

Local Plan Partial Review - Main Modifications

July 2018

Test of Soundness

Grounds for objection or support

In commenting on the Main Modifications you are asked to make representations on whether these modifications make the Local Plan Partial Review (LPPR) (a) legally compliant and (b) sound. An explanation of these terms is set out below:

a) Legal compliance

Legal compliance is judged against the requirements of Section 19 and 20 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended), including compliance with the:

- Council's [Local Development Scheme \(LDS\)](#). The LDS is effectively a programme of work prepared by the Council, setting out the Local Development Documents (LDDs) it proposes to produce. The most recently published LDS is that of May 2017. (SUB14)
- Council's [Statement of Community Involvement \(SCI\)](#). The SCI sets out the Council's strategy for involving the community in the preparation and revision of LDDs (including plans) and the consideration of planning applications. The Council's SCI, "Involving People in Planning" was published in December 2013 (SUB12)
- the Town and County Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012

In addition, the Council is required to provide a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Report when it publishes a plan. The objective of the SA is to promote sustainable development through the integration of social, environmental and economic considerations. The Main Modifications have been the subject of SA and presented in the Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA) Addendum, June 2018.

In London, the plan should be in general conformity with the London Plan (the Spatial Development Strategy).

b) Soundness

To be "**sound**" the contents of a Local Plan should be positively prepared, justified, effective and consistent with national policy, as set out in paragraph 182 of the [National Planning Policy Framework \(NPPF\)](#):

“Positively prepared” means that the Local Plan needs to:

- be prepared based on a strategy which seeks to meet objectively assessed development and infrastructure requirements, including unmet requirements from neighbouring authorities where it is reasonable to do so and consistent with achieving sustainable development.

“Justified” means that the Local Plan must be:

- the most appropriate strategy, when considered against the reasonable alternatives, based on proportionate evidence

“Effective” means that the Local Plan must be:

- deliverable over its period and based on effective joint working on cross-boundary strategic priorities

“Consistent with National Policy” means that the Local Plan should enable the delivery of sustainable development in accordance with the policies in the National Planning Policy Framework