

PLANNING COMMITTEE – 11 AUGUST 2022

PART I - DELEGATED

7. 21/2561/FUL - Demolition of existing buildings and construction of a detached dwelling at GREENWAYS, SEABROOK ROAD, KINGS LANGLEY, HERTFORDSHIRE (DCES)

Parish: Abbots Langley Parish Council
Expiry of Statutory Period: 06.04.2022

Ward: Abbots Langley and Bedmond
Case Officer: Lauren Edwards-Clewley

Recommendation: That Planning Permission be Refused.

Reason for consideration by the Committee: The application was called in by Abbots Langley Parish Council unless Officers are minded to approve the development.

1 Relevant Planning History

1.1 No relevant planning history.

2 Description of Application Site

2.1 The application site has a 'P' shape and is located to the rear of numbers 139 and 141 Toms Lane, fronting Seabrook Road. The site measures approximately 625sqm in area and contains three workshop style outbuildings which are in a state of some disrepair. The boundaries of the site are mostly hedging with the exception of the front boundary to Seabrook Road which has an open wire metal fence and gate.

2.2 There are residential dwellings located to the north of the application site, separated from the application site by the highway. The west and rear boundaries of the application site adjoin the rear boundaries of the residential dwellings within Toms Lane.

2.3 The application site is located within the Metropolitan Green Belt.

3 Description of Proposed Development

3.1 This application seeks full planning permission for the demolition of existing buildings and construction of a detached dwelling.

3.2 The proposed dwelling would be a single storey detached three bedroom dwelling. It would have a maximum depth of 17m and a width of 10.7m. The proposed dwelling would be built of a contemporary design with flat roof sections to the majority of the building which would have a height of 3m. Over the rear section would be a lantern style folded metal standing seam roof feature which would extend 1.2m above the main roof. The dwelling would be finished in timber cladding.

3.3 The dwelling would be positioned 1.5m from the south western boundary and a minimum of 9.5m from the highway. Around the perimeter of the dwelling is a path which would also provide pedestrian access to Seabrook Road in addition to a rear patio. A parking area would also be provided off Seabrook Road.

3.4 The new dwelling would adopt the 'Passivhaus' energy efficiency building standard (discussed at section 7.11 below). It would also be a self-build property. The legal definition of Self Build and Custom Housebuilding means the building or completion by-

- (a) Individuals,
- (b) Associations of individuals, or
- (c) Persons working with or for individuals or associations of individuals, of houses to be occupied as homes by those individuals.

(A2) But it does not include the building of a house on a plot acquired from a person who builds the house wholly or mainly to plans or specifications decided or offered by that person.

The NPPF outlines: *Housing built by an individual, a group of individuals, or persons working with or for them, to be occupied by that individual. Such housing can be either market or affordable housing.*

4 Consultation

4.1 Statutory Consultation

4.1.1 Abbots Langley Parish Council: [Support - call in request]

Members support the build on infill sites within the urban context of the green belt, and feel that the proposed building is in context and character of the area. If this does go for officer rejection,

Members request that the matter is brought in for planning committee.

4.1.2 Hertfordshire County Council – Highway Authority: [No objection]

Decision

Notice is given under article 18 of the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2015 that the Hertfordshire County Council as Highway Authority does not wish to restrict the grant of permission.

Comments/Analysis

The road on which the proposed new access is a private road and therefore, HCC Highways cannot implement any policies or maintenance. Therefore, these comments are made in an advisory capacity only.

Description of Proposal

Demolition of existing buildings and construction of a detached dwelling

Site and Surroundings

Seabrook Road is a private road and is therefore, not highway maintainable at public expense. The site is just under 2km east of the centre of Kings Langley and is less than 1km to the west of the village of Bedmond. The nearest train station is Kings Langley which is served by West Midlands trains with destinations such as Tring, Euston and Milton Keynes Central.

Access and Parking

The proposed access does not connect to the highway but to the privately maintained Seabrook Road. Therefore, the access will not be constructed by HCC. The proposed access measures approximately 10m in size overall, the visibility from the access would have to be 2m x 43m if it were located on the highway, this visibility splay is possible from the access. There have not been any collisions on Seabrook Road or at the junction with Toms Lane within the last 5 years.

Parking is a matter for the LPA, but HCC would like to comment that drawing number 00_100 shows there are two proposed parking spaces within the site, both of which are of an appropriate size. The Design and Access statement also states that cycle parking and

electric vehicle parking are to be installed at the site. The inclusion of electric vehicle parking is in line with emerging Three Rivers District Council standards and helps to improve the sustainability of the site.

Surface Water

The Government's flood risk maps for planning indicate parts of the highway nearby are at a low risk of surface water flooding: <https://check-long-term-flood-risk.service.gov.uk/postcode>. Therefore, a drainage solution from the new dwelling and hardstanding which removes the risk of expelling surface water onto the publicly maintainable highway should be provided to ensure flood risk does not increase.

Refuse and Waste Collection

Manual for Streets Paragraph 6.8.9 states that waste collection vehicles must be able to get within 25m of the bin storage location. This is possible at the site as the front of the property is less than 25m from the edge of the highway.

Emergency Vehicle Access

In accordance with Manual for Streets Paragraph 6.7, the entirety of a dwelling must be within 45m from the edge of the highway so an emergency vehicle can gain access. This is the case at this site with all of the proposed dwelling being within this 45m.

Conclusion

HCC as Highway Authority has considered the application and are satisfied that the proposal would not have an unreasonable impact on the safety and operation of the nearby highway and therefore, has no objections on highway grounds to this application. It is to be noted HCC does not have the ability to implement policies in the location of the new access, so comments are written in an advisory capacity.

- 4.1.3 National Grid: No response received
- 4.1.4 Landscape Officer: No response received
- 4.1.5 Herts Ecology: [No objection - informative requested]

Summary of advice

- Precautionary approach informatives for Great crested newts, roosting bats and nesting birds.
- Landscaping to include native and wildlife-friendly species.

Comments

The site is described on the Application Form as a vacant brownfield site occupied with three workshop buildings. Aerial photos from 2015-16 show the land to be amenity grassland with bushes/trees and the buildings. Google Street View shows it to be cleared of vegetation and to be bare ground. Having seen recent photos, the site is now clearly bare ground with at least one wooden building remaining (I am uncertain about the others).

Clearing the site would not have needed planning permission and it is unlikely the removed vegetation would have been of significant ecological value. There are reports of newts, possibly Great crested newts, from a pond in an adjacent garden. However, I understand this has not been confirmed by an ecologist (although eDNA analysis of the pond water may be planned?). Any newts in the area are likely to find the bare ground on site unfavourable

to cross. They may still use the hedgerows for commuting and shelter and I advise a precautionary approach informative should be added to any consent given:

“In the event of Great crested newts being found, work must stop immediately and advice taken on how to proceed lawfully from an appropriately qualified and experienced Ecologist or Natural England to avoid an offence being committed.”

I understand no trees will be removed as part of the proposal. Due to the nature of the site and the proposals, I do not consider any ecological surveys are necessary in this instance. I advise two further Informatives are added to any permission given:

“In the event of bats or evidence of them being found, work must stop immediately and advice taken on how to proceed lawfully from an appropriately qualified and experienced Ecologist or Natural England to avoid an offence being committed.”

“Any significant tree/shrub work or removal should be undertaken outside the nesting bird season (March to August inclusive) to protect breeding birds, their nests, eggs and young. If this is not practicable, a search of the area should be made no more than two days in advance of vegetation clearance by a competent Ecologist and if active nests are found, works should stop until the birds have left the nest.”

Finally, I recommend any landscaping scheme should include native species and/or those attractive to pollinators to provide biodiversity net gain from the development.

4.2 Public/Neighbour Consultation

4.2.1 Number consulted: 8

4.2.2 No of responses received: 10 objections, 21 letters of support

4.2.3 Site Notice: Expired 02.03.2022 Press Notice: Not required

4.2.4 Summary of supporting comments:

- Eco-friendly building supported
- Proposal should be welcomed to promote carbon neutral development
- Planning system should embrace initiatives like this
- Will set an example
- More housing is required
- Sensitive construction on its own plot

4.2.5 Summary of objections received:

- Garden division could set a precedent
- Not in keeping
- Just because it's an eco-house doesn't mean its ok
- Impact on narrow road
- Parking pressures
- Impact on Green Belt
- Application site has already undergone clearance of vegetation etc.
- Overdevelopment
- Great Crested Newts in pond of No.131
- Impact on species- badgers, newts, bats and dormice
- Incorrect statement in relation to the existing outbuildings
- Inappropriate development in the Green Belt
- No dwellings on this side fronting Seabrook Road
- Concerns regarding further permitted development

- Footpath could be blocked
- Contrary to policy
- Impact to neighbours

5 Reason for Delay

- 5.1 To allow for ongoing discussions between Officers and the applicant in relation to ecology and viability issues.

6 Relevant Planning Policy, Guidance and Legislation

6.1 National Planning Policy Framework and National Planning Practice Guidance

In 2021 the new National Planning Policy Framework was published. This is read alongside the National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG). The determination of planning applications is made mindful of Central Government advice and the Local Plan for the area. It is recognised that Local Planning Authorities must determine applications in accordance with the statutory Development Plan, unless material considerations indicate otherwise, and that the planning system does not exist to protect the private interests of one person against another. The NPPF is clear that “existing policies should not be considered out-of-date simply because they were adopted or made prior to the publication of this Framework. Due weight should be given to them, according to their degree of consistency with this Framework”.

