper have a remote or low relevance to the substance of the Equality Act. There is no perceived impact on end users.

11.3 Other If Relevant

- None

Background Papers	NPPF Consultation papers National Planning Policy Framework: proposed reforms and other changes to the planning system - GOV.UK Create or update a local plan using the new system Guidance https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/create-or-update-a-local-plan-using-the-new-system
-------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Annexes	Annex 1: TMBC Consultation response Annex 2: Risk assessment
---------	-----------------------------------------------------------------

Tonbridge and Malling Borough Council response to the ‘Proposed reforms and other changes to the planning system’ Published December 2025

Chapter 2 Consultation Introduction

1) Do you have any views on how statutory National Development Management Policies could be introduced in the most effective manner, should a future decision be made to progress these?

On page 9 of the NPPF consultation document, it is explained that MHCLG has decided to not commence powers at this stage to progress National Development Management Policies (NDMPs), as per reasons set out on page 11.

In relation to, how NDMPs could be rolled out in the future, then an approach could be to roll out NDMPs for less contentious policy areas, such as heritage or where it would be helpful to have a clear national policy approach, such as addressing climate change and design, before considering other more contentious matters such as housing. A phased approach, testing, piloting and learning is suggested should the Government progress forward with National Development Management Policies. A full consultation on any NDMPs must take place before they are statutorily made, alongside technical workshops with relevant stakeholders as relevant.

2) Do you agree with the new format and structure of the draft Framework which comprises separate plan-making policies and national decision-making policies?

Partly agree.

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

The ‘using the Framework’ section of the draft NPPF sets out clearly how the proposed format and structure should work and having reviewed the draft NPPF it is considered that separating plan-making policies from national decision-making policies will improve usability and transparency, making it easier to navigate the Framework and identify which aspects apply to which planning function. This separation will also ensure greater consistency in decision-making, particularly where local plans are out of date, and may also reduce duplication across policy layers. However, without getting into too much detail, there are areas that overlap, for example, NDMP Policy CC2 (1a) talks to ‘development proposals being located where a genuine choice of sustainable transport modes exist’. This would also be relevant to development plans, yet this is not explicitly set out under the ‘Plan Making Policies’ section. Therefore, further thought and clarity is needed to ensure that overlapping policies are clear and also how these can be managed in practice including ensuring that expectations and associated outputs are managed between plan-making and decision making. Both plan-making and decision making needs to work together to a degree. An option could be to identify some ‘cross cutting policies’ although it is noted that this may move away from the premise of National Decision Making Policies. Overall, the role of plan-making provides communities and stakeholders certainty, therefore the role of local plans to shape development and ensure that local and strategic priorities can be met should remain clear rather than be diluted through splitting matters between plan-making policies and national decision-making policies.

3) Do you agree with the proposed set of annexes to be incorporated into the draft Framework?

Partly agree

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

The draft NPPF provides Annexes including Annex A Implementation, Annex B a Glossary, Annex C: Information requirements, Annex D Housing calculations and supply, Annex E Green belt assessments and Annex F Managing Flood Risk and Coastal Change. We agree that Annex A, B and F should remain, as this is within the current NPPF and works well. In relation to Annex C, D and E if this information is within the PPG does it need to be repeated in the NPPF? This is especially the case given that the PPG can be updated more frequently as required.

4) Do you agree with incorporating Planning Policy for Traveller Sites within the draft Framework?

Strongly agree

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

We agree that it is helpful to incorporate planning policy for traveller sites within the Framework as this will aid decision making, provide clarity and consistency.

Chapter 1 - Introduction

5) Do you agree with the proposed approach to simplifying the terminology in the Framework where weight is intended to be applied?

Strongly agree

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree

Identifying where substantial weight should be applied is useful as this tells users where those elements that are of most importance in plan making / decision making.

Chapter 2 – Plan-making policies

6) Do you agree with the role, purpose and content of spatial development strategies set out in policy PM1?

Partly agree

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

The strategic role of spatial strategies is welcomed, especially where unmet need and other strategic cross boundary matters such as infrastructure provision can be strategically planned. It would be helpful to define the level of growth that would be considered as a ‘broad location’ and ‘major urban extensions’ and ‘major cross boundary development’ and the difference between these and any ‘large site allocation’. Further clarification is required in relation to how spatial strategies and Local Plans will work together.

7) Do you agree that alterations should be made to spatial development strategies at least every 5 years to reflect any changes to housing requirements for the local planning authorities in the strategy area?

Partly agree

a) If not, do you think there should be a different approach, for example, that alterations should only be made to spatial development strategies every five years where there are significant changes to housing need in the strategy area?

While a five-year cycle provides helpful regularity, it is important that alterations are driven by clear, nationally-defined thresholds to determine when updates are genuinely necessary. These thresholds could include changes in Housing Delivery Test performance, five-year supply calculations, significant shifts in standard method outputs, or cross-boundary factors such as migration trends or strategic infrastructure investment.

In addition, updates should also be triggered where there are material changes in environmental evidence, including climate-related risks and Local Nature Recovery Strategy priorities. A proportionate, criteria-based approach would avoid unnecessary full alterations while ensuring spatial strategies remain responsive to meaningful changes in need and context.

8) If spatial development strategies are not altered every five years, should related policy on the requirements used in five year housing land supply and housing delivery test policies, set out in Annex D of the draft Framework, be updated to allow housing requirement figures from spatial development strategies to continue to be applied after 5 years, so long as there has not been a significant change in that area's local housing need?

Strongly agree.

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

Allowing SDS housing requirement figures to continue to be applied beyond five years, where there has not been a significant change in local housing need, will limit speculative appeals while plans are being updated. This will provide stability and ensure that both strategic and local plans continue to carry meaningful weight, offering greater certainty for communities and reducing the risk of speculative development.

Maintaining the applicability of SDS requirements beyond five years also supports consistent plan-making across the wider geography, aligns with long-term strategic infrastructure planning, and avoids unnecessary volatility in land supply calculations. This approach also reflects the need for proportionality in updating evidence and helps to manage resource pressures for authorities preparing SDSs across multiple local planning areas.

9) Do you agree with the role, purpose and content of local plans set out in policy PM2?

Partly agree

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

Overall, while the intent behind PM2 is positive to create clearer, faster, and more accessible local plans, there are also a number of concerns and further considerations and therefore refinement required to enable this to be deliverable in practice.

We support the policy in the sense that there is a strengthened emphasis on a positive vision, spatial strategy and clear outcomes and a more consistent plan-making system that is genuinely plan-led. Streamlining plan-making is also welcomed, with a focus on digital tools and engagement, which will provide consistency between different plan-making authorities /

areas. Digital planning will allow Plans to be better navigated with opportunities to improve engagement.

However, whilst a desirable suggestion, the proposed timeline of 30 months for plan making is unrealistic in terms of the complexity of plan-making even in a simplified form with a two-tier system. This includes embedding huge reforms in the planning system, how a new NPPF may work in practice, local government reorganisation, evolving evidence requirements and the time it takes to procure and progress work as well as embed data standardisation. In addition to this, as experienced across the country currently, local plan teams lack the resources needed to meet current timescales, let alone a 30-month timeframe. There are both recruitment and retention issues, which provide risks in meeting already challenging timescales. This therefore could affect the deliverability of PM2, particularly in relation to evidence gathering, community engagement, design policy integration and infrastructure planning. It is worth noting that local policies will also require proportionate evidence and to run to meaningful engagement, otherwise this could result in a risk where local policies and under evidenced or could be considered at examination overly generic.

In relation to setting out other policies, further consideration and potentially national guidance is needed to provide greater clarity on national vs local policies. This would reduce uncertainty over which matters must remain localised, will reduce duplication and / or gaps in policy. Until national policy has stabilised, it will not be possible to understand plan content or whether timeframes for plan-making can be met.

There may also be a risk that aspirations may not align with local realities

While PM2 requires a “positive vision” and “measurable outcomes, aspirations must be credible and grounded in what LPAs can genuinely influence. Given ongoing changes in NPPF content, local housing need methodologies, and the increasing complexity of evidence requirements, there is a risk that PM2 creates expectations that exceed what can be realistically delivered within each plan cycle and that aspirations may not align with local realities.

10) Do you think that local plans should cover a period of at least 15 years from the point of adoption of the plan? Yes/No

Yes

a) If not, do you think they should cover a period of at least 10 years, or a different period of time. Please explain why.

The principle of a minimum 15-year plan period is supported on the grounds that it allows Council's to plan proactively for housing, infrastructure and economic needs over an appropriate timeframe, which will align with spatial strategies as well as provide stability and certainty. However, it is important to recognise that in certain circumstances a shorter plan period may be appropriate, provided that robust review mechanisms are in place. And this has been accepted by Planning Inspectors. In addition, it is often difficult to forecast over a 15 year period. Therefore, there may be circumstances for a shorter time period with a commitment for an early review.

11) Do you agree with the principles set out in policy PM6 (1c), including its provisions for preventing duplication of national decision-making policies?

Partly agree

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

It is positive that Plans may still provide local policy which extends beyond site or location-specific requirements where necessary. It is important for Plans to still be able to provide local detail, spatial specificity and contextual interpretation, which cannot always be achieved through national policy. It will be important to ensure that local policies are provided sufficient weight in this regard in order to meet a plans vision and measurable outcomes which are likely to be locally specific. Making sense of national policy on a local level and to address local issues, where supported by evidence will be required and this may be an area where accompanying guidance is provided to ensure that plans remain streamlined, yet effective, at the local level.

12) Do you agree with the approach to initiating plan-making in PM7?

Partly agree

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree

A more structured and predictable approach to plan-making is welcomed. However, local authorities should not be constrained to tailor made processes and should be able to adapt to account for local circumstance. Even with tailor made processes local authorities can face complex constraints and pressures and whilst good project planning is key, overly prescriptive initiation requirements may risk increasing the workload of already overstretched planning teams, reducing the ability to meet 30-month timeframes, as well as respond to local challenges that are required to be addressed in local plans. Policy PM 7 should therefore allow flexibility to ensure practical deliverability.

13) Do you agree with the approach to the preparation of plan evidence set out in policy PM8?

Partly agree

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

Policy PM8's intention to make plan evidence more focused and proportionate etc is welcomed. However, this should not restrict local authorities from preparing locally responsive evidence or where it is justified seeking to meet local ambitions. Whilst the policy seeks to simplify evidence gathering, proportionate evidence still requires skilled staff to (1) identify what is proportionate, (2) to progress the evidence including consultancies and (3) skilled staff to direct, interpret and analyse the evidence. Therefore, it is questionable what will change from now in practical terms. There will also likely be some uncertainty in relation to evidence requirements in the transitional period and guidance would therefore be welcomed. Point 2b of PM8 talks to using relevant evidence produced by other plan-makers. Depending on the evidence base, this will likely be produced using data and information relevant to that area, therefore the useability of evidence may be limited, albeit there may be merit in certain topic areas. However, there is then the question as to sharing costs and potentially PM8 2b will be helpful to address more cross boundary working. Notwithstanding this, once Government reorganisation is in place, planning will likely be across a much wider area and therefore sharing may be less relevant due to locational differences.

14) Do you agree with the approach to identifying land for development in PM9?

Strongly agree

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

N/A

15) Do you agree with the policies on maintaining and demonstrating cross-boundary cooperation set out in policy PM10 and policy PM11?

Partly agree

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

PM10 and PM11 seem to strengthen the duty to cooperate. It is noted that discussions are essential to cover matters such as housing, unmet need and infrastructure etc, however, it should also be recognised that LPA's struggle to meet their own needs for housing. It is noted that there is some cross over with spatial development strategies and it will need to be made clear how duty to cooperate and responsibilities will align with the new structures to avoid duplication and / or gaps. This also needs to be considered within the 30-month timeframe. It should be noted that progressing the duty to cooperate will draw on resources and may be challenging to progress alongside other plan-making requirements within this time period.

16) Do you agree that policy PM12 increases certainty at plan-making stage regarding the contributions expected from development proposals?

Partly agree

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

The emphasis on PM12 is to provide increased clarity on contributions. This will help developers and also local authorities to plan more effectively. It will also aim to reduce developer negotiations which will be welcomed. However, the rigidity could risk constraining development from coming forward where viability is hindered for reasons not known at the plan-making stage or if viability conditions change. Some flexibility may therefore still be required, depending on local circumstances. There is also the matter as to whether skilled resources to progress viability matters on a site-by-site basis are available at the plan-making stage, especially where historically such detailed work has been progressed later in the process. With added complexity it may be difficult to meet these requirements within the 30 month compressed timeframe, especially as this crosses over many different specialisms, such as housing, infrastructure, environmental assessments and other detailed site work that will be required in order to be able to test viability effectively.

17) Do you agree that plans should set out the circumstances in which review mechanisms will be used, or should national policy set clearer expectations?

Partly agree

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

Agree that plans should set out the detail and locally specific circumstances when viability review mechanisms apply. However national policy should provide clearer minimum expectations to improve consistency and transparency.

18) Do you agree with policy PM13 on setting local standards, including the proposal to commence s.43 of the Deregulation Act 2015?

Partially agree

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

Whilst certain standards can be set nationally, PM13, combined with s.43, in relation to energy efficiency, imposes a ceiling that prevents any local uplift, regardless of local evidence, ambition or climate risk.

Given that local areas differ in air quality, flood risk, energy infrastructure, and housing conditions, preventing councils from adopting context-specific environmental standards is counterproductive and inconsistent with sustainable development principles. Whilst not all local authorities may wish to progress policies beyond the requirements of the building regulations, there does need to be some flexibility for those that wish to or indeed those that need to in order to meet their climate change actions and achieve net zero.

In addition, PM13 could be counterproductive as it could suppress innovation in the building industry and slow down technology improvements in building performance overall.

19) Do you agree that the tests of soundness set out in policies PM14 and PM15 will allow for a proportionate assessment of spatial development strategies, local plans and minerals and waste plans at examination?

Partly agree

a) If not, please explain how this could be improved to ensure a proportionate assessment, making it clear which type of plan you are commenting on?

PM14 and PM15 provide a clearer and more structured approach to soundness testing. However, proportionality is not yet fully secured across all plan types. Without clearer national guidance, there is a risk of SDSs being examined against an over-detailed evidence benchmark and Local Plans struggling to meet soundness tests within accelerated timeframes.

A more plan-type-specific approach, supported by national guidance and standardised inputs, would ensure examinations remain effective, fair and genuinely proportionate. Providing plan specific evidence expectations at the strategic and local plan level would be helpful.

20) Do you have any specific comments on the content of the plan-making chapter which are not already captured by the other questions in this section?

No.

Chapter 3 – Decision-making policies

21) Do you agree with the principles set out in policy DM1?

Strongly Agree

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

Early pre-application engagement and iterative discussions and use of other pre-application tools such as Design Review Panels results in better place making and development and helps reduce public anxiety and controversy.

22) Do you agree with the policy DM2 on information requirements for planning applications?

Partly Disagree

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

Local Authorities with an out-of-date Local Plan, or without policies specific to the type of development proposed will be restricted to requesting additional information which may be material to the consideration of the application.

23) Do you have any views on whether such a policy could be better implemented through regulations?

An update to national validation requirements via the Development Management Procedure Order for specific types of development on a regular basis could be another way to deal with this issue. E.g. National Validation requirements for data centres.

24) Do you agree with the principles set out in DM3?

Partly Disagree

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

Local Planning Authorities will not have in house expertise to make decisions on technical issues such as Flood Risk, Protection Ground Waters, Highways, Heritage etc. This can lead to approvals which should be refused on technical issues or approvals without necessary conditions to prevent adverse harm. This can also increase the likelihood of challenges to the decision. Sometimes it is necessary to wait for a statutory consultee's comments.

25) Do you agree that policy DM5 would prevent unnecessary negotiation of developer contributions, whilst also providing sufficient flexibility for development to proceed?

Partly Agree

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

Some plans periods can be long, and this will make the viability assessment used at the plan making stage out of date due to inflation for development proposals later in the plan period. Some form of indexing should be provided to provide the flexibility required.

26) Do you have any further comments on the likely impact of policy DM5: Development viability?

Without index linking the use of plan making viability may impact development's ability to come forward in a timely manner. In addition to this it would not provide site specific issues such as remediating contaminated land etc on the viability of a development and therefore such sites if not brought forward at the beginning of the plan period may not come forward due to viability issues.

27) Do you have any views on how the process of modifying planning obligations under S106A, where needed once a section 106 agreement has been entered into, could be improved?

There are instances where planning permission is granted on the basis of a policy compliant level of affordable housing, and then developers are using S106A to reduce the amount of affordable housing. However, this process does provide flexibility. We believe that where the variations to the S106 that are significant and material to the application granted, that this should be done via a planning application rather than via S106A.

a) If so, please provide views on specific changes that may improve the efficacy of S106A and the main obstacles that result in delay when seeking modification of planning obligations.

There is no requirement to change the efficacy of S106A. Developers need to be more realistic in their application proposals from the start and not use this process to water down planning benefits and obligations.

28) Do you have any views on how the process of modifying planning obligations could be improved in advance of any legislative change, noting the government's commitment to boosting the supply of affordable housing.

Provide model S106 clauses for securing affordable housing.

a) If so, please provide views on the current use of s73 and, if any, the impact on affordable housing obligations

Due to the Finney decision Local Authorities now are not specific in terms of amount and tenure of affordable housing in descriptions and therefore the use of S73 does not impact obligations.

29) Do you agree with the approach for planning conditions and obligations set out in policy DM6, especially the use of model conditions and obligations?

Strongly agree

30) Do you agree that policy DM7 clarifies the relationship between planning decisions and other regulatory regimes?

Strongly agree

31) Do you agree with the new intentional unauthorised development policy in policy DM8?

Partly Disagree

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

Part 2 is not clear. Most development will be intentional whether unauthorised or not. This would capture honest mistakes by residents or others. What is the bar to prove intentional unauthorised development? It seems draconian and unreasonable to have the intention of a developer count against them in what is an assessment of public benefit/harm.

32) Are there any specific types of harm arising from intentional unauthorised development, and any specific impacts from the proposed policy, which we should consider?

This will capture honest mistakes by people who may build development just over permitted development thresholds. They will have intentionally carried out the development, and this would count against them. Specific harm to be considered would be harm to the Green Belt, National Landscapes and heritage and ecological harm should be included in the policy.

a) If so, are there any particular additions or mitigations which we should consider?

Punitive planning application fees for retrospective development applications rather than the intent counting against the developer.

33) Do you agree with the new Article 4 direction policy in policy DM10?

Strongly Agree

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

Chapter 4 – Achieving sustainable development

34) Do you agree with the proposed approach to setting a spatial strategy in development plans?

Partly agree

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

Yes, we broadly agree with the proposed approach to setting a spatial strategy with development plans. Policy SP2 provides clarity around what a spatial strategy should include. However, additional guidance on criteria for identifying settlement boundaries would be helpful in order to ensure consistency across local authorities. To date, local authorities have developed local methodologies for identifying which land should be included/excluded from settlement confines. In light of Local Government Reorganisation, and the potential merging of local authorities, a standardised methodology/criteria for identifying settlement boundaries would be helpful and ensure a consistent approach is adopted.

35) Do you agree with the proposed definition of settlements in the glossary?

Partly agree.

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

Yes, we broadly agree with the definition of settlements in the glossary. However, due to the rural and dispersed nature of some small settlements within Tonbridge and Malling, we believe it would be helpful to include a definition of 'hamlets' within the glossary too. This would ensure a consistent approach is taken to smaller settlements across all local authorities, rather than relying on local interpretations of this term.

36) Do you agree with the revised approach to the presumption in favour of sustainable development?

Strongly agree.

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

Policy S3 provides clarity as to how the presumption is to be applied.

37) Do you agree to the proposed approach to development within settlements?

Partly agree.

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

Policy S4 provides clarity of how development proposals within settlements should be considered. However, no mention is made of designated heritage assets in clause 2a(ii), although designated wildlife habitats are referenced. In addition, clause 2b makes reference to land which is used for water storage and/or flood risk management. In order to have regard to these land uses, a data set comprehensively identifying the location of such uses would be required. Is such data available at a local authority level and in a geographical information system (GIS) format? It would be helpful, if the source of this data was included in a footnote for clarity.

38) Do you agree to the proposed approach to development outside settlements?

Partly disagree.

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

We welcome the clarity that S5 seeks to provide regarding development outside of settlements. However, we have a number of concerns which are set out below and in our response to Question 39.

Policy S5 is not clear as currently worded how we ensure that development within settlements comes forward before development outside of settlements. There is a potential risk that land outside of settlements will be preferentially developed prior to land within settlements. Without a clear cascade approach to the location of new development, there is a potential risk that speculative planning applications outside of settlements, could undermine a spatial strategy underpinning a Local Plan and the accompanying infrastructure.

39) Do you have any views on the specific categories of development which the policy would allow to take place outside settlements, and the associated criteria?

Partly disagree

a) Please provide your reasons.

It is not clear what evidence is required in order to demonstrate that development is necessary for rural businesses and services, including tourism as set out in clause 1b? Clarity around expectations would ensure a consistent approach is adopted.

Footnote 26 refers to top 60 Travel to Work Areas in relation to clause 1h. It would be helpful to include a hyperlink to this dataset within the footnote.

Clause 1j makes reference to unmet need, however it is not clear if this is unmet need just of that local authority, or unmet need across a wider area. Clarity is required around this point, as there may be potential for developers to try and justify development outside of settlements if there is a wider unmet need, even if the specific local authority themselves are meeting their need.

40) Do you agree with the proposed approach to development around stations, including that it applies only to housing and mixed-use development capable of meeting the density requirements in chapter 12?

Partly agree.

a) Please provide your reasons, including any evidence that this policy would lead to adverse impacts on Gypsies and Travellers and other groups with protected characteristics.

It is not clear why employment development has been excluded from clause 2h. Employment development in close proximity to train stations could provide a sustainable mode of transport for employees accessing their place of work. Such development does not need to form part of a mixed use scheme.

41) Do you agree that neighbourhood plans should contain allocations to meet their identified housing requirement in order to qualify for this policy?

Strongly disagree.

a) If not, please provide your reasons

We are concerned that as currently worded, Policy S6 is unclear how it is to be applied. It is not clear how a proposal for housing would be outweighed by adverse effects, simply by virtue of there being a Neighbourhood Plan in place. Some Neighbourhood Plans do not allocate land for housing but adopt an approach to try and ensure high quality development takes place, or that local infrastructure requirements are provided for. Where a piece of land is identified in a Neighbourhood Plan for a specific land use e.g. non-residential, and a proposal for a residential development come forward, then that proposal would be in conflict with the Neighbourhood Plan, and clauses 1a and 1b would apply. Provided a Neighbourhood Plan allocates land for any type of development, not specifically residential, then this policy should apply.

Chapter 5 – Meeting the challenge of climate change

42) Do you agree with the approach to planning for climate change in policy CC1?

Strongly agree.

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

TMBC supports the retention of requirements within policy CC1: Planning for climate change for development plans to take a proactive approach to climate change mitigation and adaptation. TMBC agrees that the policy should highlight that different development patterns can help contribute to radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and that spatial strategies and site allocations should consider the potential effects of development options, which can be measured using approaches such as assessments of baseline carbon emissions. These assessments can also inform options for mitigation. TMBC agrees that spatial strategies and site allocations should be supported by the provision of necessary infrastructure improvements to avoid increased vulnerability and improved resilience to the effects of climate change. TMBC also agrees that proposed development plan allocations should address specific risks and necessary adaptations for the anticipated lifetime of the development, instead of the current 'long-term' requirement. TMBC suggests that 'anticipated lifetimes' for different forms of new

development should be set out, for example would these correspond with those used in relation for flooding including 100 years for residential, 75 years for non-residential and longer periods significant changes to land use such as urban extensions and major infrastructure?

TMBC agrees that the policy should require plans to mitigate the risk of wildfires as a long-term climate trend and enable plans to seek to address water stress by setting local water efficiency standards, where relevant and justified, and to identify nature-based solution mitigation opportunities e.g. for carbon capture.

43) Do you agree with the approach to mitigating climate change through planning decisions in policy CC2?

Strongly agree.

a) If not, what additional measures could be taken to ensure climate change mitigation is given appropriate consideration?

TMBC supports the consolidation of current requirements and agrees that planning decisions should be based on a comprehensive assessment to ensure that climate change mitigation measures and the transition to net zero are given appropriate consideration at the application stage. TMBC agrees with the mitigation measures set out in the policy requiring development proposals to, where relevant, are appropriate measures to be considered at the planning application, reducing the possible need for measures to be retrofitted in the future:

- a. be located where there is a genuine choice of sustainable transport modes
- b. support good access to facilities to limit the need to travel
- c. be designed to conserve energy and other resources
- d. take advantage of opportunities to re-use existing structures and materials
- e. draw low carbon energy from decentralised networks and co-locate energy/heat generators and users
- f. create or restore habitats which can act as important carbon stores and
- g. not increase fossil fuel extraction unless in accordance with policy M5 (see separate response).

TMBC agrees that the policy should give substantial weight to the benefits of improving the energy efficiency of existing buildings or drawing energy from district heat networks and renewable and low-carbon sources, to support development that incorporates these climate mitigation measures.

44) Do you agree with the approach to climate change adaptation through planning decisions in policy CC3?

Strongly agree.

a) What additional measures could be taken to ensure climate change adaptation is given appropriate consideration?

No suggestions for additional measures. TMBC supports the consolidation of current policy and supports a more comprehensive approach to assessing climate adaptation in planning decisions. TMBC agrees that appropriate adaptation measures in the policy should comprise:

- a. locating development where the risk of flooding is minimised, or can be made safe without increasing risk elsewhere

- b. incorporating sustainable drainage systems to manage surface water flow rates and runoff and ensuring that no surface water is diverted to the foul drain system.
- c. using design approaches to minimise overheating and including green infrastructure and tree planting and
- d. reducing fuel loads and creating defendable spaces where there is a heightened risk from wildfires.

TMBC supports the additional requirement for development proposals to take account of current and potential impacts of climate change over the lifetime of the scheme, to ensure that appropriate adaptations are considered at the planning application stage, reducing the possible need for measures to be retrofitted in the future.

45) Does the policy on wildfire adaptation clearly explain when such risks should be considered and how these risks should be mitigated?

Partly agree.

a) Please provide your reasons

TMBC considers that the policy provides some useful examples of locations at heightened risk from wildfires and of suitable mitigation measures, but that the short paragraph does not provide a clear explanation. The list of the types of locations at heightened risk should be more extensive, given that the policy implies there are other types, and additional examples provided for suitable mitigation measures, contributors to the fuel load and for defensible spaces. This would enable applicants and LPAs to better understand the scope of relevant factors and solutions.

46) How should wildfire adaptation measures be integrated with wider principles for good design, and what additional guidance would be helpful?

TMBC considers that wildfire adaption measures should be integrated into the consideration of factors that contribute to good design. The provision of design guidance related to development and preventing the spread of wildfires would be beneficial within national design and placemaking planning practice guidance.

47) Do you have any other comments on actions that could be taken through national planning policy to address climate change?

No

Chapter 6 - Delivering a sufficient supply of homes

48) Do you agree the requirements for spatial development strategies and local plans in policy HO1 and policy HO2 are appropriate?

Disagree

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

These 2 policies are not written coherently and therefore leaves ambiguity which will affect its application/implementation. This will only lead to more space for legal challenge which LPAs are not able to afford.

In policy HO1 when groups are referred to it says 'Travellers' but previously this group was referred to as Gypsy and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople. Why is only 'Traveller' mentioned here?

In Policy HO2 – criteria 3, the requirement for housing requirement figures to be higher than the overall figure identified in the local housing needs assessment because this defeats the principle of having a local housing needs assessment.

In Policy HO2 – criteria 5, Housing requirement figures for neighbourhood plan areas are not binding as neighbourhood planning groups are not required to plan for housing and this is clear in the PPG so why have a requirement on local plans to set a figure? How is that figure delivered if the NDP does not deliver it?

49) Is further guidance required on assessing the needs of different groups, including older people, disabled people, and those who require social and affordable housing?

Agree

a) If so, what elements should this guidance cover?

The Building Regulations cover the specifics of what M4(2) and M4(3) covers so what is missing is the mix that is required.

In Policy HO5 – criteria b, this outlines a requirement of *at least 40% of new housing delivered over the course of the plan is delivered to M4(2) or M4(3) standards*. This requirement should be set out as a requirement on all new development so that all new development has a percentage of M4(2) (Accessible & Adaptable) and M4(3) (Wheelchair User) and not just a global figure over the plan period which would be more difficult to implement or monitor.

50) Do you agree with the approach to incorporating relevant policies of Planning Policy for Traveller Sites within this chapter?

Strongly agree

51) Is further guidance needed on how authorities should assess the need for traveller sites and set requirement figures?

Agree

a) If so, what are the key principles this guidance should establish?

Policy HO12: Traveller Sites – This seems to echo much of the PPTS para 13, so it should include designing out noise and improving/maintaining air quality, avoid placing undue pressure on local infrastructure and services and do not locate sites in areas at high risk of flooding, including functional floodplains, given the particular vulnerability of caravans.

52) Do you agree the new Annex D to the draft Framework is sufficiently clear on how local planning authorities should set the appropriate buffer for their local plan 5-year housing land supply?

Disagree

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

Step 1 – why is the baseline 0.8% of the existing housing stock?

It is not clear that the mean average affordability over the five most recent years is the ratio.

Step 2

For each 1% the ratio is above 5, the housing stock baseline should be increased by 0.95%.
Why 0.95% ?

53) Do you agree the new Annex D to the draft Framework is sufficiently clear on the wider procedural elements of 5-year housing land supply, the Housing Delivery Test and how they relate to decision-making?

Strongly disagree

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree

It is not clear how the 5 year housing supply feeds into decision making either in the annex or the body of the NPPF text.

54) Do you agree the requirements to establish a 5 year supply of deliverable traveller sites and monitor delivery are sufficiently clear?

Agree

55) Do you agree the plan-making requirements, for both local plans and spatial development strategies, in relation to large scale residential and mixed-use development are sufficiently clear?

Disagree

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

The Policy is not written coherently and is very general so therefore leaves ambiguity which will affect its application. This will only lead to more space for legal challenge which LPAs are not able to afford.

What quantum is large scale residential? as this will vary depending on the size of the settlement.

In Policy HO4, the following types of 'large scale development' needs to be defined - *new settlements, new urban quarters or significant extensions to existing settlements*

In criteria 1a. what are *appropriate points*?

Criteria 2a – what are *New Town principles*?

2b – what does a '*realistic assessment*' include?

Criteria c – Is this a requirement or a nice to have? The language used is just not defined enough.

56) Do you agree our proposed changes to the definition of designated rural areas will better support rural social and affordable housing?

Strongly agree

57) Do you agree with our proposals to ask authorities to set out the proportion of new housing that should be delivered to M4(2) and M4(3) standards?

Strongly agree

58) Do you agree 40% of new housing delivered to M4(2) standards over the plan period is the right minimum proportion?