The NPPF states that ‘good design is a key aspect of sustainable development, creates better places in which to live and work and helps make development acceptable to communities’. The NPPF retains a presumption in favour of sustainable development. This applies unless any adverse impacts of a development would ‘significantly and demonstrably’ outweigh the benefits.

6.2 The Three Rivers Local Development Plan

The application has been considered against the policies of the Local Plan, including the Core Strategy (adopted October 2011), the Development Management Policies Local Development Document (adopted July 2013) and the Site Allocations Local Development Document (adopted November 2014) as well as government guidance. The policies of Three Rivers District Council reflect the content of the NPPF.

The Core Strategy was adopted on 17 October 2011 having been through a full public participation process and Examination in Public. Relevant policies include Policies CP1, CP2, CP3, CP4, CP8, CP9, CP10, CP11 and CP12.

The Development Management Policies Local Development Document (DMLDD) was adopted on 26 July 2013 after the Inspector concluded that it was sound following Examination in Public which took place in March 2013. Relevant policies include DM1, DM2, DM4, DM6, DM10, DM13, Appendix 2 and Appendix 5.

The Site Allocations Local Development Document (SALDD) was adopted on 25 November 2014 having been through a full public participation process and Examination in Public. Policy SA1 is relevant.

6.3 Other

Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Document (adopted June 2011).

The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Charging Schedule (adopted February 2015).

The Localism Act received Royal Assent on 15 November 2011. The growth and Infrastructure Act achieved Royal Assent on 25 April 2013.

The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010, the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 and the Habitat Regulations 1994 may also be relevant.

7 Planning Analysis

7.1 Principle of Development

7.1.1 The proposed development would result in a net gain of one dwelling. The site is not identified as a housing site in the Site Allocations document and would be considered as a windfall site. However, as advised in this document, where a site is not identified for development, it may still come forward through the planning application process where it will be tested in accordance with relevant national and local policies.

7.1.2 Policy CP2 of the Core Strategy advises that in assessing applications for development not identified as part of the District's housing land supply including windfall sites, applications will be considered on a case by case basis having regard to:

- i. The location of the proposed development, taking into account the Spatial Strategy,
- ii. The sustainability of the development and its contribution to meeting local housing needs,
- iii. Infrastructure requirements and the impact on the delivery of allocated housing sites, and
- iv. Monitoring information relating to housing supply and the Three Rivers housing targets.

7.1.3 The application site is located outside of the main settlement boundaries and is not located within any of the Settlement Hierarchies as set out within the Core Strategy. However this would not in itself preclude residential development in these areas. The application site is surrounded on all sides by existing residential dwellings which form part of an established residential street. As such the principle of residential development in this location is considered acceptable subject to all other material considerations below.

7.2 Affordable Housing

7.2.1 **Appendix A** of this report sets out the position of the Council and evidence relating to the application of the affordable housing threshold in Core Strategy Policy CP4: Affordable Housing.

Current Application

7.2.2 For this application an off-site contribution by way of commuted sum payment would be sought in lieu of the on-site provision of affordable housing. Policy CP4 makes no exceptions for self-build or Passivhaus properties.

7.2.3 The proposed development would result in a requirement for a commuted sum of £87,750 towards affordable housing based on habitable floor-space of 117sqm multiplied by £750 per sqm which is the required amount in the 'Langleys and Croxley Green' market area.

7.2.4 The application was accompanied by the submission of a financial viability assessment (FVA) submitted by the applicant which contended the above commuted sum concluding that it would not be viable to make any contribution towards affordable housing.

7.2.5 The applicant's FVA has been reviewed by the Council's independent viability consultant, Adams Integra (AI). The original review was received back from AI in March 2022. In this report it was concluded that, contrary to the findings of the applicant's FVA, a residual land

value (RLV) of £174, 647 was identified which is above the benchmark land value (BLV). As the RLV is greater than the BLV the scheme could support the required affordable housing contribution of £87,750.

- 7.2.6 This was then contested by the applicant in a letter dated 11 April 2022. Within this response the applicant disagreed with some of the amounts/approaches taken by AI within their March 2022 response. This letter was reviewed by AI. In May 2022 AI responded and whilst some of the figures were agreed and updated the overall summary of their findings remained unchanged; the scheme is still considered to be able to support payment of the whole commuted sum amount.
- 7.2.7 This was questioned further by the applicant in a letter dated 10 June 2022. Whilst AI have not provided a full response to this letter they have had sight of it and have advised that their position remains unchanged in respect of the view that the full commuted sum can be supported.
- 7.2.8 As has been identified above Officers have been liaising with the applicant and AI for a number of months. The overall position remains unchanged by both parties. It is Officer's view, with the support of AI, that the full amount can be paid and it is the applicants view that no amount can be paid. Given that the two parties remain at opposing views on the commuted sum payment with no successful negotiations to agree an amount which would be acceptable to both. Officers do not feel it appropriate to continue the disputing of figures between AI and the applicant when there is no meaningful progression being made. Therefore at this current time the scheme cannot be found to be acceptable in this regard.
- 7.2.9 In summary negotiations have been unsuccessful and the Council has not reached a situation where the mechanism to secure the payment of the AHC by Section 106 has been completed. As such the proposal fails to provide adequate contribution towards affordable housing, contrary to Policy CP4 of the Core Strategy (adopted October).

7.3 Green Belt

- 7.3.1 Policy CP11 of the Core Strategy sets out that there is a general presumption against inappropriate development that would not preserve the openness of the Green Belt or which would conflict with the purposes of including land within it. Policy CP11 is supported by Policy DM2 of the Development Management Policies LDD and states that within the Green Belt, except in very special circumstances, approval will not be given for new buildings other than those specified in national policy and other relevant guidance.
- 7.3.2 In respect of the NPPF, inappropriate development is, by definition, harmful to the Green Belt and should not be approved except in very special circumstances. The NPPF states that when considering proposals, Local Planning Authorities should ensure that substantial weight is given to any harm to the Green Belt and that very special circumstances will not exist unless harm by reason of inappropriateness and any other harm is clearly outweighed by other considerations.
- 7.3.3 Paragraph 149 of the NPPF states that a local planning authority should regard the construction of new buildings as inappropriate in the Green Belt. Exceptions to this are:
- a) buildings for agriculture and forestry;
 - b) the provision of appropriate facilities (in connection with the existing use of land or a change of use) for outdoor sport, outdoor recreation, cemeteries and burial grounds and allotments; as long as the facilities preserve the openness of the Green Belt and do not conflict with the purposes of including land within it;
 - c) the extension or alteration of a building provided that it does not result in disproportionate additions over and above the size of the original building;

- d) the replacement of a building, provided the new building is in the same use and not materially larger than the one it replaces;
- e) **limited infilling in villages;**
- f) limited affordable housing for local community needs under policies set out in the development plan (including policies for rural exception sites); and
- g) limited infilling or the partial or complete redevelopment of previously developed land, whether redundant or in continuing use (excluding temporary buildings), which would:
 - not have a greater impact on the openness of the Green Belt than the existing development; or
 - not cause substantial harm to the openness of the Green Belt, where the development would re-use previously developed land and contribute to meeting an identified affordable housing need within the area of the local planning authority.

7.3.4 In order to ascertain whether the proposed development would fall within exception (e), it is necessary to firstly consider a) whether the application site falls within a village and b) if the extent of housing proposed is considered 'limited'. In *Wood v Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government* (2014) it was held that whether or not a proposed development constitutes limited infilling in a village is a question of planning judgement, and that this would depend upon their assessment of the position on the ground.

7.3.5 The Oxford Dictionary defines a village as a group of houses and associated buildings, larger than a hamlet and smaller than a town, situated in a rural area. It defines a hamlet as a small settlement, generally one smaller than a village, and strictly (in Britain) one without a Church. It is recognised that in the appeal at Land off Tongue Lane, Brown Edge (APP/B3438/W/18/3211000) the Inspector noted that..."While a Church may have once existed in Ridgeway, there is no Church there now as it has been replaced by a dwelling known as Chapel House. There are also no other associated buildings in Ridgeway that would, in my judgement, mean that Ridgeway is anything more than a hamlet". While the Inspector's comments are noted, it is considered that the existence of a Church is not a conclusive factor as to whether a settlement is a village and thus a greater view is required based on facts on the ground.

7.3.6 Turning first to the question of whether the application site is located within a village. The application site does not fall within any of the settlement hierarchy as set out within the Core Strategy however the NPPF does not specify that a village must be specifically defined as such with the development plan. Neither does the NPPF specify what the limits of a village should be. Having regard to appeal decisions, it is accepted that the definition of a village is a matter of planning judgement and even if a site falls outside a designated settlement boundary, this is not definitive as to whether a site falls within a village or not.

7.3.7 The application site sits immediately adjacent to residential development to the south and north. However is situated to the rear of the prevailing building line comprising Toms Lane, with gardens serving the residential properties fronting Toms Lane located to the east. The facilities within Bedmond are all considered to be within an easy walking route of the site. Whilst Seabrook Road is a private road and does not have a footpath it would only be a short stretch of this road which would need to be traversed before getting to the pavement of Toms Lane which is well lit by street lighting all the way to Bedmond High Street. Between the application site and Bedmond there is a Sports and Social Club and the village school. Within Bedmond itself there is a post office, village hall, church and public house. It is acknowledged that Bedmond High Street is located 0.8m (17 minutes walk) east of the application site however the services within Bedmond are generally those expected to be

found in villages and the application site is within easy access of these services. Having regard to the above, it is considered that the application site does, by virtue of the surrounding site circumstances, fall within a village.