Neither agree nor disagree

a) Please provide your reasons, and would you support an alternative minimum percentage requirement?

This should be evidenced bases. 40% appears to be high, but it may be the case that this can be supported. There is concern that this could impact small and medium sized developers.

59) Do you agree the proposals to support the needs of different groups, through requiring authorities to identify sites or set requirements for parts of allocated sites are proportionate?

Partly disagree

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

It would appear to make plan making less flexible and may prevent development from adapting to changing markets or needs for particular areas.

60) Do you agree with our proposals to ask authorities to set out requirements for a broader mix of tenures to be provided on sites of 150 homes or more?

Partly agree

a) Please provide your reasons and indicate if an alternative site size threshold would be preferable?

This should be evidence based. Providing a national threshold does not take into account the local needs or market forces. Whilst the principle of the policy is supported the threshold should be left to local authorities to decide at the plan making stage.

61) Do you agree with proposals for authorities to allocate land to accommodate 10% of the housing requirement on sites of between 1 and 2.5 hectares?

Neither agree nor disagree

a) Please provide your reasons

Whilst the principle again is supported, these thresholds should be set locally due the differing local issues and market forces.

62) Are any changes to policy HO7 needed in order to ensure that substantial weight is given to meeting relevant needs?

No.

63) Do you agree that proposals to add military affordable housing to the definition of affordable housing, and allow military housing to be delivered as part of affordable housing requirements, will successfully enable the provision of military homes?

Strongly agree

64) Do you agree flexibility relating to the size of market homes provided will better enable developments providing affordable housing?

Partly disagree

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

This could impact future provision of smaller house types which would in turn have a skewing effect on the housing market and could impact first time buyers' ability to get on the housing ladder.

65) Would requiring a minimum proportion of social rent, unless otherwise specified in development plans, support the delivery of greater number of social rent homes?

Strongly agree

a) If so, what would be an appropriate minimum proportion and development size threshold taking into account development viability?

10% of total development proposal.

66) Are changes to planning policy needed to ensure that affordable temporary accommodation, such as stepping stone housing, is appropriately supported, including flexibilities around space standards?

Yes, changes are required to policy, but space standards of such dwellings should not be compromised.

a) If so, what changes would be beneficial?

Requirement to provide such housing and accommodation.

67) Do you agree that applicants should have discretion to deliver social and affordable housing requirements via cash payments in lieu of on-site delivery on medium sites?

Strongly disagree.

Not all Councils have HRAs/Housing Companies and therefore use of cash payments can be more challenging in those areas. In addition, this discretion should remain with the Local Planning Authority, not the applicant, albeit there should be an open process of discussion and agreement. If applicants are given this option, they will more than likely chose to not deliver social housing on site, leaving Councils with an increased challenge in finding sites to accommodate units. The unintended consequences could be a lack of mixed communities in the future.

a) If so, would it be desirable to limit the circumstances in which cash contributions in lieu of on-site delivery can be provided – for example, should it not be permitted on land released from the Green Belt where the Golden Rules apply? Please explain your answer.

Should discretion be afforded, this should certainly not be permitted on Green Belt release where the Golden Rules apply.

b) If you do not believe applicants should have blanket discretion to discharge social and affordable housing requirements through commuted sums, do you think cash contributions in lieu of on-site delivery should be permitted in certain circumstances – for example where it could be evidenced that onsite delivery would prevent a scheme from being delivered? Please explain your answer.

Yes – there should be clear evidence led process, with applicants required to provide evidence to the LPA of the reasons why onsite delivery is unachievable. Many Councils already allow for this cascade approach in their housing policies; what is important is that any such deviation from onsite delivery is fully explained and, where necessary, subjected to independent viability testing.

68) What risks and benefits would you expect this policy to have? Please explain your answer. The government is particularly interested in views on the potential impact on SME housing delivery, overall housing delivery, land values, build out rates, overall social and affordable housing delivery, and Registered Providers (including SME providers).

Overall social and affordable housing delivery – Councils would have more flexibility to utilize commuted sums.

69) What guidance or wider changes would be needed to enable Local Planning Authorities to spend commuted sums more effectively and more quickly? Please explain your answer.

The ability to financially support sites where s106 affordable housing delivery is showing as unviable but could be delivered on site through 'gap funding'.

Guidance on wording for s106 clauses to give Local Authorities maximum flexibility in utilizing commuted sums.

70) Would further guidance be helpful in supporting authorities to calculate the appropriate value of cash contributions in lieu?

RICS valuation guidance, by region, on the values of various types of social and affordable housing. This data would need to be renewed annually given how quickly housing markets can change. This would provide an invaluable benchmarking service against which commuted sums could be calculated.

a) If so, what elements and principles should this guidance set out? Please explain your answer.

For example, guidance could make clear that contributions in lieu should be an amount which is the equivalent value of providing affordable housing on site, based on a comparison of the Gross Development Value of the proposed scheme with the Gross Development Value of the scheme assuming affordable housing was provided onsite.

71) Do you support proposals to enable off site delivery where affordable housing delivery can be optimised to produce better outcomes in terms of quality or quantity?

Partly agree.

If an alternative site can be identified during the planning process for the main site, to give some certainty of delivery, potentially including the ability to link sites through planning conditions and s106 agreements, offsite delivery could be considered as an opportunity to optimise delivery.

72) Do you agree the with the criteria set out regarding the locations of specialist housing for older people?

Strongly agree

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

The Strategic Housing Market Assessment is a requirement of the NPPF and this evidence base provides a basis for applying the need for specialist housing for older people, however it is down to individual plans to specify where this specialist housing should be located. By specifying where these should be located which means meeting sustainability criteria, this creates consistency across England and Wales in terms of location and management, reducing the need for Local Plan to cover this issue.

73) Do you agree with the criteria set out regarding the locations of community-based specialist accommodation, including changes to the glossary?

Partly agree

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

The changes to the glossary provide clarity to the definition of Community-based specialist accommodation however the policy only requires how the development will provide a safe and secure environment for residents but does not address any perceived safety concerns for existing residents. The Management plan should address how concerns of surrounding residents

74) Do you agree with the criteria set out regarding the locations of purpose-built student accommodation and large-scale shared living accommodation, including changes to the glossary

Partly agree

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

The changes to the glossary clarify the definition, however there is a lack of clarity over the amount of living and storage space required “providing adequate” space does not set a standard across England and Wales and will result in inconsistency and may require those Boroughs who have the greatest need for this accommodation to specify required standards.

75) Do you agree the proposals provide adequate additional support for rural exception sites?

Partly disagree

a) Please provide your reasons, including what other changes may be needed to increase their uptake?

Whilst the revised policy is similar to the one it replaces, the protection afforded by the current footnote 7 has been removed with the proposed policy allowing for greater scope to develop in areas of particular importance. Whilst this may provide for greater scope and uptake of the

policy, it is likely to impact considerably more on such areas where other policy areas apply. Whilst greater uptake and use of this policy is to be encouraged, this should not be at the expense of protection given to areas or assets of particular importance as set out by footnote 7.

76) Do you agree with proposals to remove First Homes exception sites as a discrete form of exception site?

Strongly agree.

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

There has been no uptake of First Homes as a discrete form of exception site in Tonbridge and Malling since this type of housing was introduced which demonstrates there is a lack of demand/need for this type of accommodation. It should therefore be removed as a discrete form of exception site.

77) Do you agree proposals for a benchmark land value for rural exception sites will help to bring forward more rural affordable homes?

Strongly agree

a) If so, which approach and value as set out in the narrative for policy HO10 of the consultation document is the most beneficial for government to set out?

Whilst this is likely to make rural exception sites more likely to come forward, the effect of artificially inflating the land value is likely to impact the overall viability of a scheme and either require more market housing to offset affordable housing or else require a greater quantum of housing (which may fall outside the level of identified need) to offset the higher land value.

78) Do you agree the proposals to set out requirements for traveller sites at policy HO12 adequately capture relevant aspects from Planning Policy for Traveller Sites, whilst ensuring fair treatment for traveller sites in the planning system?

Strongly disagree.

79) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

The PPTS provides a more thorough set of criteria through which applications for traveller sites are assessed. The current policy under HO12 does not address a number of matters which the PPTS addresses. For instance, there is no reference to potential sites in flood risk areas, sites in the Green Belt, domination of the nearest settled community and other areas currently captured by the PPTS.

80) Do you agree the proposals in policy HO13 will help to ensure development proposals are built out in a reasonable period?

Partly agree.

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

Whilst aspects of the policy are agreed in that delivery of schemes at an earlier stage is beneficial, the degree of flexibility offered by the policy should not be used by the development industry to water down key aspects of the scheme relating to design quality, infrastructure, viability and affordable housing. All too often, these aspects are sacrificed in multi-phase developments to the detriment of place making and affordable housing need. Super Strategic sites as set out in the consultation document do have a place in plan making but they can be rarely delivered in the plan period and whilst it is recognised that over this time period, market factors can change significantly, it is essential that any flexibility in the consenting framework does not come at a cost to the design quality and place making of the scheme or to a worsening position in the market in relation to affordable housing.

81) Do you agree the requirements to take a flexible approach to the consenting framework for large scale residential and mixed-use development is sufficient to ensure the opportunities of large scale development are supported?

Partly agree.

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

See question 80 a) above on the concerns raised over increased flexibility. The policy should ensure that flexibility does not comprise design quality/place making and the delivery of essential affordable housing.

82) Are any more specific approaches or definitions needed to support the delivery of very large (super strategic) sites, including new towns? Yes

a) Please provide your reasons.

See reasons set out in 80 and 81.

83) Do you agree with the proposed changes to the Housing Delivery Test rule book?

Strongly agree.

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

It is agreed that authorities should be assessed against their adopted housing requirement where there is an up-to-date local plan in place and against local housing need where there is no relevant up-to-date plan.

Chapter 7: Building a strong, effective economy

84) Do you agree that more emphasis should be placed on relevant national strategies and the need for flexibility in planning for economic growth, as drafted in policy E1? Strongly agree, partly agree, neither agree nor disagree, partly disagree, strongly disagree.

Partly agree

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

As drafted the policy references at 1a, the need to have regard to the Industrial Strategy and relevant strategic and local strategies for economic development and regeneration. This is

considered to be appropriate, as is current practice, and should continue to help local planning authorities to consider both local business needs and wider opportunities for economic growth in preparing Local Plans.

It is right that Local Plans should not be overly prescriptive about the types of uses that would be acceptable on employment sites, given the often uncertain and changing commercial property market. However, local planning authorities need to have sufficient control over allocated land uses given their understanding of their local areas, as they need to ensure that new commercial developments complement and enhance existing settlements and employment areas, and do not result in unacceptable harm e.g. excessive HGV traffic routing through residential areas.

Where planning authorities allocate sites for employment development within their Local Plans, e.g. use classes B2, B8 and E(g), we consider that there is sufficient flexibility within the current use class order to allow for a range of potential uses and occupiers.

85) Do you agree with the approach to meeting the need for business land and premises in policy E2? Strongly agree, partly agree, neither agree nor disagree, partly disagree, strongly disagree.

Partly agree

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

It is important to support the economy and to meet related needs that are identified through the preparation of economy evidence that is prepared to inform Local Plans. However, the economic benefits of proposals for commercial development must be balanced against the impacts and potential harm that these proposals create.

We support the criteria in part 2 of this policy as it is important to identify whether there is unmet need for individual commercial developments, and that promoted or expanded sites can be adequately served by required infrastructure including utilities and highways.

86) Do you agree with the proposed new decision-making policy supporting freight and logistics development in policy E3?

Partly agree

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

We consider that the criteria in this policy are appropriate. Good access to transport networks is key for the location of freight and logistics uses. Such proposals should be sited and designed to limit environmental impacts and ensure that the amenity of neighbouring uses in particular upon residential areas is acceptable. Matters such as related hours of operation and parking can be controlled through planning conditions and use of appropriate highway restrictions.

The criteria in the policy should be strengthened to require proposals to demonstrate that there is a need for the facility proposed, given alternative existing facilities and sites that are available locally and sub-regionally. Freight and logistics facilities are often controversial given their, location, scale, visual impact, hours of operation and traffic impacts. Such proposals need to be well justified to avoid inappropriate development especially when proposed on greenfield sites outside of existing settlement confines.

87) Do you agree with the approach to rural business development in policy E4?

Partly agree

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

We consider that the policy as drafted is appropriate. Where developments are proposed outside of settlements these should take opportunities, where they exist, to use previously developed land, and sites that are physically well-related to existing development. This is important to help avoid inappropriate development in the countryside.

We consider that section 2 of the policy should be strengthened to include a requirement to consider landscape impact, and to identify appropriate mitigation where this is required.

Chapter 8: Ensuring the vitality of town centres

88) Do you agree with the proposed changes to policy for planning for town centres?

Strongly agree

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

We support the criteria of this policy as drafted, including updated emphasis for Local Plans to set out a strategy for town centres to include opportunities to diversify existing land uses including the delivery of additional residential development, as well as the delivery of infrastructure and public realm improvements. Town centres are essential to the successful operation of local economies, the delivery of local services and to the cultural vitality of communities, it is right that Local Plans provide sufficient focus and ambition for these areas. We recognise the delivery of additional development within defined town centre boundaries (excluding primary shopping areas) can help to support footfall, local retail spending and therefore viability.

We support the retention of locally defined floorspace thresholds for development proposals outside of town centres, above which impact assessments are required. TMBC has set a locally defined floorspace threshold in our draft Local Plan, as supported by our published Retail and Town Centres Study.

The introduction of new provisions to support good design including design codes, masterplans and use of Article 4 directions reflects established practice. The Council is taking forward a masterplan for the regeneration of East of High Street Tonbridge, support for this will be outlined in our regulation 19 Local Plan.

89) Do you agree with the approach to development in town centres in policy TC2?

Strongly agree

a) If not, please explain how you would achieve this aim differently?

We support the criteria in this policy, which gives substantial weight to development proposals that strengthen the long-term vitality and viability of town centres, as well as protect and enhance community access to local shops and other facilities including services. This is important given the ongoing commercial pressures that have and continue to lead to the loss of essential local services e.g. banking facilities.

90) What impacts, if any, have you observed on the operation of planning policy for town centres since the introduction of Use class E?

Use class E introduced new permitted development flexibilities affecting commercial, business and service uses that were previously controlled by use classes A, B and D. Impacts have included a reduction in related change of use applications, due to the allowed permitted development change to a mixed use for any purpose within class E.

Additionally, the full conversion of former commercial premises in particular offices, and in many cases upper floors only for residential use by prior approval. These flexibilities have reutilised vacant and long-term vacant premises and floorspace, the consequence being that there are now fewer premises remaining that could be viability converted, either partially or fully to residential use without requiring planning consent.

91) Do you believe the sequential test in policy TC3 should be retained?

Strongly agree

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

We consider that the sequential test should be retained. Whilst restrictive, this helps to support the vitality of existing centres, ensuring that town centre uses are not lost to unsustainable locations outside of existing centres, which would further undermine the overall viability of defined centres.

92) Do you agree with the approach to town centre impact assessments in policy TC4?

Strongly agree

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

We support the continued requirement for impact assessments to accompany proposals for retail and leisure uses (subject to default or locally applied threshold). We note that the text of this policy is similar to the current Framework, with a revised approach regarding the application of the impact test, due to the removal of paragraph 95. This being that a failure against the test no longer be regarded as an automatic basis for refusing planning permission. This instead becomes a matter to be weighed in the overall planning balance, which we support.

Chapter 9: Supporting high quality communications

93) Do you agree that the updated policies provide clearer and stronger support for the rollout of 5G and gigabit broadband?