- 7.3.8 The next test of paragraph 149 (e) is to ascertain whether the proposal constitutes “limited infilling”. As with the village factor of this exception the NPPF does not define limited infilling therefore this is also a matter of planning judgement. It is generally considered to be a “small gap” having regard to both the scale and form of the development, interpreted in the context of the overall aims of the Green Belt. Having regard to the size of the application site it is considered that one unit would be ‘limited’ and would sit comfortably with the scale of the site. The site is bound on three sides by residential dwellings (north, south and west). It is acknowledged that to the east there are no immediate dwellings as this area is occupied by the rear gardens of the properties fronting Toms Lane. However when having regard to the overall position of the application site and its setting surrounded by residential properties and their gardens it is considered that the development would comprise limited infilling.
- 7.3.9 Given that the proposed development would be considered appropriate development by virtue of its full compliance with exception (e) of paragraph 149 of the NPPF the proposal would not require an assessment of impact on openness.
- 7.3.10 In light of the above the development would not be inappropriate development in the Green Belt and would be consistent with the aims and objectives of the Framework and Policy CP11 of the Three Rivers Local Development Framework Core Strategy (2011) and Policy DM2 of the Three Rivers Local Plan Development Management Policies Local Development Document (2013).

7.4 Impact on Character and Street Scene

- 7.4.1 Policy CP1 of the Core Strategy (adopted October 2011) seeks to promote buildings of a high enduring design quality that respect local distinctiveness and Policy CP12 of the Core Strategy (adopted October 2011) relates to design and states that in seeking a high standard of design the Council will expect development proposals to 'have regard to the local context and conserve or enhance the character, amenities and quality of an area'. Development should make efficient use of land but should also respect the 'distinctiveness of the surrounding area in terms of density, character, layout and spacing, amenity, scale, height, massing and use of materials'; 'have regard to the local context and conserve or enhance the character, amenities and quality of an area' and 'incorporate visually attractive frontages to adjoining streets and public spaces'.
- 7.4.2 In terms of new residential development, Policy DM1 of the DMP LDD advises that the Council will protect the character and residential amenity of existing areas of housing from forms of 'backland', 'infill' or other forms of new residential development which are inappropriate for the area. Development will be only be supported where it can be demonstrated that the proposal will not result in:
- i. Tandem development;
 - ii. Servicing by an awkward access drive which cannot easily be used by service vehicles;
 - iii. The generation of excessive levels of traffic;
 - iv. Loss of residential amenity;
 - v. Layouts unable to maintain the particular character of the area in the vicinity of the application site in terms of plot size, plot depth, building footprint, plot frontage width, frontage building line, height, gaps between buildings and streetscape features (e.g. hedges, walls, grass verges etc.)
- 7.4.3 The proposed new dwelling would be located to the rear of No.139 and No.141 Toms Lane. However the proposal would not constitute backland development in its true form as the new dwelling would have a frontage to Seabrook Road. It is noted that there are no other

dwellings on this side of Seabrook Road fronting the private road. However this would not in itself surmount to the development being harm to the character of the area. The new dwelling would be located immediately adjacent to the end of the garden of No.129 Toms Lane and as such would form a plot adjacent to these neighbours rather than being with the centre of Seabrook Road where arguably a dwelling would not be read so easily as being within the existing pattern of built form. It is noted that the prevailing character of Toms Lane comprises rectangular shaped plots with long rear gardens. However within this part of the streetscene there is more variety of plot shape and size such that the 'P' shaped plot proposed would not appear incongruous.

- 7.4.4 The proposed new dwelling would sit comfortably within the plot with spacing retained to both flank boundaries (a minimum of 1.5m). The dwelling would have a traditional residential layout with a front and rear garden and a driveway fronting Seabrook Road. Whilst the proposed new dwelling would be of a more contemporary design its overall size and proportions would be reflective of other bungalows evident within the wider locality and would not be at odds with the character of the area. The proposed new dwelling and its plot would be considered acceptable in accordance with all aspects set out within the guidance for new development set out within Policy DM1.
- 7.4.5 It is acknowledged that the proposed new dwelling would be of a contemporary design with the use of timber cladding and a metal sheet roof to the rear section. The character of the area is generally depicted by traditional architectural styles however there are some examples of more modern design. Nevertheless the NPPF encourages different design approaches where appropriate and therefore contemporary or innovative design should not be stifled just because it is different within a streetscene. The physical form and scale of the new dwelling would be sympathetic to the size of the application site and character of the area. Subject to the submission of further details of the proposed materials to ensure they are of good quality it is not considered that the contemporary design approach is objectionable as it would not result in demonstrable harm to the character of the streetscene.
- 7.4.6 The proportions of soft landscaping would be respectful of the character of the area and the proposed levels of hardstanding are not considered excessive. Further details of landscaping however would be sought including the materials proposed for the hardsurfacing.
- 7.4.7 In summary, subject to further details of the proposed materials, the proposed new dwelling would not appear unduly prominent or incongruous within the streetscene so as to result in demonstrable harm to the character of the locality. Therefore would be acceptable in accordance with Policies CP1 and CP12 of the Core Strategy and Policy DM1 and Appendix 2 of the Development Management Policies LDD.

7.5 Impact on amenity of neighbours

- 7.5.1 Policy CP12 of the Core Strategy states that development should 'protect residential amenities by taking into account the need for adequate levels and disposition of privacy, prospect, amenity and garden space'.
- 7.5.2 Policy DM1 and Appendix 2 of the Development Management Policies document set out that development should not result in loss of light to the windows of neighbouring properties nor allow overlooking, and should not be excessively prominent in relation to adjacent properties.
- 7.5.3 Appendix 2 states, in the interests of privacy and to prevent overlooking, distances between buildings should be sufficient so as to prevent overlooking, particularly from upper floors. As an indicative figure, 28 metres should be achieved between the faces of single or two storey buildings backing onto each other or in other circumstances where privacy needs to be achieved.

7.5.4 The proposed new dwelling would be single storey and of a modest height. A minimum separation distance of 28m would be achieved to all the surrounding neighbours. Owing to the single storey nature of the proposed dwelling together with its siting and separation distances from neighbouring properties it is not considered that it would result in an overbearing impact, loss of light or unacceptable levels of overlooking so as to result in an adverse impact to their amenity.

7.5.5 The proposal is therefore considered to be acceptable in this regard in accordance with Policy CP12 of the Core Strategy and Policy DM1 and Appendix 2 of the Development Management Policies document.

7.6 Quality of accommodation for future occupants

7.6.1 Policy CP12 of the Core Strategy states that development should take into account the need for adequate levels and disposition of privacy, prospect, amenity and garden space and specific standards for provision of amenity space are set out in Appendix 2 of the Development Management Policies LDD. These standards set out that a three bedroom dwelling should provide 84sqm.

7.6.2 The application site would provide 170sqm of amenity space to the rear of the new dwelling and as such would comply with the standards of Appendix 2.

7.6.3 The existing neighbours along Toms Lane are a mix of bungalows with loft accommodation, chalet bungalows and two storey dwellings. However a minimum separation distance of 28m would be achieved between all neighbouring dwellings and the application site. Therefore it is considered that the new dwelling would benefit from good quality residential amenity which would not be overlooked to an unacceptable degree nor would any surrounding building have an unduly overbearing impact to future occupiers.

7.7 Wildlife and Biodiversity

7.7.1 Section 40 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 requires Local Planning Authorities to have regard to the purpose of conserving biodiversity. This is further emphasised by regulation 3(4) of the Habitat Regulations 1994 which state that Councils must have regard to the strict protection for certain species required by the EC Habitats Directive.

7.7.2 The protection of biodiversity and protected species is a material planning consideration in the assessment of applications in accordance with Policy CP9 of the Core Strategy (adopted October 2011) and Policy DM6 of the DMP LDD. National Planning Policy requires Local Authorities to ensure that a protected species survey is undertaken for applications that may be affected prior to determination of a planning application.

7.7.3 The application has been submitted with a Biodiversity Checklist. During the course of the application it was brought to the attention of the LPA that there could be Great Crested Newts within a pond of a neighbouring property. The case officer contacted the individuals who had report their alleged presence to request further details. Herts Ecology were then prevailed with the information. In summary officers understand that the evidence of Great Crested Newts has not been confirmed by a qualified ecologist. However Herts Ecology have advised that newts are unlikely to find the application site to be a favourable crossing location and do not recommend further surveys be undertaken. However they may still utilise hedging for commuting or sheltering. As such a precautionary informative should be included on the grant of any consent.

7.8 Trees and Landscaping

7.8.1 Policy CP12 of the Core Strategy expects development proposals to 'have regard to the character, amenities and quality of an area', to 'conserve and enhance natural and heritage assets' and to 'ensure the development is adequately landscaped and is designed to retain,

enhance or improve important existing natural features' and Core Strategy Policy CP9 seeks a net gain in the quality and quantity of Green Infrastructure through the protection and enhancement of assets and the provision of new green spaces.

7.8.2 Policy DM6 of the Development Management Policies LDD sets out that development proposals should seek to retain trees and other landscape and nature conservation features, and that proposals should demonstrate that trees will be safeguarded and managed during and after development in accordance with the relevant British Standards

7.8.3 The application site is not located within a Conservation Area nor are there any protected trees on or near the site. As such the proposal would not result in any direct impacts to protected trees. The proposed block plan indicates that ample amount of soft landscaping is proposed. Nevertheless it is evident that the site has undergone clearance works including the removal of trees and mature vegetation. As such a landscaping scheme detailing replacement planting to mitigate for the losses and ameliorate the new development would be required by condition.