Strongly agree

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

The policy criteria are clear in terms of what development proposals for the expansion or upgrade of electronic telecommunications should achieve, as well as expectations as to how planning authorities should assess these proposals. This should ensure consistency in determination of telecommunications infrastructure applications between planning authorities.

94) Do you agree the requirements for minimising visual impact and reusing existing structures are practical for applicants and local planning authorities?

Strongly agree

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

Applications for new telecommunications infrastructure in particular masts can be controversial for reasons including visual impact. We support the requirements for minimising visual impact and reusing existing structures for the siting of related infrastructure as set out at paragraph 1 of policy CO1. Justification for which can be set out in documents supporting applications including design and access statements, planning or alternative sites assessments.

95) Do you agree the supporting information requirements are proportionate and sufficient without creating unnecessary burdens?

Strongly agree

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

We consider the supporting information requirements set out in policy CO2 to be appropriate and proportionate.

Chapter 10: Securing Clean Energy and Water

96) Do you agree with the approach to planning for energy and water infrastructure in policy W1?

Partly agree

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree, what alternative approach would you suggest?

We support the requirement at paragraph 1 for early engagement with infrastructure and service providers regarding the potential impacts of growth proposed in Local Plans, and the need to work collaboratively with these partners to ensure that there is a clear understanding of current infrastructure and network capacity, and future requirements to support the growth proposed.

We consider that paragraph 2 is vague and should be reworded to provide a clear focus on the need to prepare an Infrastructure Delivery Plan and related schedules to accompany Local Plans. These should set out future infrastructure requirements clearly, providing a robust understanding of delivery and funding matters, any known issues and how these will be overcome.

97) Do you agree with the amendments to current Framework policy on planning for renewable and low-carbon energy development and electricity network infrastructure in policy W2?

Neither agree nor disagree

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

We support the direction of this policy to “support the transition to clean power by planning positively for the increased supply and use of renewable and low carbon energy and electricity

network infrastructure”. However, it is for the energy industry to identify and advise local planning authorities on future requirements based upon their forecasting and most recent business plans. Where new energy infrastructure and assets are required to support Local Plan growth and the wider operation of the energy network, e.g. power generation, storage, over headlines and substations, operators should set out these requirements at an early stage of plan making i.e. regulation 18.

Available opportunities for low carbon energy generation and network infrastructure requirements will vary between regions and local authority areas and must be balanced against constraints e.g. national landscapes, SSSIs and similar designations, this should be expressed in the policy wording. District heat networks are unlikely to be suitable or viable in predominantly rural authorities.

98) Do you agree with the proposed approach to supporting development for renewable and low carbon development and electricity network infrastructure in policy W3?

Partly disagree

- a) **Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree, and any changes you would make to improve the policy.**

We recognise the benefits of renewable and low carbon energy development, as well as the reuse of existing sites and therefore support the criteria in paragraph 1 of the policy.

We however disagree with paragraph 2 of the policy; applicants should be required to demonstrate the need for renewable or low carbon development and electricity network infrastructure. In many cases applications for such uses will be on undesignated sites outside of existing settlement confines, as such there must be robust justification for these proposals. Where there is a clear need and business case for such investment in line with published plans, strategies and the Council’s Infrastructure Delivery Plan, this should not prove difficult to demonstrate.

We support the criteria in paragraph 3 regarding time-limited energy infrastructure developments and related site restoration.

99) Do you agree with the proposed approach to supporting development for water infrastructure in policy W4?

Partly disagree

- a) **Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.**

We disagree with paragraph 2 of this policy; applicants should be required to demonstrate the need for water infrastructure developments. In many cases applications for such uses will be on undesignated sites outside of existing settlement confines, as such there must be robust justification for these proposals. Where there is a clear need and business case for such investment in line with published plans, strategies and the Council’s Infrastructure Delivery Plan, this should not prove difficult to demonstrate.

AS TMBC IS NOT THE MINERALS AUTHORITY ONLY LIMITED ANSWERS HAVE BEEN GIVEN TO QUESTIONS 100 -113.

100) Do you agree with the proposed prohibition on identifying new coal sites in policy M1, and to the removal of coal from the list of minerals of national and local importance?

Strongly agree

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

101) Do you agree with how policy M1 sets out how the development plan should consider oil and gas?

Neither agree nor disagree

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

102) Do you agree with the proposed addition of critical and growth minerals to the glossary definition of 'minerals of national and local importance'?

Agree.

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

103) Do you agree criteria b of policy M2 strikes the right balance between preventing minerals sterilisation and facilitating non minerals development?

Agree.

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

104) Do you agree policy M3 appropriately reflects the importance of critical and growth minerals?

Agree

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

105) Do you agree with the exclusion of development involving onshore oil and gas extraction from policy M3?

Neither agree nor disagree

106) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

107) Do you agree policy M4 sufficiently addresses the impacts of mineral development, noting that other national decision-making policies will also apply?

Agree

108) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

109) Do you agree with approach to coal, oil and gas in policy M5?

Neither agree nor disagree

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

110) Are there any other exceptional circumstances in which coal extraction should be permitted?

No

111) If yes, please outline the exceptional circumstances in which you think coal extraction should be permitted.

N/A

112) Do you agree policy M6 strikes the right balance between preventing the sterilisation of minerals reserves and minerals-related activities, and facilitating non-minerals development?

Partly agree

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

113) Does policy M6 provide sufficient clarity on the role of Minerals Consultation Areas?

Partly agree

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

Chapter 12 - Making effective use of land

114) Do you agree policy L1 provides clear guidance on how Local Plans should be prepared to promote the efficient use of land?

Partly agree.

115) If not, what further guidance is needed?

Although Policy L1 provides a framework for how Local Plans should be prepared to promote the efficient use of land, some additional guidance and/or clarification would be helpful.

Clause 1a(iii) states that Local Plans should set minimum residential density standards. However, neither Policy L1 nor Policy L3 make reference to constraints that may impact on the ability to deliver minimum densities in all town centres and locations that have a high level of connectivity. Although we fully support the aim to make the most effective use of land, in some instances due to on-site or off-site constraints, densities may need to be flexible to take account of factors such as landscape and heritage.

Clause 1(iv) considers that it may be appropriate to set out a range of densities that reflect the identified need for different types of housing. It is not clear what evidence base would be needed to support such an approach, and how by identifying different densities for different types of housing, this would not appear prejudicial to different sections of society. For example detached and semi-detached market properties are likely to be more expensive, but lower density than the potentially cheaper higher density terraced properties and flats, which are typologies more likely to deliver affordable products. In addition, most residential schemes will contain a mixture of housing types, which would make the application of different densities for different types of housing very complicated to apply. Would an alternative approach be to identify a density range for development typologies that would allow flexibility, whilst also seeking to include minimum development densities.

Chapter 12 – Making Effective Use of Land

116) Do you agree policy L2 provides clear guidance on how development proposals should be assessed to ensure efficient use of land?

Strongly disagree.

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

Whilst the re-use of previously developed land is to be encouraged, the proposed policy is unnecessarily prescriptive and seeks to make effective use of land at the expense of necessary service areas. It also proposes design criteria which may not be suitable for all locations and circumstances and also proposes limitations on development within residential curtilages with no explanation or justification as to how the quantum was reached. The policy also seeks to impose a definition of an existing building which exists on the date of the publication of the Framework which will be extremely difficult for LPA's to assess given that extensive permitted rights exist within residential curtilages.

117) Do you agree policy L2 identifies appropriate typologies of development to support intensification?

Strongly disagree.

a) If not, what typologies should be added or removed and why?

It is recommended that a broader suite of typologies that can support gentle density and context-appropriate intensification—such as missing-middle housing, small-site and corner-plot intensification, structured transit-oriented development around transport nodes, and opportunities for mixed-use and public-sector land co-location. Clearer national guidance in these areas would aid delivery, provide greater policy certainty, and better support authorities in planning positively for well-designed, sustainable intensification.

118) Do you agree the high-level design principles provided in policy L2(d) appropriate for national policy?

Strongly disagree.

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

As set out above, the policy seeks to impose a national set of design criteria for development which should be managed at the local level. Not all gaps in a settlements roofline should be development as these gaps are important in many locations to a settlements character and similarly most street corners are not “important” and warrant “landmark” buildings. Defining a percentage of non-developed area seems arbitrary when site specific factors are key. No one site is the same and in one location greater or less development may be acceptable. Percentages relating to the amount of development should only be used where there is a direct impact on matters of importance such as openness.

119) Do you agree policy L2 (d)(i) achieves its intent to enable appropriate development that may differ from the existing street scene, particularly in cases such as corner plot redevelopment and upwards extensions.

Strongly disagree.

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

For the same reasons as set out in question 116 above.

120) Do you agree with the proposed safeguards in policy L2 that allow development in residential curtilages?

Strongly disagree.

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

For the reasons set out above in question 116 above.

121) Do you agree policy L3 provides clear guidance on achieving appropriate densities for residential and mixed-use schemes?

Partly agree

a) If not, please explain how guidance could be clearer?

It would be helpful if the policy could define “reasonable” walking distance within the policy itself and any study used to underpin an assessment of reasonable walking distance. This could be within a range of acceptable distances that would make this a viable alternative.

122) Do you agree with the minimum density requirements set out within policy L3?

Partly agree

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

In well-connected rail stations and underground, and increased density above 50 dph should be considered as these sites could be made some of the most sustainable sites. The density for a railway is considered appropriate.

b) Could these minimum density requirements lead to adverse impacts on Gypsies and Travellers and other groups with protected characteristics? Please provide your reasons, including any evidence

Gypsy and Traveller groups and other groups with protected characteristics should not be excluded from the requirement as these sites can be made very sustainable and if the densities cannot be achieved, then the development does not make the best use land in an area that could be made very sustainable.

123) Do you agree that using dwellings per hectare is an appropriate metric for setting minimum density requirements? Additionally, is our definition of 'net developable area' within the NPPF suitable for this policy?

Strongly agree

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

124) Do you agree with the proposed definition of a 'well-connected' station used to help set higher minimum density standards in targeted growth locations? In particular, are the parameters we're using for the number of Travel to Work Areas and service frequency appropriate for defining a 'well-connected' station?

Partly agree

Please provide your reasons and preferred alternatives.

The current Travel to Work Areas (TTWA) is based on 2011 commuting flows and is therefore outdated. Only the latest datasets should be used. However, TTWA captures where people work not how fast or reliable the service is. So whilst it is considered appropriate to use the top 60 by GVA, an analysis of network performance should also be considered.

There are a number of other factors that should also be included in the definition to ensure that access and connectivity quality around the station is acceptable and network performance and equity checks are acceptable.

125) Are there other types of location (such as urban core, or other types of public transport node) where minimum density standards should be set nationally?

Yes

a) If so, how should these locations be defined in a clear and unambiguous way and what should these density standards be?

- High-Accessibility Public Transport Nodes (Major and Minor Hubs) – Bus interchanges/rapid buys corridors, City Region rail/commuter rail.
- Town Centres and District Centres
- Local Centres and High-Frequency Bus Corridors
- Urban Extensions and New Settlements
- Strategic Brownfield Opportunity Areas
- University Districts, Innovation Quarters, and Employment Hubs

All the above locations should be promoted at higher densities seeking a minimum 50 dph on new development sites.

126) Should we define a specific range of residential densities for land around stations classified as ‘well-connected’?

Yes

127) If so, what should that range be, and which locations should it apply to?

See above for the list of potential locations as set out in question 125 a)

128) Do you agree policy L4 provides clear high-level guidance on good design for residential extensions?

Strongly disagree.

129) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

The policy does not differentiate development in urban or rural areas, development in sensitive locations or landscapes. The term “blend effectively” is not a recognised architectural term and lacks any clear direction. The policy does not set a high stand for design quality or seek to promote good design.

Chapter 13 – Protecting Green Belt land

130) Do you agree that policy GB1 provides appropriate criteria for establishing new Green Belts?

Partly agree.

131) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

Policy GB1 does provide clarity around the criteria for establish new Green Belt. However, it would be help to provide clarify over the ‘long term growth ambitions’ element of clause 1c. Does this relate to the growth ambitions for a single local plan cycle, or the long-term growth ambitions?

132) Do you agree policy GB2 gives sufficient detail on the expected roles spatial development strategies and local plans play in assessing Green belt land?

Partly disagree.

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

Although Policy GB2 provides some clarity around the expected role spatial development strategies and local plans play in assessment Green Belt land, we do have two areas of concern.

Firstly, the term ‘strongly contribute’ does not feature in any of the Green Belt policies or Annex E, which provides detailed guidance on undertaking Green Belt Assessments, and how Green Belt performs against purposes (a), (b) and (d). This is a departure from the current NPPF, which provides clarity when interpreting the outcomes of Green Belt Assessments. The categories ‘Strong’, ‘Moderate’ and ‘Weak’ still appear in Annex E but wording around how to apply this information is omitted. There is also an element of inconsistency as the grey belt definition within the glossary does retain reference to ‘strongly contribute’. The term ‘strongly contribute’ should be reinstated.

In addition, and of particular concern, is the removal of Foot Note 7 assets from the definition of grey belt. Tonbridge and Malling is c.70% Green Belt, and c. .30% National Landscape (Kent Downs National Landscape and the High Weald National Landscape), the majority of which falls within the Green Belt. By removing this exclusion from the grey belt definition, it puts greater pressure on these nationally protected landscapes, particularly from small scale incremental development (major development is controlled by Policy N4) which would be less likely to be in a sustainable location with good access to a range of services, which may undermine the spatial strategy of the Local Plan. Footnote 7 assets should excluded from the grey belt definition.

133) Do you agree with proposals to better enable development opportunities around suitable stations to be brought forward?

Partly agree.

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

We broadly support the inclusion of clause 1a, land around stations, subject to the consideration of onsite and off-site constraints in these locations that may impact on the suitability and/or density of development.

134) Do you agree the expectations set out in policy GB5 are appropriate and deliverable in Local Plans?

Partly agree

135) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

We support the broad principle of Policy GB5 and welcome the inclusion of reference to Local Nature Recovery Strategies in clause 1b. However, we are concerned to see the reintroduction of clause 1d. In a borough covered by c. 70% Green Belt, and adopting a policy compliant approach to plan making in terms of reviewing Green Belt boundaries to allow us to meet our objectively assessed housing need, we are concerned about what compensatory measures may look like, how much land will be required for this, and how such land may potentially limit future growth in the borough beyond this Local Plan cycle. If land is set aside for compensatory measures, then this may further constrain and already heavily constrained borough. It is also not clear what evidence would be required to demonstrate that clause 1d had been met.

The majority of Green Belt land in Tonbridge and Malling is in agricultural use, therefore using productive agricultural land to meet clauses 1a-c, may also impact on food production.

136) Do you agree policies GB6 and GB7 set out appropriate tests for considering development on Green Belt land?

Strongly agree

137) Do you agree policy GB7(1h) successfully targets appropriate development types and locations in the Green Belt, including that it applies only to housing and mixed-use development capable of meeting the density requirements in chapter 12?

Strongly agree

138) Please provide your reasons, including any evidence that this policy would lead to adverse impacts on Gypsies and Travellers.

The proposed policies provide for when there is an unmet need for sites that development may be appropriate so there should be no adverse impacts on Gypsies and Travellers.

139) Do you agree that site-specific viability assessment should be permitted on development proposals subject to the Golden Rules in these three circumstances?

Partly agree

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

It is not clear how part C would work in practice as any land allocated for development in the a plan would normally be taken out of the Green Belt so this seems to provide an opportunity to circumnavigate providing affordable housing or other obligations.