7.9 Highways, Access and Parking

7.9.1 Core Strategy Policy CP10 requires development to provide a safe and adequate means of access to make adequate provision for all users, including car parking. Appendix 5 of the Development Management Policies document sets out parking standards for developments within the District.

7.9.2 Appendix 5 of the DMP LDD outlines that three bedroom dwellings should provide 2.25 spaces (2 assigned). The proposed driveway would provide a policy compliant level of parking.

7.9.3 Seabrook Road is a private road therefore does not form part of the Herts Country Council network of highways. Nevertheless the Highways Officer has reviewed the application and provided their professional view on the proposal. The Highways Officer does not consider the proposal would result in adverse impact to highway users. Drainage details would be required by condition to ensure that the proposed driveway incorporates suitable means of interception of surface water to prevent run off onto Seabrook Road. It is also considered reasonable to request the submission of a construction management plan to prevent unnecessary disruption to the access along Seabrook Road.

7.10 Sustainability

7.10.1 Paragraph 152 of the NPPF states that "Planning should support the transition to a low carbon future in a changing climate. It should help to: shape places in ways that contribute to radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, minimise vulnerability and improve resilience; encourage the reuse of existing resources, including the conversion of existing buildings; and support renewable and low carbon energy and associated infrastructure"

7.10.2 Policy CP1 of the Core Strategy requires the submission of an Energy and Sustainability Statement demonstrating the extent to which sustainability principles have been incorporated into the location, design, construction and future use of proposals and the expected carbon emissions.

7.10.3 Policy DM4 of the DMLDD requires applicants to demonstrate that development will produce 5% less carbon dioxide emissions than Building Regulations Part L (2013) requirements having regard to feasibility and viability. This may be achieved through a combination of energy efficiency measures, incorporation of on-site low carbon and renewable technologies, connection to a local, decentralised, renewable or low carbon energy supply. The policy states that from 2016, applicants will be required to demonstrate that new residential development will be zero carbon. However, the Government has announced that it is not pursuing zero carbon and the standard remains that development

should produce 5% less carbon dioxide emissions than Building Regulations Part L (2013) requirements having regard to feasibility and viability.

7.10.4 The proposed new dwelling would be supported as a Passivhaus building. Passivhaus seeks to achieve the highest possible energy efficiency of a building. An energy statement has been submitted which outlines the new dwelling would result in a 97.5% saving far exceeding the 5% over the requirements of Part L. As such the proposed dwelling would comply with Policy DM4 of the DMP LDD.

7.11 Flood Risk and Drainage

7.11.1 The application site is not located within a Flood Risk Zone. Plentiful provision of soft landscaping would be retained surrounding the new dwelling. It is not clear whether the proposed driveway would be permeable or if drainage is proposed so as to prevent surface run off to the highway. Therefore further details of this would be requested by condition.

7.12 Refuse and Recycling

7.12.1 Policy DM10 (Waste Management) of the DMLDD advises that the Council will ensure that there is adequate provision for the storage and recycling of waste and that these facilities are fully integrated into design proposals. New developments will only be supported where:

- i) The siting or design of waste/recycling areas would not result in any adverse impact to residential or work place amenity
- ii) Waste/recycling areas can be easily accessed (and moved) by occupiers and by local authority/private waste providers
- iii) There would be no obstruction of pedestrian, cyclists or driver site lines

7.12.2 The proposed new dwelling would provide access from a driveway directly to the highway to allow for the collection of bins in a manner typical of a residential setting. The block plan indicates a bin store to the frontage however no elevations have been submitted. Planning permission may be required under separate cover for such a structure.

7.13 The 'Tilted Balance'

7.13.1 The LPA cannot currently demonstrate a 5 year housing land supply, and therefore paragraph 11 of the NPPF is engaged. Paragraph 11 and footnote 7 clarifies that in the context of decision-taking "the policies which are most important for determining the application are out-of-date when the LPA cannot demonstrate a five year supply of deliverable housing sites". The most important policies for determining a housing application are considered to be Policies CP2 (Housing Supply) and Policy CP3 (Housing Mix and Density). Paragraph 11 continues, "Plans and decisions should apply a presumption in favour of sustainable development...where there are no relevant development plan policies, or the policies which are most important for determining the application are out-of-date, granting permission unless: a) the application of policies in this Framework that protect areas or assets of particular importance provides a clear reason for refusing the development proposed; or b) any adverse impacts of doing so would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in this Framework taken as a whole.". It is considered that the lack of a 5 year housing land supply should be afforded significant weight in the planning balance.

7.13.2 The NPPF identifies that there are 3 dimensions to sustainable development: social, economic and environmental. In terms of economic benefits, there would be very limited short term benefits weighing in favour of the scheme as a result of construction activities, and benefits resulting from the expenditure of new residents locally. However any benefits would be limited given the development is only proposing an uplift of one dwelling. The wider public benefits would also be limited owing to the self-build nature of the development. Therefore limiting wider economic benefits of construction.

- 7.13.3 A Section 106 agreement has also not been completed during the course of the application and as such the proposed development does not provide a contribution towards Affordable Housing. Nor has it been confirmed that the development would not be viable to do so. Owing to the pressing need for affordable housing within the District which has been identified in a number of recent appeal decisions. The limited economic benefits of the scheme, as outlined above, do not outweigh the negatives in relation to the lack of any contribution towards affordable housing.
- 7.13.4 The environmental positives of the 'Passivhaus' design in relation to energy efficiency (97.5% and therefore 92.5% above Part L requirements) are acknowledged and weigh in favour of the scheme however the proposal still results in the loss of open green landscaping, the retention of which has other environmental benefits. As such overall this positive is not considered to outweigh the other identified negatives, namely the lack of contributions towards affordable housing. On this basis, it is not considered that the proposal would constitute sustainable development in the context of paragraph 11 of the NPPF and the adverse impacts of granting planning permission are not considered to be significantly and demonstrably outweighed by the benefits

8 Recommendation

8.1 That PLANNING PERMISSION BE REFUSED for the following reason:

R1 In the absence of an agreement under the provisions of Section 106 of Town and Country Planning Act 1990, the development would not contribute to the provision of affordable housing. The proposed development therefore fails to meet the requirements of Policy CP4 of the Core Strategy (adopted October 2011) and the Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Document (approved June 2011).

8.2 **Informatives:**

I1 In line with the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework and in accordance with the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2015, the Local Planning Authority has considered, in a positive and proactive manner, whether the planning objections to this proposal could be satisfactorily resolved within the statutory period for determining the application. Whilst the applicant and/or their agent and the Local Planning Authority engaged in pre-application discussions, the proposed development fails to comply with the requirements of the Development Plan and does not maintain/improve the economic, social and environmental conditions of the District.

APPENDIX A: Evidence Relating to the Application of the Affordable Housing Threshold in Core Strategy Policy CP4: Affordable Housing

Evidence Relating to the Application of the Affordable Housing Threshold in Core Strategy Policy CP4: Affordable Housing

Background

- 1.1 In November 2014, the Minister of State for Housing and Planning issued a Written Ministerial Statement (WMS) setting out changes to national planning policy. The WMS stated that financial contributions towards affordable housing should no longer be sought on sites of 10 units or less and which have a maximum combined gross floor area of 1,000sqm. National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) was amended to reflect this. However on 31st July 2015 the High Court held (*West Berkshire Council v SSCLG* [2015]) that the policy expressed through the WMS was unlawful and the NPPG was changed to reflect this. On 11th May 2016 the Court of Appeal reversed the High Court decision. The NPPG was subsequently amended to reflect the WMS on 19th May 2016.
- 1.2 In light of the above developments, between November 2014 and August 2015 and May 2016 and 1st September 2017 the Council gave greater weight to the WMS policy and associated NPPG guidance in it than to adopted Policy CP4 of its Core Strategy in respect of development proposals for 10 dwellings or less and which had a maximum combined gross floor area of 1000 sq metres. However, having undertaken an analysis of up to date evidence of housing needs (**The Needs Analysis**), officers advised in 2017 that when considering the weight to be given to the WMS in the context of breaches of the adopted development plan policy, the local evidence of housing need contained in the Needs Analysis should generally be given greater weight. On 1st September 2017 the Council resolved to have regard to the Needs Analysis as a consideration of significant weight when considering the relationship between Policy CP4 and the WMS for the purposes of Section 70(2) Town and Country Planning Act 1990 and Section 38(6) Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 in respect of development proposals of 10 dwellings or less.
- 1.3 On 24th July 2018 a new version of the National Planning Policy Framework¹ (the Framework) was published with immediate effect for development management purposes. Paragraph 63 of the Framework advises that *“Provision of affordable housing should not be sought for residential developments that are not major developments, other than in designated rural areas (where policies may set out a*

¹ The revised National Planning Policy Framework was updated in February 2019 and July 2021 and retains the policies as stated in Paragraph 1.3 of this document.

lower threshold of 5 units or fewer).” Annex 2 of the NPPF defines “*major development*” as “*for housing, development where 10 or more homes will be provided, or the site has an area of 0.5 hectares or more.*”

- 1.4 The Council's current affordable housing policy is set out in Policy CP4 of the Core Strategy (adopted in October 2011) and establishes that :
- a) “...All new development resulting in a net gain of one or more dwellings will be expected to contribute to the provision of affordable housing.”
 - e) “In most cases require affordable housing provision to be made on site, but in relation to small sites delivering between one and nine dwellings, consider the use of commuted payments towards provision off site. Such payments will be broadly equivalent in value to on-site provision but may vary depending on site circumstances and viability.”
- 1.5 The supporting text to Policy CP4 summarises the justification for it:
- Average house prices in Three Rivers are some of the highest in the country outside of London. As a result, many local people have difficulty accessing housing on the open market.
 - A Housing Needs Study estimated that 429 affordable dwellings would be needed each year to satisfy need. Such provision would exceed the total number of all housing types provided in the District in any year.
 - The 2010 Strategic Market Housing Assessment (SMHA) found that the requirement for affordable housing in and around the Three Rivers area remains exceptionally high.
 - In order to completely satisfy affordable housing requirements, **all** future housing in the district to 2021 would need to be affordable.
- 1.6 This policy remains the legal starting point for the consideration of planning applications under Section 38(6) PCPA 2004, which requires that the Council determines applications in accordance with the adopted development plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise. Revised NPPF 63 is a material consideration. The weight to be given to it is a matter for the decision maker when determining each planning application. This note explains the advice from the Head of Planning Policy & Projects and Head of Regulatory Services on the weight that they recommend should be given to NPPF 63 for these purposes in light of the Needs Analysis.
- 1.7 Since the adoption of its Core Strategy in 2011 and as of 31 December 2021, Three Rivers has received small site affordable housing contributions amounting to over **£2.4 million**. Utilising those monies, development is has funded the delivery of 21 units of affordable housing, with the remaining monies utilised as a contribution towards the delivery of a further 17 affordable dwellings. It is clear that Three Rivers' policy has already delivered a significant contribution towards the delivery of much needed affordable housing in the district.