140) With regards to previously developed land, are there further changes to policy or guidance that could be made to help ensure site-specific viability assessments are used only for genuinely previously developed land, and not predominantly greenfield sites?

It might be an idea to remove equestrian uses from previously developed land or any other uses such as airfields which require large amount of land from previously developed land. In these cases paddock and large areas of undeveloped land can fall under the previously developed land definition.

141) Do you agree with setting an affordable housing ‘floor’ for schemes subject to the Golden Rules accompanied by a viability assessment subject to the terms set out?

Strongly agree

142) Please explain your answer, including your view on the appropriate approach to setting a ‘floor’, and the right level for this?

Yes this would secure affordable housing and this would be based on evidence base in the Local Plan viability for Green Belt sites.

143) Do you agree with local planning authorities testing viability at the plan making stage using a standardised Benchmark Land Values scenario of 10 times Existing Use Value for greenfield, Green Belt land?

Disagree

a) Please explain your answer

We do not agree with using a single national “10× EUV” benchmark land value for greenfield/Green Belt at plan-making stage. National policy and updated PPG emphasise proportionate, locally evidenced viability at plan-making; an inflexible multiple would conflict with the EUV approach in guidance and with case law requiring policy-compliant BLV formation. It would likely be unsound across diverse markets, risking under-delivery in high-cost strategic sites and over-payment in lower-value areas, thereby undermining affordable housing and infrastructure delivery.

144) Do you have any other comments on the use of nationally standardised Benchmark Land Values for local planning authorities to test viability at the plan-making stage?

The answer set out in question 143 outlines the concerns where nationally standardised Benchmark Land Values are proposed.

145) Do you agree that proposed changes to the grey belt definition will improve the operability of the grey belt definition, without undermining the general protections given to other footnote 7 areas?

Strongly disagree

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

By removing reference to footnote & it would allow for development which could adversely affect impact on those irreplaceable habitats, ecological designations and important landscape designations etc.

Chapter 14 - Achieving well-designed places

146) Do you agree that policy DP1 provides sufficient clarity on how development plans should deliver high quality design and placemaking outcomes?

Partly agree.

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

TMBC supports the retention of policy requiring plans to set out clear design expectations based on an understanding of the area's characteristics. The proposed removal of the requirement for design policy to be developed with local communities would not alter the fact that they would remain an essential part of the development plan making process (criterion a). TMBC considers that significant greenfield sites and urban extensions, and not only brownfield opportunities that have been mentioned, should be included within criterion b. as examples of where design guides, design codes and masterplans are necessary to deliver design and placemaking outcomes. Reference to there being a role for locally specific design policies or standards to add detail to policy DP3 principles, in response to specific local issues, is welcomed (criterion c). TMBC agrees that development plans should set out the circumstances when design review and other design processes will be required (criterion d).

However, the important role played by national standards, such as the nationally prescribed spaced standard providing a consistent approach across LPA areas, contributing to dwellings that are fit for purpose, and taking away the need for local areas to 're-invent the wheel', should also be referenced.

147) Do you agree with the approach to design tools set out in policy DP2?

Strongly agree

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

TMBC agrees that where design guides, design codes and masterplans are necessary, they should be based on an understanding of local and wider context and address opportunities for existing character to be strengthened, for example within town centre regeneration sites. The need for these design tools to consider economic, social and environmental factors and implementation conditions, local views, the appropriate level of detail/prescription and be

subject to monitoring and review to allow for adjustments, will create confidence and ensure that guidance remains fit for purpose and schemes are deliverable.

148) Do you agree policy DP3 clearly set out principles for development proposals to respond to their context and create well-designed places?

Strongly agree.

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

TMBC agrees that the list of characteristics for well-designed places should be revised in accordance with 10 characteristics set out in the National Design Guide. TMBC supports national decision-making policy DP3: Key principles for well-designed places, sub-section 1, that would require development proposals to:

- a. Respond to their context without precluding innovation and change.
- b. Support liveability, incorporating mixed uses and tenures and encouraging social interaction.
- c. Contribute to climate change mitigation and adaption and the transition to net zero.
- d. Incorporate/connect to a high quality network of multifunctional green infrastructure.
- e. Provide transport infrastructure movement and choices, prioritising sustainable methods.
- f. Use the pattern of buildings, e.g. to define streets and spaces and promote compact development to optimise site potential.
- g. Include public spaces that facilitate social interaction, incorporating features such as active frontages and natural surveillance.
- h. Create or maintain a strong sense of place and pride.

TMBC supports policy DP3 sub-section 2, which retains the requirement that poorly designed proposals should be refused, and sub-section 4 which retains the requirement for substantial weight to be given to outstanding or innovative designs promoting high levels of sustainability. TMBC supports the proposal that national design and placemaking planning practice guidance principles are used to inform how policy DP3 is applied where local design policies and tools have not been produced (sub-section 3).

149) Do you agree with the proposed approach to using design review and other design processes in policy DP4?

Strongly agree.

TMBC supports the retention of policy requiring design to be considered throughout the development process from evolution to delivery, for planning conditions to refer to clear and accurate plans and drawings and for LPAs not to allow the quality of approved development to be materially reduced. TMBC also supports the retention of policy stating that LPAs should have access and use design review and other design tools and take into account their outcomes.

a) If not, what else would help secure better design and placemaking outcomes?

N/A

Chapter 15: Promoting sustainable transport

150) Do you agree that policy TR1 will provide an effective basis for taking a vision-led approach and supporting sustainable transport through plan-making?

Partly agree

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

We support the prioritisation of sustainable transport modes from the earliest stages of plan making (paragraph 1.a), supported by early and ongoing engagement with transport infrastructure providers and operators. We also support the alignment of Local Plans with Local Transport Plans, Public Rights of Way Improvement Plans and Local Walking and Cycling Infrastructure Plans, regardless of lead authority on these in two tier areas.

As identified at paragraph 1.b), it is right that proposed development is located where it can support sustainable patterns of movement and make effective use of existing or proposed transport infrastructure. We support paragraphs c and d of the policy which support the appropriate location of land uses to minimise the length and number of journeys, as well as safeguard sites and routes in Local Plan which are likely to be required to deliver sustainable transport infrastructure.

It is right to take a vision-led approach, however on its own policy TR1 is not sufficient to achieve this. Funding and other barriers including land availability and acquisition can stand in the way of achieving a range of sustainable transport schemes including the delivery of active travel routes. Government therefore needs to ensure that the aspirations of this policy are supported through additional funding and appropriate new powers to enable local authorities to deliver transport schemes efficiently and cost effectively, to ensure that vision becomes reality and to prevent infrastructure delivery from lagging behind housing growth.

151) Do you agree that policy TR2 strikes an appropriate balance between supporting maximum parking standards where they can deliver planning benefits, and requiring a degree of flexibility and consideration of business requirements in setting those standards?

Partly disagree

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

Parking provision associated with new developments is often a controversial matter. The implications of having badly designed or too little provision can have serious effects on highway safety because of unintended levels of on street parking, while over provision can result in poor design, wasted space and apparent encouragement to use cars in preference to walking, cycling and public transport.

Parking is therefore a key issue for all new developments, getting it right is not just about minimising conflict it is also about ensuring the quality of life for occupants, and good management of the public realm. It is important that adequate parking provision for all is provided. Access to alternative sustainable modes of transport should inform the level of car parking provision that is provided for both residential and non-residential development.

In our experience setting maximum parking standards can be unhelpful and result in unintended negative consequences, especially for developments in suburban areas and more

rural settlements where there is less mode choice and car dependency is higher. [Kent County Council revised their local parking standards in 2025](#) removing previous maximum standards, therefore allowing more flexibility in terms of the application of the identified standards on a site-by-site basis.

Paragraph 1 of the policy should be revised to say that 'development plans can set local parking standards...' Given our experience we don't support the introduction of maximum standards at paragraph 2 of the policy. We otherwise support the criteria which inform parking standards set out at paragraph 3.

152) Do you agree with the changes proposed in policy TR3(1a), including the reference to proposals which could generate a significant amount of movement, and the proposed use of the Connectivity Tool?

Strongly agree

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

We support the wording of policy TR3 paragraph 1. a). and the proposed use of the connectivity tool alongside other evidence to assess the connectivity of site allocations identified in Local Plans.

153) Do you agree that proposed policy TR4 provides a sufficient basis for the effective integration of transport considerations in creating well-designed places?

Partly agree

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

As drafted, we consider that policy TR4 provides a sufficient basis for the effective integration of transport considerations in creating well-designed places. Giving priority first to pedestrian and cycle movements and secondly access to public transport, this clearly informs the vision led approach that is set out in Local Plans, and consequently the design of development layouts and streets.

This policy should however be context specific, as it's no good having high quality cycle routes within a new development for example, if these do not form part of a wider route network that connects a development to the existing urban centre and key facilities e.g. station. Route networks are let down by their weakest links and won't be attractive to users if they can't make continuous and safe end to end journeys. The aspirations of 1. a) and b) should therefore be set in the content of Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plans, which should be sufficiently ambitious.

154) Do you agree with policy TR5 as a basis for supporting the provision and retention of roadside facilities where there is an identified need?

Strongly agree

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

We support the criteria of this policy as drafted, and requirement for new or significantly expanded roadside facilities should be appropriately evidenced.

155) Do you agree that the amended wording proposed in policy TR6 provides a clearer basis for considering when transport assessments and travel plans will be required, and for considering impacts on the transport network?

Strongly agree

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

We support the amended wording in the policy so that proposals that are “likely to” rather than “will” generate significant amounts of movement, need to be supported by a transport statement or assessment and a travel plan. The content of transport assessments and transport statements should be proportionate to the scale and significance of identified transport impacts and issues.

We remain concerned any agreed travel plans are effectively monitored during agreed timescales, sufficient resourcing within transport authorities is required to support this. Where fallback positions are identified re delivery of mitigation measures, this must be clearly set out in related legal agreements to be enforceable, the policy wording should be updated at paragraph 2 to reflect this.

156) Do you agree the proposed text in policy TR7 provide an effective basis for assessing proposals for marine ports, airports and general aviation facilities?

Partly agree

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

We support paragraphs 1. a-c) of the policy as drafted, however paragraph c) is muddled and needs to be reworded. Environmental impacts not effects of port, airport, advanced air mobility and aviation facilities (and development ancillary to them) must be acceptable given all relevant matters to be granted planning consent. The term ‘advanced air mobility’ should be clearly defined in the NPPF glossary, we understand this refers to future air transport using revolutionary, often electric, aircraft like eVTOLs (electric Vertical Take-Off and Landing) to move people and goods.

157) Do you agree with the additional policy on maintaining and improving rights of way proposed in policy TR8?

Strongly agree

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

This policy is a helpful addition which provides focus on the maintenance and improvement of public rights of way, supporting the ambition and delivery of local Public Rights of Way Improvement Plans.

Chapter 16: Promoting healthy communities

158) Do you agree with the approach to planning for healthy communities in policy HC1, including the expectation that the development plan set local standards for different types of recreational land, drawing upon relevant national standards?

Strongly agree

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

We support the criteria of this policy as drafted, which outlines established good practice to retain, enhance and provide appropriate community facilities and public service infrastructure through the plan making process.

159) Do you agree that Local Green Space should be ‘close’ to the community it serves?

Strongly agree

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

We support the criteria of this policy as drafted which includes a minor change so that designated areas should be “close” to the community they serve rather than “reasonably close”. Designated Local Green Spaces should be genuinely local.

160) Do you agree that the proposed policies at HC3 and HC4 will support the provision of community facilities and public service infrastructure serving new development?

Strongly agree

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

We support the criteria of these policies as drafted.

161) Do you have any views on whether further clarity is required to improve the application of this policy, including the term ‘fast food outlets’, and the types of uses to which it applies?

We support the policy as drafted but consider that clarity should be provided to make clear what a ‘reasonable walking distance’ is, e.g. within 400m of a school. Clarification of the term ‘fast food outlets’ would also be helpful in the NPPF glossary. Our understanding is that these are quick-service restaurants focused on convenience, with limited menus, offering hot and cold food and drinks for takeaway or drive-thru.

162) Do you agree with the proposed approach to retaining key community facilities and public service infrastructure in policy HC6?

Partly disagree

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

We don't fully support this policy as drafted. Where a development proposal would result in the loss of a community facility or public service infrastructure, clarification of the 12-month marketing period required to justify a lack of market interest is helpful at paragraph 1. a) to provide consistency in approach for all local planning authorities. However, related marketing should be undertaken on a genuine basis for the existing use of the premises as well as reasonable alternatives, given the flexibilities within use class E.

We have concern regarding the clarification in paragraph 2 of the policy that “The policy applies only where the facility would be the last of its type in the area concerned”. This is not an acceptable approach and risks the loss of facilities and services until only the last examples remain, this makes the policy ineffective and risks hollowing out much existing provision, to the detriment of local communities.

163) Do you agree with the approach taken to recreational facilities in policy HC7, including the addition of 'and/or' with reference to quantity and quality of replacement provision?

Strongly agree

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

We support the criteria of the policy as drafted, including at paragraph 1, the reference to 'other formal and informal play space and allotments'. We also support the amendment at paragraph 1. b) regarding facility loss resulting from a proposed development which would be replaced by equivalent or better provision in terms of quantity and/or quality. This will allow some additional flexibility in how replacement facilities can be provided. It is the case in some circumstances that an improvement in the quality of a recreation facility can offset a reduction in overall quantity.

164) Do you agree with the clarification that Local Green Space should not fall into areas regarded as grey belt or where Green Belt policy on previously developed land apply?

Strongly agree, partly agree, neither agree nor disagree, partly disagree, strongly disagree.

Partly disagree

We partly disagree with this question. The current NPPF excludes footnote 7 designations from the definition of grey belt in the glossary, which includes a range of designations including Local Green Space. We support the current definition. The updated definition of grey belt removes reference to footnote 7, however Policy HC8 is seeking to retain the grey belt protection for Local Green Space. This suggests that Local Green Space will be given greater protection than other designations set out in footnote 7, which we do not believe is necessary. If land is deemed grey belt, it can still meet the criteria for Local Green Space designation, such as close proximity to community, historic significance and local in character.

Chapter 17 - Pollution, public protection and security

165) Do you agree with policy P1 as a basis for identifying and addressing relevant risks when preparing plans?

Strongly agree.

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

TMBC supports consolidating existing policy to set out the key considerations for identifying sites and necessary safeguards which can limit risks from ground instability, pollution and other hazards. TMBC also supports the retention of existing policy on identifying opportunities to reduce pollution through development and new policy on identifying land which may be needed for public safety and security, as this would ensure that these land uses are considered as an integral part of the development plan process.

166) Are any additional tools or guidance needed to enable better decision-making on contaminated land?

No. TMBC supports the retention of existing policy setting out the expectation that sites should have appropriate ground conditions to support safe and sustainable development. This

includes the requirement that responsibility for securing a safe development rests with the developer and/or landowner where a site is affected by contamination or land stability issues.

167) Do you agree with the criteria set out in proposed policy P3 as a basis for securing acceptable living conditions and managing pollution?

Strongly agree.

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

TMBC supports the retention of existing policy setting out requirements for new development to be acceptable in terms of living conditions and pollution, and the addition of specific provisions relating to air pollution, noise exposure, artificial light and water quality, including the specific reference to chalk streams. TMBC supports the addition of a specific reference to development proposals not resulting in, or contributing to, unacceptable loss of levels of daylight and sunlight. TMBC notes that the current assumption that separate pollution control regimes will operate effectively would be amended to highlight that it should not be assumed that other regimes for the control of pollution will necessarily eliminate emissions completely.