- 1.8 In addition to the £2.4 million already received, small scale (1-9 unit) schemes have secured to date a further **£2.7million to £4.0million**² of affordable housing contributions in respect of unimplemented but current planning permissions. All of those schemes were agreed to be viable with those sums secured. The Council has several large scale future residential developments planned which will aim to deliver substantial quantities of further affordable housing in the District in the medium term future, utilising those additional affordable housing contributions as and when they are received.
- 1.9 Policy CP4 makes it clear that a requirement for a scheme to contribute towards the provision of affordable housing is subject to viability considerations and is therefore consistent with paragraph 122 of the Framework. The application of CP4, which includes this in built viability allowance, cannot properly be said to be a barrier to delivery. Indeed between 1 October 2011 and 31 March 2021, 250 planning permissions were granted for minor residential developments which contribute a net dwelling gain. Of those only 13 have been permitted to lapse which is only 5.2% of all such schemes³.
- 1.10 Current evidence of housing need in the District is noted below at 2.4 to 2.11. It confirms that the needs underlying the adopted development plan policy remain pressing.

Importance of Small Sites to Three Rivers

- 1.11 It is important to acknowledge the percentage of residential development schemes which tend to come forward in the District which propose the delivery of less than 10 dwellings: from 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2021, 215 planning applications for residential development involving a net gain of dwellings were determined⁴ by the Council. Of these, 191 applications (89%) were for schemes which proposed a net gain of 1-9 units. Having a large number of small sites is an inevitable consequence of the District being contained within the Metropolitan Green Belt. The contribution to both market housing supply and affordable housing supply are therefore both material to overall identified needs and adopted development plan objectives. This is dealt with in more detail below.

² The sums payable secured by Sec 106 will be subject to indexation, in most cases from June 2011 which will not be calculable until the date of payment. The quoted upper limit includes a policy compliant contribution of £1,341,250.00 which relates to a minor development PP subject to a late stage viability review mechanism. The AHC, whilst capped at this figure, will only be known once viability is re-run at occupation when actual build costs and realised sales values are understood. The contribution paid could therefore be substantially less than the policy compliant sum referred to above, hence the range specified. Data is as of February 2022

³ The Needs Analyses (December 2019 and December 2020) referred to a lapse rate of 9% for minor developments; manual analysis has since demonstrated that a number of sites included in the 9% lapse figure have been subject to subsequent planning applications which were granted approval. Such sites have therefore still come forward for development despite earlier permissions lapsing. The lapse percentage in this Needs Analysis (January 2022) has therefore been revised to exclude application sites which are subject to later approvals which are either outstanding, under construction or complete.

⁴ Includes refused and approved applications. Excludes prior approval developments.

1.12 If the weight to be given to the Framework is greater than the adopted development plan, this large proportion of Three Rivers' expected new housing delivery will contribute nothing towards affordable housing. This would compromise Three Rivers' ability to deliver its objectively assessed need for affordable housing.

2 Development Plan Policies and the WMS

2.1 The content of the Framework is a material consideration in any planning decision, and one which the decision making authority must weigh against the development plan as the starting point under section 38(6) of the 2004 Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act. The correct approach is to:

- Consider the starting point under the development plan policies
- Have regard to the Framework and its objectives if those development plan policies would be breached – it is officers' view that the Framework should be given considerable weight as a statement of national policy post-dating the Core Strategy
- Consider up to date evidence on housing needs
- Consider whether the Framework should outweigh the weight to be given to the local evidence of affordable housing need and the breach of the adopted development plan policy.

2.2 This approach reflects the Court of Appeal's judgment in West Berkshire, which held that whilst the government, whether central or local, could state policy "rules" absolutely, decision makers must consider them without treating them as absolute: their discretion to weigh material considerations in the balance and do something different cannot be fettered by policy:

"the exercise of public discretionary power requires the decision maker to bring his mind to bear on every case; they cannot blindly follow a pre-existing policy without considering anything said to persuade him that the case in hand is an exception"

2.3 At paragraph 26 of the judgment, the court cited statements made to the High Court on behalf of the Secretary of State, describing those as being "no more than a conventional description of the law's treatment of the Secretary of State's policy in the decision making process":

"As a matter of law the new national policy is only one of the matters which has to be considered under sec 70(2) and sec 38(6) when determining planning applications... in the determination of planning applications the effect of the new national policy is that although it would normally be inappropriate to require any affordable housing or social infrastructure contributions on sites below the threshold stated, local circumstances may justify lower (or no) thresholds as an exception to the national policy. It would then be a matter for the decision maker to decide how much weight to give to lower thresholds justified by local circumstances as compared with the new national policy"

As confirmed by the Court of Appeal decision in the West Berkshire case, whilst the WMS, and now the Framework, is clear with regard to the Government's intentions on planning obligations in relation to small sites, the weight to attach to a development plan policy is a

matter of discretion for the decision taker. Policies should not be applied rigidly or exclusively when material considerations may indicate an exception may be necessary.

In determining an appeal in Elmbridge, Surrey in August 2016 (appeal reference: APP/K3605/W/16/3146699) the Inspector found that “*whilst the WMS carries considerable weight, I do not consider it outweighs the development plan in this instance given the acute and substantial need for affordable housing in the Borough and the importance of delivering through small sites towards this.*” The existence of evidence of housing need is important in this context. That general principle has not been changed by the Revised NPPF.

2.4 Officers advise that whilst the Framework is a material consideration, breaches of Policy CP4 should not, in light of ongoing evidence of housing need in the Needs Analysis, be treated as outweighed by the Framework. This conclusion has been reached having had regard to the following relevant factors:

- **General House Price Affordability in Three Rivers**
- **Affordable Housing Supply Requirements in Three Rivers**
- **Affordable Housing Provision in Three Rivers**
- **Extent of residential development schemes proposed which are for sites delivering net gain of less than 10 dwellings**
- **The contribution towards the provision of affordable housing Policy CP4(e) has historically made in respect of small sites**
- **Relevant Appeal Decisions**
- **The fact that the adopted development plan policy does not impose burdens where they would render schemes unviable.**

General House Price Affordability in Three Rivers

2.5 Due to the District’s close proximity to London, Three Rivers has traditionally been situated within a high house price area. According to data published by the Office of National Statistics (ONS) in the third quarter of 2016⁵, the lowest quartile house price in Three Rivers in 2016, representing the cheapest properties in the District was £325,000.00, making it the **fifth**⁶ most expensive local authority area in England and Wales (excluding London), out of a total of three hundred and three local authority areas (see table 1 below).

Number	Local Authority Name	Lowest Quartile House Prices (2016)
1	Elmbridge	£375,000.00
2	St Albans	£355,000.00
3	Windsor and Maidenhead	£340,000.00
4	Hertsmere	£330,000.00

⁵ ONS (2021) *Dataset: House price to residence-based earnings ratio Table 6a*
<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/datasets/ratioofhousepricetoresidencebasedearningslowerquartileandmedian>

⁶ Note that prior to the formation of the Buckinghamshire Council (now a unitary authority), Three Rivers was the seventh most expensive local authority area as two local authorities in Buckinghamshire ranked higher in lower quartile house price than Three Rivers in 2016 (South Bucks - £370,000.00; Chiltern - £335,000.00).

5	Three Rivers	£325,000.00
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Table 1.

Since the publication of the above ONS data in 2016, the general house price affordability position has grown worse. According to data published by the Office of National Statistics (ONS), the lowest quartile house price in Three Rivers in September 2020 was £365,000⁷. The lowest quartile house price of £365,000 places Three Rivers as the **fourth** most expensive local authority area in England and Wales (excluding London), out of a total of three hundred and three local authority areas (see table 2 below). The lowest quartile house price has risen by £40,000 from 2016 to 2020, demonstrating a worsening affordability position.

Number	Local Authority Name	Lowest Quartile House Prices (2020)
1	Elmbridge	£411,250
2	St Albans	£400,000
3	Windsor and Maidenhead	£375,000
4	Three Rivers	£365,000

Table 2.