168) Do you agree policy P4 makes sufficiently clear how decision-makers should apply the agent of change principle?

Strongly agree.

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

TMBC supports the retention of existing policy related to mitigating the impact of new development on existing activities and the addition of more explicit policy on matters to be considered, such as both the current and permitted levels of activity. TMBC acknowledges that further types of activity that may be affected by new development have been added to the policy, including blue light services, defence and security, electricity network infrastructure, electronic communications networks and industrial and waste sites, whilst accepting that the list is not exhaustive. TMBC supports the approach that it should be development proposals that identify the nature of potential impacts from the operation of an existing activity, that could have a significant adverse effect on the new development, to inform the scope for mitigation and demonstrate that suitable mitigation, which should be secured by planning conditions or obligations, can be provided prior to occupation. TMBC also agrees that the requirements should apply to changes of use as well as new construction.

169) Do you agree policy P5 provides sufficient basis for addressing possible malicious threats and other hazards when considering development proposals?

Strongly agree.

TMBC supports the retention of existing policy related to the need for malicious threats and natural or man-made hazards to be anticipated and addressed by development proposals. TMBC supports the additional provisions on the need to consider safeguarding related to existing or proposed hazardous installations or alterations to existing installations, for example civilian aerodromes and technical sites, ensuring the appropriate bodies such as the Civil Aviation Authority are consulted and the operation of existing uses are not compromised. The approach would enable any conflicts to be taken into account at the planning application stage and mitigated, where possible.

170) Do you agree that substantial weight should be given to the benefits of development for defence and public protection purposes?

Strongly agree.

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

TMBC supports the retention of existing policy related to development for defence and public protection and agrees that substantial weight should be attached to these important uses when proposals for their development, or proposals that could affect their operation, are being considered.

Chapter 18 – Managing Flood Risk and Coastal Change

171) Do you agree with the proposed changes set out in policy F3 to improve how Coastal Change Management Areas are identified and taken into account in development plans?

Neither agree or disagree.

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

Although Tonbridge and Malling borough contains a short stretch of the tidal River Medway, it is not located on the coast.

172) Do you agree with the proposed clarifications to the sequential test set out in policy F5?

Partly agree.

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

We support the removal of the ‘not being permitted’ element from paragraph 174 of the NPPF, and the recognition that it may still be appropriate for development to proceed in an area at risk of flooding in some circumstances when weighed against other considerations, as this represents a more flexible approach.

173) Do you agree with the proposed approach to the exception test set out in policy F6?

Partly disagree.

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree

We broadly support Policy FP6, however we do have some concerns over clause 2(b), and the lack of requirement for an exception test at the planning application stage, if the site was subject to an exception test at the plan making stage. These concerns are due to the relative lack of detailed development proposal information available at the plan making stage when compared to that which is available as part of a planning application.

174) Do you agree with the proposed requirement in policy F8 for sustainable drainage systems to be designed in accordance with the National Standards?

Strongly agree.

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

We support the adoption of a standardised design for Sustainable Drainage Systems, as this will allow a consistent approach to be applied.

175) Do you agree with the proposed new policy to avoid the enclosure of watercourses, and encourage the de-culverting and re-naturalisation of river channels?

Strongly agree.

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

We also broadly support the reference to not enclosing existing water courses and re-naturalising of river channels, which will help to support some of the aims of the Local Nature Recovery Strategy. We welcome clause 3 and reference to 'unless to do so would increase flood risk', so that each case is considered on its merits and existing residents and properties are not put at risk from this updated approach.

176) Do you agree with the proposed changes to policy for managing development in areas affected by coastal change?

Neither agree nor disagree.

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

Although Tonbridge and Malling borough contains a short stretch of the tidal River Medway, it is not located on the coast.

177) The National Coastal Erosion Risk Map sets out where areas may be vulnerable to coastal change based on different scenarios. Do you have views on how these scenarios should be applied to ensure a proportionate approach in applying this policy?

No.

178) Do you agree with the proposed new additions to Table 2: Flood Risk Vulnerability Classifications?

Strongly agree.

a) Should any other forms of development be added? Please give your reasoning and clearly identify which proposed or additional uses you are referring to.

Uncertain.

Chapter 19 – Conserving and enhancing the natural environment

179) Do you agree that the proposed approach to planning for the natural environment in policy N1, including the proposed approach to biodiversity net gain, strikes the right balance between consistency, viability, deliverability, and supporting nature recovery?

Partly agree.

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

We broadly support Policy N1, however we do have some comments on the current wording.

It is not clear from clause 1(a), whether or not 'geological (including soil)' relates to the Agricultural Land Classification (ALC). If it does, this should be included in the policy wording. If not, to what does 'soils' relate to?

We also require some clarity around 'other features which require particular consideration'. How are these identified, what status do these have in the hierarchy and will they be designated? If these are to be identified at a local authority level, what evidence will be required? Other locally designated sites such as local wildlife sites go through an agreed system of survey and ratification by the Kent Nature Partnership. Will a similar process be required for 'other features' in order to determine their condition and extent?

We welcome clarification in clause 1(d) that the Local Nature Recovery should not necessarily preclude the allocation of land for development. However, this does seem to contradict text on page 99 of the NPPF: Proposed reforms and other changes to the planning system which states that Policy N1 "highlights the importance of using relevant environmental evidence, including Local Nature Recovery Strategies, to set out areas which need safeguarding from development because of their importance for nature". The use of the word 'safeguarding' suggests these areas are not suitable for development. However, development offers an opportunity to deliver the aims of the LNRS through the delivery of green infrastructure associate with development. Clarification on this consistency point would be welcomed.

We support Policy N1 clause 2 on BNG.

180) In what circumstances would it be reasonable to seek more than 10% biodiversity net gain on sites being allocated in the development plan, especially where this could support meeting biodiversity net gain obligations on other neighbouring sites in a particular area?

We believe there may be some potential to seek more than 10% BNG on some strategic sized sites allocated within the development plan, but this would need to be subject to viability and not prejudice the delivery of other policy requirements necessary for that development. It may not be until a detailed masterplan has been prepared for such sites, that the ability to deliver more than 10% BNG could be determined, which may be outside of the Local Plan process. Therefore, it may be more appropriate to include wording around a 'minimum 10% BNG' within either Policy N1 or in an equivalent local policy on BNG to allow for this, but provide sufficient flexibility.

181) Do you agree policy N2 sets sufficiently clear expectations for how development proposals should consider and enhance the existing natural characteristics of sites proposed for development?

Partly agree.

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

We broadly support Policy 2, however we have some comments.

Clause 1(a) includes the consideration of 'natural beauty'. Although this forms part of the designation criteria for National Landscapes, and components of this are identified in their respective Management Plans, what is the data set for natural beauty for land outside of National Landscapes and how is this defined? The other components of habitat and landscape character are identified in existing datasets, but it is not clear how natural beauty is to be defined or measured.

Clause 1(b) makes reference to areas of poorer agricultural land but does not define the specific grades of agricultural land to which this applies e.g. Grade 1, Grade 2 etc. Clarification within the text or a footnote would be helpful.

182) Do you agree policy N2 sets sufficiently clear expectations for how development proposals should consider and enhance the existing natural characteristics of sites proposed for development?

Partly disagree.

a) Please provide your reasons, including how the policy can be improved to ensure compliance.

See comments above in response to Question 181 regarding clarification points.

183) Do you agree policy N6 provides clarity on the treatment of internationally, nationally and locally recognised site within the planning system?

Partly agree.

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

Policy N6 provides a step by step guide for each of the tiers of the hierarchy, from international to local level, which is helpful. However, no reference is made to 'other features which require particular consideration' which are mentioned in Policy N1, therefore it is not clear how Policy N6 applies to these features.

Policy N6 is entitled 'Areas of particular importance for biodiversity'. This is a term that features and such areas are defined within Local Nature Recovery Strategies, but these are not referenced within this policy. Some clarification on whether this policy relates to those areas identified in the LNRS as Area of particular importance, or if this is something different, would be welcome to ensure clarity.

The term Environmental Delivery Plan should be added to the glossary for clarification purposes.

184) Are there any further issues for planning policy that we need to consider as we take forward the implementation of Environmental Delivery Plans?

Uncertain. Guidance on how to prepare Environmental Delivery Plans and how these link to the various stages of plan making would be welcome.

Chapter 20 - Conserving and enhancing the historic environment

185) Do you agree the government should implement the additional regard duties under Section 102 of the Levelling-Up and Regeneration Act?

Strongly agree.

a) Please provide your reasons.

TMBC supports the addition to ensure consistency in planning decisions, requiring there to be special regard to the desirability of preserving or enhancing heritage assets, would be extended

to include scheduled monuments, registered parks and gardens, protected wrecks and world heritage sites.

186) Do you have any evidence as to the impact of implementing the additional regard duties for development?

No.

187) Do you agree with the approach to plan-making for the historic environment, including the specific requirements for World Heritage Sites and Conservation Areas, set out in policies H1 – H3?

Strongly agree.

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

TMBC supports retaining the requirements within policy HE1 for plans to set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enhancement of heritage assets, the need to consider the wider benefits arising from the conservation of the historic environment and the contribution heritage assets can make to the character of a place. TMBC supports the provision of clearer guidance on factors that should inform the strategy and the requirement for local lists of non-designated heritage assets, important to local communities, to support development plans at the appropriate level.

Policy HE2 retains requirements for LPAs to identify opportunities for new development within conservation areas and World Heritage Sites and the setting of heritage assets which enhance or better reveal their significance. TMBC supports the additional requirements for these opportunities and any safeguarding measures to be reflected in site allocation policies and/or design guides, codes and masterplans and for development plans to include locally specific policies, if needed, to preserve and enhance World Heritage Sites and their settings. TMBC supports retaining the requirement for new or amended conservation areas to be justified by their special architectural or historic interest. TMBC supports the introduction of an expectation that conservation areas are reviewed periodically and that new or amended designations are supported by an adopted appraisal and management plan, to ensure that development proposals can take up-to-date guidance into account.

TMBC supports retaining the current policy requirements related to Historic Environment Records within policy HE3.

188) Do you agree with the approach to assessing the effects of development on heritage assets set out in policy HE5?

Strongly agree.

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

TMBC supports retaining the requirements related to applicants submitting assessments, employing appropriate expertise where necessary, of the significance of affected heritage assets and the potential effect of the development proposal on their significance. TMBC also supports the clearer guidance on the categorisation of levels of potential impacts that development proposals may have on heritage assets and their settings. This guidance would require assessments to identify whether proposals would:

- a) have a positive effect where the asset would be enhanced or its significance better revealed
- b) have no effect on the significance of the asset
- c) result in harm to significance from work affecting the asset or development within its setting. The degree of harm should be identified. Substantial harm would occur where the development proposal would seriously affect a key element of the asset's significance
- d) cause a total loss of significance.

TMBC supports clearer guidance requiring assessments to focus on the effects of development proposals on the significance of the asset and not the scale of the development itself (sub-section 3) and new guidance for decision makers to be satisfied that the assessment accurately sets out the effect on the asset, allowing LPAs to request further information to help them assess the effect, where necessary (sub-section 4). TMBC supports the retention of policy regarding development proposals involving, or potentially involving, archaeology (sub-section 5).

189) Do you agree with the approach to considering impacts on designated heritage assets in policy HE6, including the change from "great weight" to "substantial weight", and in particular the interactions between this and the statutory duties?

Strongly agree.

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

TMBC supports the retention of existing policy related to decision-making for proposals affecting designated heritage assets within policy HE6, including refusing consent for development proposals that would cause substantial harm or a total loss of significance. TMBC supports clearer guidance for public benefits, including securing the long-term re-use of a listed building and energy efficiency measures, to be weighed against the 'harm' to the significance of the asset instead of the current requirement for 'less than substantial harm'. The draft removes the concept of 'optimum viable use' as a public benefit which TMBC agrees would allow greater flexibility where proposals cause harm not considered to be substantial.

TMBC agrees that when considering the potential effect of a development proposals on a designated heritage asset, changing the requirement from "great weight" to "substantial weight" being given to the conservation of designated heritage assets would improve consistency in how weighting is applied across the draft Framework without changing the weighting to be given.

190) Do you agree with the new policies in relation to world heritage, conservation areas and archaeological assets in policies HE8 – HE10?

Strongly agree.

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

TMBC supports the additional guidance provided within sub-section 1 of policy HE8 enabling there to be a more comprehensive assessment of development proposals affecting World Heritage Sites:

- a. requiring the design of the proposals to pay particular regard to the significance and attributes of the Outstanding Universal Value of the Site, including its setting and any buffer zone

- b. whether there are any implications related to the Site management plan and
- c. the submission of an impact assessment.

TMBC supports the retention of policy related to assessing the loss of a building or element within a World Heritage Site (sub-section 2) and agrees that proposals preserving elements that make a positive contribution to the Site's setting, or that better reveal its significance, should be approved (sub-section 3).

TMBC supports the additional clarity resulting from the proposed separation of World Heritage Site requirements from conservation area policy and the retention of policy relating to the assessment of development proposals affecting conservation areas within policy HE9.

TMBC also supports the retention of existing requirements related to the assessment of development proposals with the potential to affect discovered or undiscovered archaeological heritage assets with a separate policy (HE10), and the inclusion of requirements prioritising preservation in situ, where feasible, or for appropriate provisions to be made where the asset cannot be preserved or managed on site.

191) Do you have any other comments on the revisions to the heritage chapter?

No.

192) Do you agree with the transitional arrangements approach to decision-making?

Strongly disagree.

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

The effect of the transitional arrangements would be to undermine those Local Plans which are "in any way inconsistent with the national decision making policies" and either have recently been adopted or are in the stages of adoption. This is likely to delay plan making and also significantly impact on the current statutory duty as set 38(6) of the Planning and Compulsory Act 2004 which confirms that "if regard is to be had to the development plan for the purpose of any determination to be made under the planning Acts the determination must be made in accordance with the plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise.

193) Do you have any further thoughts on the policies outlined in this consultation?

Already set out in the consultation

194) Do you agree with the list of Written Ministerial Statements set out in Annex A to the draft Framework whose planning content would be superseded by the policies proposed in this consultation?

Strongly agree

Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

N/A

Annex A - Data Centres and onsite energy generation

195) Do you consider the planning regime, including reforms being delivered through the Planning and Infrastructure Act, provide sufficient flexibility for energy generation projects co-located with data centres to be consented under either the NSIP or TCPA regime?

Strongly agree, partly agree, neither agree nor disagree, partly disagree, strongly disagree

Strongly agree.

196) Would raising the Planning Act 2008 energy generation thresholds for renewable projects that are co-located with data centres in England (for the reason outlined above) be beneficial? Yes/No

No

- a) If so, what do you believe would be the appropriate threshold? Please provide your reasons.

No view as do not consider thresholds should be raised.

197) Do you have any views on how we should define 'co-located energy infrastructure'? Please provide your reasons.

Consider that the definition should specify what co-located means. Definition of co-location should include a distance or whether it means that the two uses have to share the same site.

198) Do you think the renewable energy generation thresholds under Section 15 of the Planning Act 2008 for other use types of projects should be increased, or should this be limited to projects co-located with data centres?

No

- a) Please provide your reasons.

The thresholds as currently set should not be increased as energy generation should be of national strategic importance.

199) What benefits or risks do you foresee from making this change? Please provide your reasons.

See answer to question 198 above.

Annex B - Viability: Standardised inputs in viability assessment

200) Would you support the use of growth testing for strategic, multi-phase schemes?

Strongly agree.

- a) Please explain your answer.

Would enable more certainty to developer contributions and reduce the need for alterations to S106 agreements etc due to changes in viability on developer contributions.