Lowest quartile earnings in Three Rivers in 2016 were £24,518.00 and £26,983.00 in 2020, 13.3 times worsening to 13.5 below the lowest quartile house prices (ratio of lower quartile house prices to lower quartile gross annual, residence based earnings⁸). In a mortgage market where lenders are traditionally willing to lend 3.5 times a person's income, clearly a lending requirement at over 13 times such an income means that most first time buyers are simply unable to purchase a dwelling in the District. Such a lending ratio would have required a first time buyer in 2020 to have a deposit of £270,560.00, or (without such a deposit) to earn £94,440.00 per annum to get onto the lowest/cheapest rung of the property ladder. An additional Stamp Duty payment would also have been due (subject to COVID related temporary relaxation).

When one considers the median affordability ratio⁹ for Three Rivers compared to the rest of England and Wales, the position is even more serious: in 2016, the median quartile income to median quartile house price affordability ratio was 13.77, the fourth¹⁰ worst affordability ratio in England and Wales (excluding London), as set out in table 3 below, again when compared against three hundred and three local authorities.

Number	Local Authority Name	Median quartile house price affordability ratio ⁸ (2016)
1	Hertsmere	14.23

⁷ Office for National Statistics (2021) *Dataset: House price to residence-based earnings ratio Table 6a* <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/datasets/ratioofhousepricetoresidencebasedearningslowerquartileandmedian>

⁸ Office for National Statistics (2020) *Dataset: House price to residence-based earnings ratio Table 6b* <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/datasets/ratioofhousepricetoresidencebasedearningslowerquartileandmedian>

⁹ Affordability ratio statistics are revised annually by the ONS to reflect revisions to the house price statistics and earnings data.

¹⁰ Note that prior to the formation of the Buckinghamshire Council (now a unitary authority), Three Rivers had the fifth worst affordability ratio most expensive local authority area as a local authority in Buckinghamshire ranked higher in median affordability ratio than Three Rivers in 2016 (Chiltern – 14.49).

2	Mole Valley	14.18
3	Elmbridge	13.86
4	Three Rivers	13.77

Table 3.

Over the period 2016 to 2020, the median quartile house affordability ratio in Three Rivers has improved with a decrease from 13.77 in 2016 to 12.92 in 2020 (see table 4 below). Whilst the median affordability ratio has slightly improved (by 0.85), Three Rivers has maintained its position with the fourth worst affordability ratio in England and Wales (excluding London), demonstrating a lack of improvement in Three Rivers' affordability position nationally.

Number	Local Authority Name	Median quartile house price affordability ratio ¹ (2020)
1	Mole Valley	16.84
2	Elmbridge	14.17
3	Epsom and Ewell	13.26
4	Three Rivers	12.92

Table 4.

Looking at the ratio of lower quartile house prices to lower quartile to gross annual, residence based earnings, in 2016 the ratio was 13.26. By September 2020 that had risen to 13.53, showing a worsening ratio over the period from 2016 to 2020.

It is clear from the above that the affordability of housing in Three Rivers is getting worse with time.

Affordable Housing Requirements in Three Rivers

- 2.6 The Local Housing Needs Assessment (LNHA) (August 2020) is the most recent update to the South West Hertfordshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment January 2016 (SHMA) and estimates the need for affordable housing over the 2020-2036 period. The LNHA splits its analysis between affordable housing to rent and affordable housing to buy.

Affordable Housing Need - To Rent

- 2.7 The South West Hertfordshire Local Housing Needs Assessment (LHNA) (August 2020) found that at that time there were approximately 1,276 households within Three Rivers that were situated in unsuitable housing. Unsuitability is based on the numbers of homeless households and in temporary accommodation, households in overcrowded housing, concealed households and existing affordable housing tenants in need. 57% of these households are estimated to be unable to afford market

housing without subsidy, which means the revised gross need is reduced to 727 households¹¹.

- 2.8 In addition to needs arising from those in unsuitable housing, the LNHA also analyses affordable need to rent arising from newly-forming households within the District. The LNHA estimates 800 new households forming per annum in Three Rivers over the period 2020 to 2036. 45% of these newly-forming households are estimated to be unable to afford market housing (to rent) resulting in 360 new households with a need for affordable housing to rent each year over the period 2020 to 2036¹².
- 2.9 The LNHA also considers newly arising need for affordable rent from existing households (i.e. households residing in market accommodation now requiring affordable housing). The LNHA estimates an additional 77 existing households falling into need for affordable rent per year over the period 2020 to 2036¹³.
- 2.10 Taking into account the figures of need noted above and the supply of affordable housing to rent through re-lets, the LNHA calculates the annual affordable housing need to rent over the period 2020 to 2036 as 350 in Three Rivers¹⁴. This need involves households who cannot afford anything in the market without subsidy and is equivalent to 55% of the District's total local housing need requirement calculated by the standard methodology. This indicates the substantial scale of need for this type of affordable housing.

Affordable Housing Need - To Buy

- 2.11 In addition, the LNHA estimates a need of 162 units for affordable home ownership per annum¹⁵ over the period 2020 to 2036, although this is a need which is formed by households identified as being able to afford to rent privately without subsidy.

Total Affordable Housing Need

- 2.12 Combining the need for affordable housing to rent and affordable housing to buy results in the calculation of 512 affordable units per year, equating to approximately 80% of Three Rivers' total local housing need requirement (as calculated by the standard method).

Affordable Housing Provision in Three Rivers

¹¹ Table 33: Estimated Current Rented Affordable Housing Need, South West Hertfordshire Local Housing Needs Assessment (August 2020)

¹² Table 34: Estimated Level of Rented Affordable Housing Need from Newly Forming Households (per annum 2020-2036), South West Hertfordshire Local Housing Needs Assessment (August 2020)

¹³ Table 35: Estimated level of Housing Need from Existing Households (per annum 2020-2036), South West Hertfordshire Local Housing Needs Assessment (August 2020)

¹⁴ Table 37: Estimated Annual Level of Affordable/Social Rented Housing Need (2020-2036), South West Hertfordshire Local Housing Needs Assessment (August 2020)

¹⁵ Table 42: Estimated Annual Need for Affordable Home Ownership (2020-2036), South West Hertfordshire Local Housing Needs Assessment (August 2020)

- 2.13 Core Strategy CP4 requires around 45% of all new housing in the District to be affordable. As stated previously, prior to the WMS, all new developments that had a net gain of one or more dwellings would, subject to viability, be expected to contribute towards this.
- 2.14 Since the start of the plan period from 1 April 2001 to 31st March 2021 (the latest date where the most recent completion figures are available), 4,965 gross dwellings were completed. From this, 1,128 were secured as affordable housing, a total of 22.7%. This percentage is significantly below the Core Strategy target of 45% which means there was a shortfall of 1,107 or 22.3% in order to fulfil the 45% affordable housing requirement up to 31 March 2021. This shortfall only exacerbates the already pressing need for small sites to contribute towards the provision of affordable housing.
- 2.15 In the latest monitoring period of 2020/21 (financial year), 26 sites¹⁶ delivered a net gain of one or more dwellings and would therefore be required to contribute to affordable housing under Policy CP4 (either through an on-site or off-site contribution). These were made up of four major developments (15%) and 22 minor developments (86%). 17 of the 26 schemes contributed to affordable housing provision whilst nine of the 26 schemes did not contribute:
- Four out of the 26 sites provided viability justification, in line with CP4 policy, for the absence of affordable housing provision.
 - Four of the applications were determined during the 2014/15 and 2016/17 periods noted at 1.2 above (when the Council was dealing with applications on the basis that the WMS should be given overriding effect regardless of the viability position on specific schemes). Affordable housing provision was forgone on them on this basis, which is now reflected in the low affordable provision as they are built out.
 - Of the 17 schemes which did contribute, nine made contributions via commuted sums towards off-site provision; all nine schemes were minor developments, demonstrating the important role of small sites in collecting financial payments to be spent on affordable housing provision. Of the remaining eight schemes which contributed via on-site provision in 2020/21, three were major developments and five were minor developments, with four of the five minor developments delivered by Registered Providers (17/2077/FUL, 17/2606/FUL – Three Rivers District Council; 17/0883/FUL – Thrive Homes; 14/1168/FUL – Watford Community Housing Trust). This reflects the pattern of on-site delivery from large schemes, with commuted sums from minor developments, unless delivered by Registered Providers.

¹⁶ Sites with completions in 2020/21

Extent of residential development schemes proposed which are for sites delivering a net gain of less than 10 dwellings

2.16 In 2017/2018 (financial year), there were 67 planning applications determined¹⁷ for net gain residential schemes, of which 57 were small site schemes (85%). In 2018/19 (financial year), there were 50 planning applications determined for net gain residential schemes, of which 46 were small site schemes (92%). In 2019/20 (financial year), there were 60 planning applications for net gain residential schemes determined, of which 55 were small sites schemes (92%). In 2020/21 (financial year), there were 38 planning applications for net gain residential schemes determined, of which 33 were small site schemes (87%). It is therefore clear that a high proportion of small site schemes have been proposed in the District, equating to 89% of applications over the past four financial years.

2.17 In terms of numbers of completed dwellings proposed by those small site schemes, between 2011-2021 (financial years) some 384 net dwellings were completed which equates to 38 net dwellings per annum and to 22.2% over the 2011-2021 period. 22.2% is a significant proportion of the overall supply. Whilst such numbers are significant, it is acknowledged that major developments, whilst far less frequent, provided significantly greater quantities of housing. However CP4(e) does not generally require small site schemes to provide on-site affordable housing (small-scale piecemeal development is unattractive to RP's). Instead commuted sums in lieu of on-site provision are required and thus it is the sums of money secured and the contribution those make towards the provision of additional much needed affordable housing in the District which the policy should be tested against. This has been acknowledged by Planning Inspectors on appeal, as referred to at paragraph 2.21 below:

APP/P1940/W/19/3230999, 27 Gable Close, Abbots Langley: "It also identifies the importance of small sites in providing affordable housing with contributions from small sites amounting to over £2.1 million since 2011 being spent towards the delivery of 38 affordable dwellings."