201) Would you support the optional use of growth testing for regeneration schemes?

Strongly agree

a) Please explain your answer.

Strongly agree, for reason given to question 200 above.

202) Do you agree greater specificity, including single figures, which local planning authorities could choose to diverge from where there is evidence for doing so, would improve speed and certainty?

Strongly disagree

a) Please explain your answer. If you agree, the government welcomes views on the appropriate figure – for example, whether 17.5% would be an appropriate reflection of the industry standard for most market-led development.

Strongly disagree – from experience most developers have different profit expectations and setting a standardised figure nationally has the potential to affect viability for market-led development.

203) Are there any site types, tenures, or development models to which alternative, lower figures to 15-20% of Gross Development Value might reasonably apply?

We support the principle of standardised inputs but strongly recommend that the final NPPF retains explicit flexibility allowing LPAs to apply lower GDV-based profit assumptions for:

- Build-to-Rent schemes
- Affordable or RP-led developments
- Public-sector-led and partnership schemes
- Strategic regeneration and long-term phased sites
- Forward-funded or pre-sold development models

This approach reflects the evidence in national guidance and professional/legal commentary and will significantly enhance our ability to deliver sustainable, affordable and well-designed development across the borough.

a) Please explain your answer. The government is particularly interested in views on whether clarifying an appropriate profit of 6% on Gross Development Value for affordable housing tenures would make viability assessments more transparent and speed up decision-making.

It is important to make the viability process more transparent to assist with speeding up decision making but setting national profit levels will put developers off undertaking certain types of application. Rather than concentrating on profit perhaps it would be more appropriate to look at the overall contributions being sought and making some forms of development, e.g, 100% affordable housing schemes exempt from certain contributions.

204) Are there further ways the government can bring greater specificity and certainty over profit expectations across landowners, site promoters and developers such that the system provides for the level of profit necessary for development to proceed, reducing the need for subjective expectations?

We recommend anchoring developer profit and landowner return expectations to plan-stage, standardised inputs, so these are priced into land transactions and not revisited at application.

a) Please explain your answer.

Whilst it would be difficult to set profit expectations at the national level due to the variables at play, there are a number of ways to reduce landowner expectation based on the following:

- Developer's return: adopt national default bands and publish specific ranges by typology
- Benchmark Land Value: confirm EUV+ as default; require policy-compliant adjustment of market comparables,
- Standardised inputs: issue technical annexes for finance costs, overheads, abnormalities, sales/marketing and the interaction with review mechanisms.
- Adopt a single, open-source viability model with audit pack and open-book submission, in line with the PPG.
- Review mechanisms: adopt model clauses that seek policy compliance uplift and avoid underwriting profit.
- Green Belt: restate that for major housing subject to the 'Golden Rules', application-stage viability cannot reduce contributions, clarifying PPG/NPPF wording locally.

205) Existing Viability Planning Practice Guidance refers to developer return in terms a percentage of gross development value. In what ways might the continued use of gross development value be usefully standardised?

As stated above, it would be difficult to standardise gross development value at the national level as there are too many factors that currently go into the gross development value that are variable on location to enable standardisation.

206) Do you agree the circumstances in which metrics other than profit on gross development value would support more or faster housing delivery, or help to maximise compliance with plan policy?

Partly agree

a) Please explain your answer.

Using a metric such as Return on Capital Employed means that the development would be assessed against the company as a whole rather than looking at the profitability of a single site so potentially could increase compliance with plan policy.

207) Are there types of development on which metrics other than profit on gross development value should be routinely accepted as a measure of return e.g. strategic sites large multi-phased schemes, or build to rent schemes?

Partly agree

a) Please explain your answer.

As with question 206, it is not necessarily the type of development proposed but whether using a different metric would provide more certainty on what can be delivered.

Question 208

Do you agree that guidance should be updated to reflect the fact a premium may not be required in all circumstances?

Partly agree.

a) In what circumstances might a premium, or the usual premium, not be required?

Development by Public Sector bodies or sites with significant contamination issues where the cost of remediation should be taken from the land value rather than the profit.

b) What impact (if any) would you foresee if this change were made?

Potential to lead to difficult to develop sites not coming forward if developers do not consider that maximum profits can be achieved.

209) Do you agree that extant consents should not be assumed to be sufficient proof of alternative use value, unless other provisions relating to set out in plans are met? Strongly agree, partly agree, neither agree nor disagree, partly disagree, strongly disagree.

a) Please explain your answer.

Partly agree – Alternative use value should only be used if there is a genuine chance that the extant development was going to come forward in a timely manner.

210) If extant consents were not to be assumed as sufficient proof of alternative use value, should this be at the discretion of the decision-maker, or should another metric (e.g. period of time since consent granted) be used? Decision maker discretion / Another metric / Neither

Decision maker discretion

a) If another metric, please set out your preferred approach and rationale.

Final decision should always rest with decision makers discretion.

211) What further steps should the government take to ensure non-policy compliant schemes are not used to inform the determination of benchmark land values in the viability assessments that underpin plan-making?

Requirement built in to the NPPF that if using benchmark land values, these are only considered if it can be shown that the developments used are only fully compliant with the most up to date planning policies and legislation.

212) Do you agree that the residual land value of the development proposal should be cross-checked with the residual land values of comparable schemes; to help set the viability assessment in context.

Strongly agree

a) Please explain your answer.

Cross checking should be mandatory. Could potentially be supported by a national database of land values.

213) Do you agree that a 2.5 hectare threshold is appropriate?

Partly agree

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

An alternative might be to work on a net developable area that excludes necessary infrastructure so that proposals that do not require such land intensive features as SUDs basins are assessed only on the scale of the development.

214) Do you agree that a unit threshold of between 10 and 49 units is appropriate?

Strongly agree.

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

As an Authority the majority of our applications for housing development fall into this category and it would make sense to classify them separately from larger scale major developments, especially if model legal agreements and agreed commuted sums are brought in to simplify the processing.

215) Do you foresee risks or operability issues anticipated with the proposed definition of medium development? Yes/No.

Yes

216) If so, please explain your answer and provide views on potential mitigations.

The principal operational issues that would arise from the mitigations proposed would be that the public would expect a greater level of information to be provided with such a submission and it would be down to the LPA to manage these expectations.

217) Do you have any views on whether the current small development exemption should be extended to cover a wider range of sites – indicatively to sites of fewer than 50 dwellings, or fewer than 120 bedspaces in purpose built student accommodation?

Yes

a) Please provide your reasons.

There should be conformity between planning and building regulations thresholds to avoid any confusion.

218) If the exemption were to be extended, do you have any views on whether the development of 120 purpose-built student accommodation bedspaces is an appropriate equivalent to a development of 50 dwellings for the purposes of the levy exemption?

Yes

a) Please provide your reasons.

Logic of the 120 student bedspaces against the threshold of 50 dwellings makes sense as it would equate with the average occupancy levels for both types of development.

219) If the exemption were to be extended, do you have any views on whether the exemption should be based solely on the existing metrics (dwellings/bedspaces) or whether there should also be an area threshold.

It is not considered that there would be any additional benefit in providing an area threshold as well as dwellings/bedspaces. It is more appropriate to base the exemption on population rather than site area as the levy relates to floorspace rather than site area.

220) If you do have views on possible changes to the small developments levy exemption, please specify the potential impact of the possible change of the levy exemption on people with protected characteristics as defined in section 149 of the Equality Act 2010.

Do not consider it would have any impact under Section 149 of the Equality Act 2010.

221) What do you consider to be the potential economic, competitive, and behavioural impacts of possible changes to the levy exemption? Please provide any evidence or examples to support your response.

Do not consider that there would be any economic, competitive or behavioural impacts from the changes to the levy exemption.

222) Do you agree with the proposal to extend the Permission in Principle application route to medium development?

Partly agree

a) Please provide your reasons, particularly if you disagree.

Whilst there are benefits to the Permission in Principle application route these are mainly in areas where there is a large amount of brownfield land. In areas covered by restrictive policies, it is unlikely that an extension to the permission in principle is unlikely to lead to more development.

223) Do you have views about whether there should be changes to the regulatory procedures for these applications, including whether there should be a requirement for a short planning statement?

An increase in the size of the development that can be covered by permission in principle applications should lead to a change in regulatory procedures as the developments would start being of a size that would attract developer contributions etc. For this reason there would be a need for more information to be submitted.

Public Sector Equality Duty

224) Do you have any views on the impacts of the above proposals for you, or the group or business you represent and on anyone with a relevant protected characteristic?

No

a) If so, please explain who, which groups, including those with protected characteristics, or which businesses may be impacted and how.

N/A

Question 225

Is there anything that could be done to mitigate any impact identified?

N/A

Annex 2: Risk Register for Local Plan - Planning Policy January 2026

Number	Risk Title & Description	Effect of non compliance	Classification	Risk Owner from Management Team	Date identified	Last date of review	Unmitigated risk Score			Mitigated risk Score			Actions required to reduce score further	Link to Annual Service Development Plan	Links to Strategies			
							Likelihood Score (1-5)	Impact score (1-5)	Overall risk score	Movement to previous review	Current mitigation in place	Likelihood Score (1-5)	Impact score (1-5)	Overall risk score	Movement to previous review			
1	Risk of Government intervention if a plan is not progressed	Loss of control over planning decisions; increased vulnerability to 'planning by appeal'; increase in funding required to defend appeals or to progress additional work associated with intervention measures; loss of strategic approach to infrastructure provision; reputational damage and reduced public confidence; difficulty influencing the spatial strategy and site allocations; diminished role in plan-making for elected members and communities.	F, R	Director of Planning, Housing and Environmental Health	22/01/26	N/A	5	5	25		Maintain and keep up to date the Local Development Scheme; progress evidence in a timely manner; ongoing engagement with members and communities; Develop a robust Infrastructure Delivery Plan; collaboration with the Planning Inspectorate with advisory visit; maintaining a clear audit trail in decision making; continued work with the Planning Advisory Service; obtaining legal advice as required.	2	5	10		Strengthen Member training in key areas; strengthen collaboration with MHCLG; ensure political consistency and corporate ownership of the Local Plan.	5.1 and 10.1	Corporate Strategy
2	Not meeting the Government's submission deadline of 31 st December 2026 under the transitional arrangements.	Forced switch to plan-making under a new planning system; requirement to either set aside previous Local Plan work or substantially re-work; any emerging Local Plan would carry no weight increasing exposure to speculative developments; increased risk of Government intervention; longer delay to having an adopted Local Plan; increased costs where work will require updating; reputational damage and reduced public confidence.	F, R	Director of Planning, Housing and Environmental Health	01/09/24	01/01/26	4	5	20		Maintain momentum on plan-making; meet critical path deadlines and all other deadlines as far as possible; address meeting development needs early in the plan-making process; communicate the work programme with communities, Members and stakeholders.	3	5	15		Enhance governance and Member training to avoid politically driven delays; prepare a Contingency Plan for plan-making under a new planning system, in case the deadline cannot be met.	5.1 and 10.1	Corporate Strategy
3	National policy reform	Forced to re-write or re-scope the emerging Local Plan to future proof the Plan; reduced weight for Local Policies once the Local Plan is adopted; a need to re-work some of the evidence base to future proof the plan where possible; delay to Local Plan timetable; Risk of delay to the Local Plan timetable; increased pressure on staff resources; budget implications if updated evidence or additional resources are required.	F	Director of Planning, Housing and Environmental Health	22/01/26	N/A	5	4	20		Early alignment with emerging national policy; strengthen the evidence base to future proof the Local Plan; adapt the spatial strategy to demonstrate consistency; expand policies to account for changes in climate change approach and environmental matters; set housing requirements above minimum requirement; engage with PAS and the Planning Inspectorate.	5	3	15		Undertake or procure a NPPF/NDMP compliance review.	5.1 and 10.1	Corporate Strategy
4	Change in political administration	Delay or revisiting key aspects of the local plan; heightened Member objection and political challenges; need to re-open or update evidence; shift in policy objectives; failure to meet 'transitional arrangements' as proposed by Government; failure to achieve an adopted plan under the current planning system and potential for Government intervention in plan-making.	F, R	Director of Planning, Housing and Environmental Health	01/09/24	Jan-26	3	5	15		Progress the Local Plan in line with the Engagement Strategy setting out how both internal and external engagement will be progressed; Continued working and discussions with members to gain understanding and awareness of the local plan, the process, the outputs of evidence and the direction of the spatial strategy and local plan policies; Regular member meetings and briefings; maintain an evidence based led approach; Communicate the consequences of not progressing a Local Plan; maintain consistent staffing to assist with member communications.	3	5	15		Strengthen cross-party ownership of the Local Plan; provide Member induction training; prepare scenario plans for political change; engage early with new administration; Work with Members to lock in political ownership early in the Regulation 19 stage making clear any risks; document decision-making; use external peers to reinforce stability; engage external technical peer review including legal or Planning Advisory Service to assist with key matters raised; external legal and other technical advice to be communicated to members.	5.1 and 10.1	Corporate Strategy

5	Community opposition leading to Member objections to the Local Plan	Local Plan delay; missing the Government's transitional deadlines; Government intervention in plan-making; Compromised spatial strategy and weakened policy position in emerging Local Plan; greater exposure to speculative development; increased costs, resource pressure and evidence needs; increased complaints, FOIs; reduced confidence from infrastructure providers and developers; increased risk of legal challenge; weakened case for infrastructure funding and reprioritising investment away from the Borough.	F, R	Director of Planning, Housing and Environmental Health	22/01/26	N/A	3	5	15	Early and transparent engagement with the community; engage in accordance with the Engagement strategy; strengthen member communication and governance via briefings; present a strong evidence-led narrative; demonstrate how the Local Plan responds to Local concerns; engage infrastructure providers early; clear and consistent political leadership; manage expectations around what can and cannot be changed or done; provide structured feedback to communities; preempt legal risks and maintain a clear audit trail of decisions and Local Plan activities; ensure statutory processes are met; Engage external support such as PAS, legal advice and the Planning Inspectorate; reinforce the consequences of not progressing a Local Plan.	3	5	15	N/A	5.1 and 10.1	Corporate Strategy
6	Not achieving political consensus on the Local Plan Spatial Strategy	Significant delays to plan progression due to a potential need to revisit spatial options including spatial option testing, protracted engagement with members causing staff capacity constraints; Not meeting the Government's Local Plan submission timeframe; Potential Government intervention in plan-making; Not achieving Regulation 19 consultation or submission due to Committee decision not to proceed; Weakened position and / or risk of unsoundness at Examination, if spatial strategy decisions are unclear; Reduced confidence from stakeholders and Infrastructure providers; Withdrawal of Local Plan during Examination.	F, R	Director of Planning, Housing and Environmental Health	22/01/26	N/A	4	5	20	Hold member briefings to explain evidence requirements and assumptions; engage external support such as PAS, legal advice and the Planning Inspectorate; reinforce the consequences of not progressing a Local Plan.	4	5	20	Strengthen member and stakeholder alignment as early as possible.	5.1 and 10.1	Corporate Strategy
7	Overall increase in costs required to progress a local plan and additional / sufficient budget not being available and / or agreed	Delay to the Local Plan work programme; inability to meet the Government's submission timeframe; inability to commission the evidence required; Local Plan soundness risk and greater risk of legal challenge; reduction in scope / the quality of the Local Plan; abandonment of the Local Plan; inability to provide the level of staff resource to deliver the Local Plan within the timeframe; inability to respond to evidence update requirements to account for Regulation 18 consultation responses or national policy changes.	F, R	Director of Planning, Housing and Environmental Health	03/11/24	Jan-26	4	5	20	Establish a robust and early budget strategy for the Local Plan programme to adoption including individual project contingency; ensure that evidence base requirements are proportionate; strong project and financial management; ensure ongoing monitoring of the budget and individual projects including value for money; early and on-going engagement with Management Team and finance.	3	5	15	Keep the budget position under regular review; Ensure flexibility within the budget to make best and most efficient use of funding across the work streams; identify the cost of not progressing a Local Plan; create a business case linked to statutory obligations for plan-making.	5.1 and 10.1	Corporate Strategy
8	Member requests for additional evidence not procedurally required to support the submission of a Local Plan or requests for additional peer review using different consultants	Requirement for additional funding; Potential delay to the Local Plan programme to procure and undertake the work; Increased pressure on consultants to progress work in a short period of time; increased pressure on staff to progress additional work streams; Potential to delay evidence gathering due to procurement or additional interdependencies of evidence or delay to the Local Plan due to reconciling evidence; increased examination scrutiny where disagreements or differences remain unresolved; increased risk of Local Plan challenge; derailment of the Local Plan should it not be possible to fund or obtain the requested evidence; possible Government intervention.	F, R	Director of Planning, Housing and Environmental Health	22/01/26	N/A	4	4	16	Critical friend review - Inspector Pre-submission advisory visit / PAS / Legal advice. Local Plan programme discipline to reduce political disruption to the programme; provide briefings to Members around outputs of programmed evidence base.	3	4	12	Introduce a Governance structure that defines who and what stage requests for new evidence can be made and how these are evaluated and approved; adopt a 'test for necessity and proportionality' before agreeing to extra evidence; provide member training on evidence requirements and soundness tests; agree scope of evidence with Members as early as possible.	5.1 and 10.1	Corporate Strategy