Contributions towards the provision of affordable housing Policy CP4(e) has made in respect of small sites

2.18 As set out at paragraphs 1.7 and 1.8 above, the commuted payments (£2.4 million) spent on the provision of affordable housing which have been collected by the Council to date have made a direct contribution towards the identified affordable housing shortfall in the district: providing some 21 units with some of the monies being utilised to assist in the delivery of a further 17 units (38 in total). Furthermore, as set out at paragraph 1.8 above, small scale (1-9 unit) schemes have (as at February 2022) secured a further **£2.7million - £4.0million** (see footnote 2) in respect of unimplemented but current planning permissions. The Council has several large scale future residential developments planned which will aim to deliver substantial quantities of further affordable housing in the District in the medium term future, utilising those additional affordable housing contributions as and when they are

¹⁷ Includes refused and approved applications. Excludes prior approval developments.

received. It is clear therefore that CP4(e) has made and will continue to make a significant contribution towards the provision of much needed affordable housing in the District in the future.

Adopted development plan policy does not impose burdens where they would render schemes unviable

- 2.19 As set out at paragraph 1.9 above, Policy CP4 makes it clear that a requirement for a scheme to contribute towards the provision of affordable housing is subject to viability considerations and is therefore consistent with paragraph 122 of the Framework. The application of CP4, which includes this in built viability allowance, cannot properly be said to be a barrier to delivery. The Council accepts that if, properly tested, viability cannot be established on current day costs and values then a scheme should not currently be required to provide or contribute to affordable housing delivery. Between 1 October 2011 and 31 March 2021 there were 250 planning permissions granted for minor (net gain) residential developments in the District. Of those only 13 have lapsed (5.2%)¹⁸. This demonstrates that the application of CP4 has not acted as a brake on small scale residential developments.

Relevant Appeal Decisions

- 2.20 There have been a number of appeal decisions since the WMS was upheld by the High Court in May 2016. As an example, the Planning Inspectorate has dismissed appeals that were submitted against the decisions made by Elmbridge Borough Council (appeal no: 3146699), Reading Borough Council (appeal ref: 315661), South Cambridgeshire District Council (appeal ref: 3142834) and Islington Borough Council (3154751, 3164313, 3174582, 3177927 and 3182729). These were for small scale housing schemes where those Councils had attached greater weight to their affordable housing policy than to the WMS as a consequence of local evidence of substantial affordable housing need. Copies of these three appeals are attached to Appendix 1. The Council considers these appeal decisions to be of continuing relevance post the new Framework.
- 2.21 The Inspectors appointed to determine these appeals stated that the WMS needed to be addressed alongside existing Local Plan policy. Within each case, the Inspectors found that there was substantial evidence of a pressing need for affordable housing within these three local authority areas. On this basis, it was considered that local policy had significant weight and there was strong evidence to suggest that these issues would outweigh the WMS within these three cases.
- 2.22 In March 2017 the Planning Inspectorate issued a response to a letter from Richmond and Wandsworth Councils regarding the perceived inconsistency of approach by the inspectorate in relation to a further five appeal decisions made in 2016, regarding the weight that was made to the WMS. A copy of this letter is attached to Appendix 2.

¹⁸ See footnote 3.

2.23 Out of these five decisions, the Planning Inspectorate considered that three appeal decisions were reasonable, and fairly reflected the Court of Appeal's decision that although great weight should be attached to the WMS as a material circumstance; planning applications must be decided in accordance with the development plan, unless material considerations indicate otherwise.

2.24 However, the Planning Inspectorate considered that the decision taken on the two remaining appeals which stated that lesser weight was afforded to local policies because they were now, in part, inconsistent with national policy, was not appropriate. The seventh paragraph in the response from the Inspectorate, summarised the approach that the Inspectorate acknowledges should be taken:

*"...an Inspector to start with the development plan and any evidence presented by the LPA supporting the need for an affordable housing contribution, establish whether the proposal is in conflict with those policies if no contribution is provided for, and, if there is conflict, only then go on to address the weight to be attached to the WMS as a national policy that post-dates the development plan policies."*¹⁹

2.25 It is clear therefore that the Planning Inspectorate considered that although the WMS (and now the Framework) was a material consideration, this should be balanced against the policies within a plan along with any further evidence that supports a Local Planning Authority's application of the policy.

2.26 The Council's stance has been tested on appeal on numerous occasions (26 decisions as at the date of this document) and the Planning Inspectorate have repeatedly concluded (that whilst the NPPF carries considerable weight, it does not outweigh CP4 of the Councils development plan given the acute and substantial need for affordable housing in the District and the important contribution small sites make towards addressing this shortfall. Below are extracts from a few of those decisions:

- **APP/P1940/W/19/3222318, Eastbury Corner, 13 Eastbury Avenue, Northwood, Decision date: 21st June 2019:**

"The Council has however provided robust evidence to demonstrate high affordable housing need locally and that affordability in the District continues to deteriorate. Indeed, needs analysis carried out by the Council highlights the importance of small sites in addressing shortfall and the lack of affordability that exists in the District. I apply substantial weight to this local evidence due to its recentness and the clear conclusions that can be drawn from it. Policy CP4 makes it clear that site circumstances and financial viability will be taken into account when seeking affordable housing provision."

- **APP/P1940/W/19/3221363, The Swallows, Shirley Road, Abbots Langley Decision date: 27th June 2019:**

"The Council has however provided robust evidence to demonstrate high affordable housing need locally and that affordability in the District continues to deteriorate. Indeed, needs analysis carried out by the Council highlights the importance of small sites in addressing shortfall and the lack of affordability"

¹⁹ Paragraph 7, Planning Inspectorate Letter, March 2017.

that exists in the District. I apply substantial weight to this local evidence due to its recentness and the clear conclusions that can be drawn from it.”

- **APP/P1940/W/19/3225445, 6 Berkely Close, Abbots Langley**

Decision date 5th August 2019:

“The Council has provided robust evidence of high affordable housing need in the District, and in line with the findings of other appeal decisions cited by the Council, I attribute substantial weight to that need as a consequence and consider that a contribution towards the provision of affordable housing is necessary.”

- **APP/P1940/W/19/3230999, 27 Gable Close, Abbots Langley**

Decision Date: 1st November 2019:

“The Council has provided detailed evidence of acute affordable housing need locally: a Needs Analysis was undertaken in May 2016 after the publication of the Written Ministerial Statement which introduced the affordable housing thresholds now included in the Framework. Based on the Needs Analysis, the Council’s evidence highlights the issue of general house price affordability in the District, plus an exceptionally high need for affordable housing exacerbated by a significant shortfall in supply. It also identifies the importance of small sites in providing affordable housing with contributions from small sites amounting to over £2.1 million since 2011 being spent towards the delivery of 38 affordable dwellings.

A further Needs Analysis following publication of the revised Framework in July 2018 demonstrated that housing stress had increased since 2016. The Council has therefore revisited its position following the update to national policy. There is no evidence before me that affordable housing contributions are acting as a brake on development. Rather, the evidence is that contributions from small sites collected since the policy was adopted in 2011 are delivering affordable housing on the ground. Due to its recentness and the clear conclusions that can be drawn from it, I give this local evidence substantial weight. It underpins the approach in Policy CP4 as an exception to national policy.”

- **APP/P1940/W/19/3230911, 67 & 69 St Georges Drive, Carpenders Park,**

Decision date 22nd October 2019:

“The Council has undertaken several needs analyses, the latest being July 2018, to demonstrate the acute shortage of affordable housing in the District, especially in light of high house prices and that much of the District is also constrained by the Metropolitan Green Belt. It further highlights the importance small sites make to the contribution to the overall provision of affordable housing. Up until the end of March 2017 there has only been 22.6% of affordable housing provision which falls short of the policy requirement of 45% The shortfall demonstrates that the provision of affordable housing is still very much needed, such that Policy CP4 should continue to apply to small sites, despite the Framework and the WMS. In light of the Council’s body of evidence that demonstrates the particular housing circumstances and needs of the District, I attach substantial weight to this local evidence and consider that the national policy position does not outweigh the development plan and Policy CP4 in this instance.”

- **APP/P1940/W/19/3230458, 19 Lynwood Heights, Rickmansworth,**

Decision date 11th October 2019:

“The Council states that its Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2010) has demonstrated that there is a significant affordable housing need locally due to very high house prices and rents and a constricted supply of suitable housing

sites. Further, the South West Hertfordshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2016) estimated a net affordable housing need of 14,191 in the District between 2013-36 and there is also a worsening situation with regards to affordability. Based on the Council's evidence the District is the 7th most expensive local authority area in England and Wales in 2016 and demonstrates that its application of Policy CP4 has delivered a significant contribution of over £2.1 million towards the delivery of affordable housing without disrupting the supply of small residential sites. Decisions should be made in accordance with the development plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise. The robust evidence referred to in footnote 1 and the clear need to deliver affordable housing in the District underpins the Council's approach in Policy CP4 as an exception to national policy and therefore in this case, the Framework's threshold would not outweigh the conflict with the development plan. I therefore attach considerable weight to Policy CP4. I am also referred to a number of recent appeal decisions in the District which support this approach and are therefore relevant to the scheme before me and as such carry considerable weight."