9	Slippage in the Local Plan Project management timetable, (as set out in the Council approved Local Development Scheme) for the Regulation 19 Local Plan consultation.	Failure to meet the Government's Local Plan submission deadline of 31 st December 2026 under the current planning system, leading to much abortive work and costs and a requirement to progress a Local Plan under a new planning system.	F, R	Director of Planning, Housing and Environmental Health	01/09/24	Jan-26	4	5	20	The provision of a detailed project plan setting out tasks and the timetable clearly; provision of sufficient and timely staff resources to deliver the project plan; ensure a budget to fund the resources required to deliver a Local Plan; Regular project management meetings between the PPM and HOS and the PPM and PPTL and Planning Policy Team; Ensure that staff have the right skills and experience to progress the workstreams; procure evidence base work at the earliest opportunity to ensure its availability to feed into the Regulation 19 Local Plan; manage political risks and highlight the consequences of additional work requests and the consequences this has on staff resources and potential delay and associated risks.	3	5	15	Given the tight timetable, ensure that the Planning Policy team are provided the space to progress the Local Plan work programme and are not distracted by non-Local Plan workstreams or additional work that is not directly required to progress the Local Plan.	5.1 and 10.1	Corporate Strategy
10	Delay to testing the spatial strategy Infrastructure, viability and development phasing	Delay to the overall Local Plan timetable; Not achieving the Government's timescale for submission; knock on impact to progressing other statutory required evidence such as the Sustainability Appraisal and Habitats Regulations Assessment; risk of not applying an evidence base-led approach to defining the spatial strategy with an increased examination risk of being found unsound; risk of viability and deliverability disputes later in the process and at Examination; risk of selecting undeliverable sites; housing trajectory and five-year supply becomes unreliable; vulnerability to requiring further work and additional sites during the Examination to make the Plan sound; Member decision not to Adopt the Local Plan; Local Plan abortive work and costs; risk of speculative development early in the plan period.	F, R	Director of Planning, Housing and Environmental Health	22/01/26	N/A	4	5	20	Commission infrastructure and viability evidence early and in parallel with Reg 19 option development; use iterative testing with scenarios; update the SA sequentially rather than at a late stage; early and structured engagement with infrastructure providers.	3	5	15	Identify where it is possible to progress testing sequentially if there is a likelihood of delay; agree key assumptions with infrastructure providers; ensure SA / HRA is integrated into the process and not bolted on.	5.1 and 10.1	Corporate Strategy
11	Failure to meet Statutory requirements in plan-making (Sustainability Appraisal, Habitats Regulations and Equality Impact Assessment) including insufficient data and evidence gaps	Legal challenge on adoption of the Local Plan; delay to plan-making and not meeting the Government's timeline; poor integration between assessments and the Local Plan; Delay in Examination.	F, R	Director of Planning, Housing and Environmental Health	01/09/24	Jan-26	4	5	20	Begin work on the Statutory evidence requirements early; Ensure strong and up-to-date baseline evidence; use clear methodologies and document reasonable alternatives clearly; embed the processes into Plan-making; maintain continuous engagement with statutory consultees and key stakeholders; ensure a clear audit trail and high quality documentation; ensure timescales are aligned in the Local Plan work programme; ensure adequate staff resource for project management.	3	5	15	Work with the Planning Advisory Service on how to navigate any issues; obtaining legal advice as required and advice from the Planning Inspectorate as required.	5.1 and 10.1	Corporate Strategy
12	Failure to obtain the required evidence on the required topic area to inform the Regulation 19 Local Plan.	Plan found unsound at Examination; legal challenge on adoption of the Plan; inability to publish a legally compliant Regulation 19 Plan; delays to Local Plan timetable; not meeting the Government's timeframe for submission; Members not agreeing to take forward the Local Plan to Regulation 19; Weak policy framework that is vulnerable to challenge; increased risk of unresolved objections at Regulation 19 and at examination; stakeholder objections and criticisms.	F, R	Director of Planning, Housing and Environmental Health	01/09/24	Jan-26	4	5	20	Identify all required evidence workstreams as early as possible; Frontload commissioning and gathering the additional evidence to support the Regulation 19 Local Plan; identify evidence dependencies in the work programme and the critical path; schedule early meetings with stakeholders and line up their required input at relevant key stages; draft clear specifications for work; avoid over scoping of the work and ensure proportionality; consider emerging national policy changes early to avoid repetitive work.	3	5	15	Continue to use PAS as a critical friend on evidence gathering and use advice once received particularly around proportionality.	5.1 and 10.1	Corporate Strategy

13	Restricted availability of consultants and / or capacity for consultants to complete the evidence base work required within the project timeline.	Delay to evidence base completion; Local Plan timetable slippage; not being able to procure good quality consultants; increased risk to soundness at examination due to poor or incomplete evidence; inability to progress to Regulation 19; heightened legal compliance risk; higher contract prices; greater officer time required to procure and manage contracts.	F, R	Director of Planning, Housing and Environmental Health	22/01/26	N/A	3	5	15	Consider and strengthen procurement strategy; procure at the earliest time possible; commission partial or interim outputs / phasing of the work; ensure that the scope of works is proportionate; maintain continual engagement with consultants.	2	5	10	Adjust the project plan and where possible build in contingency; provide internal capacity to progress workstreams through additional staff resources.	5.1 and 10.1	Corporate Strategy
14	Procurement / contract delay	Delay to the progression, publication and analysis of the evidence base; inability for policies to be underpinned by evidence; slippage in the Local Plan timetable including key milestones; increased risk of challenge at examination; procedural risk if evidence base not available for committee decision to progress the Regulation 19 consultation and submission; delays to progressing statements of common ground; increased pressure on resources and capacity; uncertainty in decision making.	F, R	Director of Planning, Housing and Environmental Health	22/01/26	N/A	5	5	25	Undertake a peer review by PAS on evidence base; identify early the procurement and contract needs; extend existing contracts where necessary; maintain a clear audit trail of where delays occur and address these for future contracts; re-sequence the Local Plan project programme to ensure critical path activities can be progressed; where feasible run assessments and Local Plan work streams in parallel; prioritise and provide work streams in key phases and request interim reports / partial outputs; use Framework contracts to accelerate commission times; provide clear scopes of work; build in contingency; early engagement with statutory bodies sharing work in draft.	3	5	15	Identify an additional resource to ensure that contracts can progress.	5.1 and 10.1	Corporate Strategy
15	Not meeting the minimum housing need requirement in the Local Plan or demonstrating sufficient land in the first five years.	Local Plan risk of failure at examination on the basis of the soundness tests; a requirement for the plan to be paused for additional evidence and / or major modifications to make the plan sound; Substantial re-working of the Local Plan; prolonged examination and therefore a later adoption of the Plan; greater scrutiny at examination; loss of weight of policies during the examination period; increased risk of speculative development; risk of legal challenge post-adoption; complete loss of work if Plan withdrawn or found unsound.	F, R	Director of Planning, Housing and Environmental Health	01/09/24	Jan-26	3	5	15	Frontload work on housing and employment evidence including the LAA and test supply assumptions; build a realistic and defensible housing trajectory; allocate a wider mix of sites; include a windfall allowance with sufficient justification; engage infrastructure providers to confirm that sites are genuinely deliverable; use Statements of Common Ground.	2	5	10	If it is not possible to meet housing need, seek to identify reserve sites; develop a clear strategy for addressing under-delivery.	5.1 and 10.1	Corporate Strategy
16	Duty To Cooperate (DTC)	DTC issues raised prior to Reg 19 or Local Plan submission; including matters such as unmet development needs and cumulative infrastructure issues; Not meeting the Local Plan timetable; Failure to demonstrate DTC at examination; not meeting the Government deadline for submission.	F, R	Director of Planning, Housing and Environmental Health	01/09/24	Jan-26	3	5	15	Early, regular and documented engagement and cooperation with partners; the production of effective Statements of Common Ground; commissioning joint evidence bases or sharing methodologies on strategic matters; establish political commitment where required and audit trails.	2	5	10	In the work undertaken ensure that engagement with DTC partners leads to effective, deliverable and strategic outcomes and engage external legal and / or technical advice from Barristers / PAS.	5.1 and 10.1	Corporate Strategy
17	Regulation 18 consultation responses identify a fundamental matter relating to evidence or strategy that cannot be addressed within the timescales to achieve Regulation 19	Delay to the Local Plan timetable due to a need to revisit evidence, revise the spatial strategy or re-consult if changes required are substantial; that the Local Plan cannot progress to Regulation 19 within the timeframe or at all; increased risk of the plan being found unsound if critical warning is not addressed; requirement for additional consultation at Regulation 18; reputational issues with communities, Members and stakeholders.	F, R	Director of Planning, Housing and Environmental Health	22/01/26	N/A	3	5	15	Frontload the evidence base work; adjust the project plan if possible; revisit and adapt the strategy; strengthen engagement and Duty to Cooperate; avoid premature progression to Regulation 19.	2	5	10	Commission an independent review of the Local Plan and matter raised.	5.1 and 10.1	Corporate Strategy

18	Loss of staff either through leaving the Council, sickness or unexpected absences	Delay to timetable, health and wellbeing implications for remaining staff members, failure to meet the Local Plan timetable and Government deadline for Local Plan submission.	F, R, H	Director of Planning, Housing and Environmental Health	01/09/24	Jan-26	3	3	9	Regular team meetings, 1:1s, effective file management and knowledge sharing, risk management escalation; utilising contractor staff. Smart recruitment policy and investigation of specialist support. Work with recruitment agencies to fill permanent positions and to cover staff absence.	3	2	6	Predict early where more staff resource may be required; Keep under review the staffing budget; keep up-to-date with the recruitment market offerings and make any offers early.	5.1 and 10.1	Corporate Strategy
19	No / limited internal expertise on matters relating to heritage	Delays to evidence gathering and site assessments including through requiring procurement lead in times; risk of incomplete or insufficient evidence at submission and / or at Examination; Increased risk of challenge at Examination on heritage matters; Local Plan found unsound at Examination; Bottleneck in site allocations workstream; dependency on external consultants increasing budget costs and requiring a staff resource to manage workstream; Not meeting Local Plan timetable.	F, R	Director of Planning, Housing and Environmental Health	01/09/24	Jan-26	5	5	25	Commission heritage specialists as early as possible; share services with Sevenoaks Borough Council where possible; develop clear scopes for external Heritage work; undertake early engagement with Historic England; integrate heritage work into site selection as early as practically possible.	2	3	6	Engage external legal and / or technical advice from Barristers / PAS.	5.1 and 10.1	Corporate Strategy
20	Capacity constraints within the Planning Policy Team and / or skills and experience shortage	Delays / slippage and slower progress for work streams; Missed project milestones; Not meeting the Local Plan timetable overall due to work stream interdependencies; Not meeting the Government's submission timeframe; dependency on external consultants and / or existing / temporary staff to plug skills gaps; weak or incomplete evidence base with gaps in technical and key evidence; risk of an unsound plan at examination; legal compliance risks for SA, HRA, Equalities Impact Assessment, statutory Regulation 19 consultation; reduced ability to engage and negotiate with key stakeholders; staff burnout and turnover.	F, R, H	Director of Planning, Housing and Environmental Health	22/01/26	N/A	5	5	25	Strengthen internal capacity by recruiting permanent planners; upskill staff; ensure that the work programme is detailed with clear responsibilities identified; hold regular 1:1s and team meetings; use external support either in relation to recruiting temporary planners or consultants to progress key workstreams; regular monitoring of workloads and priority setting; strengthen corporate and cross-departmental support; manage staff wellbeing and retention.	3	3	9	Secure additional financial funding; Plan for the worst-case scenario through contingency planning.	5.1 and 10.1	Corporate Strategy
21	Not meeting the Committee date to report the Regulation 18 consultation due to the level of responses to analyse	Strategic, procedural, political and resource implications including - delay to the Local Plan programme; not meeting the Government's timeline for submission; increased risk of Government intervention; knock on delays to the evidence base to support Regulation 19; political and governance risks; reputational risks with the community and stakeholders; increased workload and compression of future tasks; financial implications in progressing additional resources to assist in meeting the programme; abortive local plan work if overall work programme and submission cannot be achieved.	F, R	Director of Planning, Housing and Environmental Health	22/01/26	N/A	3	5	15	Identify and get in place additional resource and free up capacity to deliver the Regulation 18 consultation workstream; cross departmental working; ensure that the task is prioritised over other workstreams where possible and subject to other critical pathways; provide a reporting template and prioritise key deliverables.	2	5	10	Agree a clear escalation process; Corporate support and cross - departmental working to progress the work streams	5.1 and 10.1	Corporate Strategy
22	Delays caused by IT issues (internal and external systems)	Delay to progressing work streams; Local Plan timetable slippage; inability to finalise work when required; increased costs and inefficiency; increased pressure on resources and capacity.	F, R, H	Director of Planning, Housing and Environmental Health	22/01/26	N/A	3	3	9	Ensure stable and well supported systems; ensure software updates are undertaken outside working hours; understand the systems and plan for eventualities.	3	2	6	Ensure updates do not affect performance; ensure updates will not affect work momentum or require too much learning or affect data; identify IT dependencies and monitor risks; strengthen IT support; ensure responsive IT support; ensure capacity and build flexibility into the work programme; Ensure flexibility in the IT budget for contingency and modernisation.	5.1 and 10.1	Corporate Strategy

This page is intentionally left blank

Agenda Item 6

Any other items which the Chairman decides are urgent due to special circumstances and of which notice has been given to the Chief Executive.

This page is intentionally left blank

Agenda Item 7

The Chairman to move that the press and public be excluded from the remainder of the meeting during consideration of any items the publication of which would disclose exempt information.

ANY REPORTS APPEARING AFTER THIS PAGE CONTAIN EXEMPT INFORMATION

This page is intentionally left blank

Agenda Item 8

Any other items which the Chairman decides are urgent due to special circumstances and of which notice has been given to the Chief Executive.

This page is intentionally left blank