- **APP/P1940/W/18/3213370: No.9 Lapwing Way, Abbots Langley.**

Decision Date 22nd May 2019:

"In considering whether provision should be made for affordable housing, there are two matters that need to be addressed. Firstly, whether in principle the provisions of Policy CP4 are outweighed by more recent Government policy. Secondly, if not, whether for reasons of financial viability a contribution is not required... There is no evidence before me that the application of Policy CP4 has put a brake on small windfall sites coming forward. Indeed, such sites have contributed over £2m to the affordable housing pot since 2011... Decisions should be made in accordance with the development plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise. There are very important factors in support of the continued application of Policy CP4. These factors are not unique to Three Rivers. Government policy does not suggest that areas where affordability is a particular issue should be treated differently. Nonetheless, although a weighty matter, the national policy threshold is not a material consideration which outweighs the conflict with the development plan in this case. In making this policy judgment I have given considerable but not full weight to Policy CP4. I have also had regard to the other appeal decisions in the south-east referred to by the Council where Inspectors considered development plan policies seeking affordable housing against national policy. My approach is consistent with these decisions."

- **APP/P1940/W/19/3219890: 4 Scots Hill, Croxley Green**

Decision Date 5th May 2019:

Whilst the appeal was allowed the Inspector considered that when "having regard to TRDCS Policy CP4 and the Council's Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Document 2011, I consider that a contribution towards the provision of affordable housing is necessary. A draft unilateral undertaking was submitted at appeal stage and was agreed by the Council."

- **APP/1940/W/19/3229274: 101 Durrants Drive, Croxley Green**

Decision Date 16th August 2019:

"Planning law requires that applications for planning permission be determined in accordance with the development plan, unless material considerations indicate otherwise... Therefore, I find that the proposal would fail to make appropriate provision for affordable housing and as such, would be contrary to policy CP4 of the CS which seeks to secure such provision, which although does not attract full weight, in light of the evidence provided, attracts significant weight sufficient to outweigh paragraph 63 of the Framework."

- **APP/P1940/W/19/3229038: 124 Greenfield Avenue**

Decision Date 10th December 2019

“Furthermore, windfall sites make up the majority of the proposals in a District which is constrained by the Green Belt and so delivery of affordable housing from these sites is crucial. The submitted evidence supports the proportion of housing proposals which have been on small sites in the last few years. There is no evidence before me that seeking affordable housing on small sites has precluded small windfall sites coming forward – indeed such sites have contributed a significant amount to the affordable housing pot since 2011... Overall, there is substantial evidence of considerable affordable housing need in the District and it has been demonstrated that small sites make an important contribution to affordable housing delivery in the Borough. I attach very significant weight to this consideration. Whilst the Framework is a material consideration of very considerable weight, based on the local circumstances of this case, in this instance the Framework does not outweigh the relevant development plan policy.”

- **APP/P1940/W/19/3238285: Bell Public House, 117 Primrose Hill, Kings Langley**
Decision Date 9th March 2020

“Even taking the appellants figures that 22.8% of affordable units have arisen from non major sites, I consider this to be an important and meaningful contribution...even taking the appellant’s figures my conclusion remains unaltered.”

- **APP/P1940/W/19/3229189: Glenwood, Harthall Lane, Kings Langley**
Decision Date 7th May 2020

“The Council’s evidence sets out the acute need for affordable housing in the area and the importance of small sites in contributing to the provision of such housing. They also highlighted a large number of recent appeal decisions for small residential schemes where it has been considered that the exceptional local need should outweigh government policy, as set out in the Framework... Despite the appellant’s evidence, which included reference to a Local Plan Consultation Document (October 2018) and an analysis undertaken by them based on the Council’s Housing Land Supply Update (December 2018), it was clear to me, in the light of all the evidence before me, that a pressing need for affordable housing in the area remains. It was also clear that small sites play a key role in ensuring this provision. As such, in this case, I am satisfied that although considerable weight should be given to the Framework, it does not outweigh the development plan policy.”

- **APP/P1940/W/20/3249107: 2 Church Cottages, Old Uxbridge Road, West Hyde**
Decision Date: 21st October 2020

“The Framework at paragraph 63 sets out that the provision of affordable housing should not be sought for residential developments that are not major developments other than in designated rural areas where policies may set out a lower threshold of 5 units or fewer. That said, there is clear evidence to suggest that there is an acute need for affordable housing in the Three Rivers District and there have been several appeal decisions which supported this view... I agree that there are special circumstances which justify the provision of affordable housing below the Framework’s suggested threshold... As a result, the proposal would be contrary to Policy CP4 of the CS which amongst other matters seeks to increase the provision of affordable homes including by means of a commuted sum payment for sites of between one and nine dwellings... I have also had regard to the obvious benefits in relation to the provision of a much-needed new dwelling. However, the benefits of this are outweighed by the lack of provision for affordable housing”

- **APP/P1940/W/20/3259397 24 Wyatts Road**
Decision Date 8th February 2021

“...I consider that the specific circumstances within this district together with the updated evidence to support Policy CP4 are sufficient, in this case, to outweigh the guidance of the Framework.”

- **APP/P1940/W/20/3260602: 8-10 Claremont Crescent, Croxley Green**

Decision Date 18th February 2021

“The Council’s case is that Policy CP4 should continue to apply to all housing developments, notwithstanding its lack of consistency with the more recent Framework. In justifying this position, it has provided robust evidence of a high affordable housing need in the district as well as an independent viability assessment in relation to this appeal. Furthermore, a number of similar appeal decisions, cited by the Council, show that Inspectors have considered development plan policies with lower affordable housing thresholds to outweigh national policy given the local evidence of substantial affordable housing need. Whilst the Framework is a material consideration of very considerable weight, based on the local circumstances of this case, in this instance it does not outweigh the relevant development plan policy. In making this judgement, I have given considerable but not full weight to Policy CP4.”

- **APP/P1940/W/20/3244533 2 Canterbury Way**

Decision Date 4th March 2021

“Over the plan period there have been times when the Council have applied Policy CP4 of the CS and times when they have not. I accept that this may have implications for the delivery of non-major sites, perhaps encouraging whether or not developers will bring forward proposals. However, it cannot be the only factor which influences whether or not such sites are brought forward. Furthermore, there is no substantive evidence to suggest that if Policy CP4 of the CS was not applied it would significantly increase the supply of housing in the district. Moreover, Policy CP4 of the CS was subject to an assessment of viability alongside all other requirements through the Local Plan process... Overall, on the basis of the evidence before me I am not convinced that the Council’s application of Policy CP4 of the CS is directly discouraging developers from bringing forward small sites due to the need to provide or contribute towards affordable housing or demonstrate that it viably cannot... housing affordability in the district is acute such that, based on the specific circumstances of this case and the evidence presented, I find on balance the proposal should make appropriate provision for affordable housing.”

- **APP/P1940/W/20/3260554: Land adjacent to 2 Coles Farm**

Decision Date 15th June 2021

“The appellant’s comments regarding the importance of small sites is noted as is the Council’s lack of a five-year housing land supply. Despite this, the proposal is required to secure a contribution towards the provision of affordable housing, however, at the point of determination no executable undertaking is before me... The proposal would be contrary to CS Policy CP4 and the Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Document 2011 which require all new development resulting in a net gain of one or more dwellings to contribute to the provision of affordable housing.”

Conclusion

- 2.27 Planning applications must be determined in accordance with the development plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise. Having regard to the Framework as a material consideration of significant weight, officers' view is that the local evidence of affordable housing need continues to deserve significant weight in deciding whether, for the purposes of Section 38(6), the revised Framework policies weigh sufficiently against the Core Strategy Policy CP4. Having undertaken this assessment in 2017 and further reviewed it post the new NPPF in 2018, in December

2019, December 2020 and February 2022 with regard to more up to date evidence, where available, officers are of the view that the Framework does not outweigh the weight to be attached to the local evidence of affordable housing need. That evidence shows that the need for affordable housing in Three Rivers is great and the contribution that small sites have made has been significant. Furthermore comparisons between 2016 and 2020 ONS data shows that the affordability of housing in Three Rivers is deteriorating year on year and the need for affordable housing is growing. As such proposals for the residential development of sites of 10 dwellings or less (not “major development”) will currently be expected to contribute towards the provision of affordable housing in accordance with Policy CP4 as a condition of grant. The Council will keep this evidence under review.

Appendix 1: Appeal Decisions 3146699 (Elmbridge Borough Council), 315661 (Reading Borough Council), 3142834 (South Cambridgeshire District Council) and Islington Borough Council (3154751, 3164313, 3174582, 3177927 and 3182729), Three Rivers District Council (3222318, 3221363, 3225445, 3230999, 3230911, 3230458, 3213370, 3219890, 3229274, 3238285, 3229189, 3249107)

Appendix 2: Letter from the Planning Inspectorate to Richmond and Wandsworth Councils, March 2017

Sources Used:

1. Core Strategy (October 2011)
<http://www.threerivers.gov.uk/egcl-page/core-strategy>
2. Annual Monitoring Report 2020/2021 (December 2021)
<http://www.threerivers.gov.uk/egcl-page/annual-monitoring-report>
3. Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Document (June 2011)
<http://www.threerivers.gov.uk/egcl-page/supplementary-planning-documents>
4. South West Hertfordshire Local Housing Needs Assessment (August 2020)
<https://www.threerivers.gov.uk/egcl-page/new-local-plan-evidence-base>
5. Office of National Statistics Housing Data 2002-20
<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/datasets/ratioofhousepricetoresidencebasedearningslowerquartileandmedian>

February 2022