

South Worcestershire Councils

**STRATEGIC HOUSING AND EMPLOYMENT LAND
AVAILABILITY ASSESSMENT (SHELAA)**

METHODOLOGY 2018

November 2018

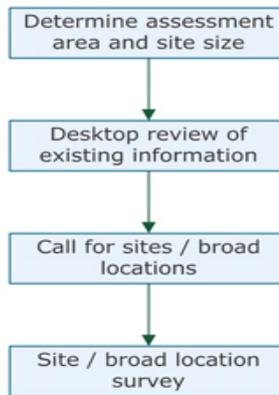
Strategic Housing and Employment Land Availability Assessment (SHELAA) Methodology 2018

- 1.1 This section of the report sets out the methodology to be used in preparing the three South Worcestershire Councils' first SHELAA. The production of the former SHLAA documents has been broadly consistent in its approach since the first edition was published in 2007. This methodology for the SHELAA 2018 builds on the initial methodology outlined in Appendix 14 of the previous SHLAA report (2015) and the revision made to the methodology in 2012. This approach included the consideration of smaller sites; sites which comprise previously developed land (i.e. brownfield sites); and farm buildings abutting existing settlements. The reasons for ruling out sites from the SHLAA were also updated, and this is set out in the 2012 - 2015 methodology and updated in more detail in Appendix 15 attached to this report. (NB for reference we are using the 2015 appendices numbering, but the final update SHELAA report with all the site assessment analysis will have renumbered appendices)

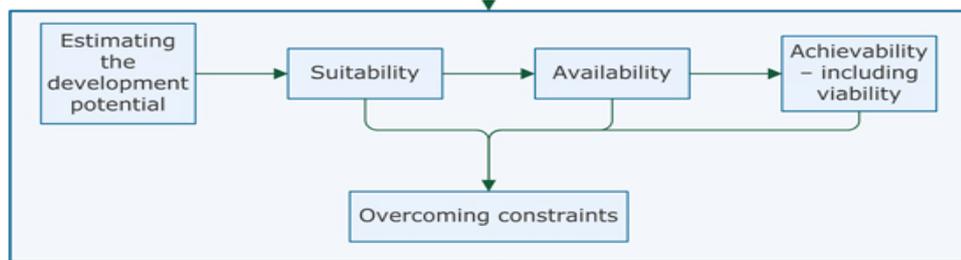
- 1.2 From 2018 Local Planning Authorities are required to include land that is available for employment development in the published SHELAA. It has been necessary to make a number of minor refinements to the methodology that have been made over time to ensure the SHELAA results reflect the revised National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2018) and the latest Planning Practice Guidance (PPG March 2014). The approach set out in the PPG largely reflects the national guidance in 2007 set out on page (3) of the 2015 SHLAA main report and in Appendix 14 and 15. The Planning Practice Guidance (PPG), under the heading Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment recommends carrying out land assessments for housing and economic development as part of the same exercise so that sites may be later allocated / retained for the use that is most appropriate. The SHELAA can also be used to provide neighbourhood forums and parish / town councils with background information to inform any allocations of land in their Neighbourhood Plans. The PPG requires the SHELAA to identify a potential future supply of land which may be suitable, available and achievable over the plan review period (For the SWDPR that period extends to 2041). The key stages included in the PPG are summarised in the flow chart over the page and details how the SHELAA reflects this guidance.

SHELAA Methodology Flow Chart

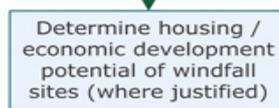
Stage 1- Site / broad location identification



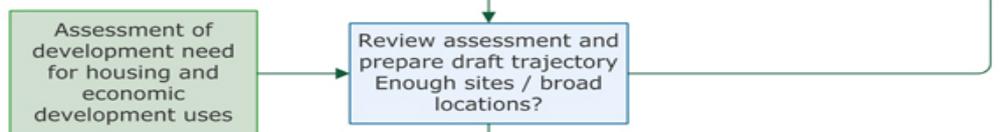
Stage 2 - Site / broad location assessment



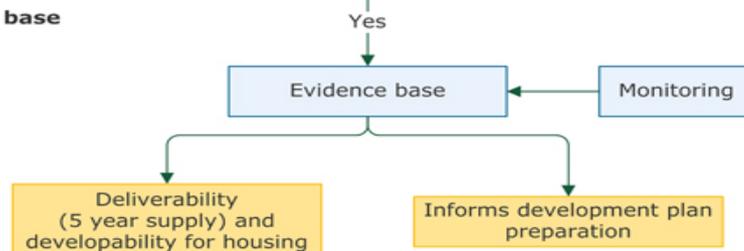
Stage 3 - Windfall assessment



Stage 4 - Assessment review



Stage 5 - Final evidence base



Source: National Planning Practice Guidance

NB, the flowchart relates to the PPG 2014

Stage 1 – Site Identification / broad locations

- 1.3 The study area comprises the administrative areas of the three South Worcestershire Councils. The SHELAA uses the settlement hierarchy set out in policy SWDP 2B of the adopted South Worcestershire Development Plan 2016 and will eventually incorporate any subsequent amendments in line with the review of the VFRTS 2018 – as will be set out in the final SHELAA report. For Worcester City, the administrative boundary area is used. **At the SHELAA stage, no decision has been taken as to the quantum of development that could be assigned to different areas or settlements.**
- 1.4 In terms of potential sources of housing supply the SHELAA will look at all sites / land. Previously only land that was within and adjacent to existing settlements was considered for a potential allocation, but for the SWDPR a new settlement(s) may be part of the spatial development strategy mix so large landholdings away from settlements will be also considered.
- 1.5 A review of land available for economic development (informed by the Economic Development Needs Assessment (EDNA) is being undertaken alongside the Strategic Housing and Employment Land Availability Assessment and includes a reappraisal of the suitability of land previously allocated for, or, in existing employment uses. (See Planning Practice Guidance *What is the purpose of the assessment of land availability?*,) Paragraph: 001 Reference ID: 3-001-20140306 Revision date: 06 03 2014).
- 1.6 In order to be assessed in the SHELAA, housing sites of 0.16ha or above, or 5 dwellings and above are looked at; for economic sites, submissions should be a site area of 0.25ha or above. Economic sites include retail, leisure, cultural uses, office, warehousing etc. Further detail about the assessment area and review of existing information is detailed in Appendix 14 of the 2015 methodology (based on the original 2007 methodology).
- 1.7 In addition to the sources of information identified in Appendix 14, a "Call for Sites" exercise will take place from 21 May to 2 July 2018
- 1.8 A desktop review and analysis of existing sites will be undertaken at the same time as new sites received through the Call for Sites, assuming that landowners confirm that their sites are still available (otherwise sites will have to be removed as part of the update of personal information required through the new General Data Protection Regulations). The review will take account of
- The range of sites / broad locations (including if sites that could be improved/ constraints resolved)

- Sites with overall constraints and if these issues still remain.

In addition to the Call for Sites the following types of sites will be assessed: (PPG, DCLG, 2014, section 4, para 12):

Type of site	Potential data source
Existing SWDP housing and employment allocations which don't have planning permission	SWDP and neighbourhood plans; Planning applications records; Development briefs
Planning permissions for housing and economic development that are unimplemented	Planning application records; Development start and completion records, 5 Year Housing Land Supply reports
Planning applications that have been refused or withdrawn	Planning application records
Land in the local authority's ownership	Local authority property records
Surplus and likely to become surplus public sector land	National register of public sector land Engagement with strategic plans of other public sector bodies such as county councils, central government, National Health Service, police, fire services, utilities providers, statutory undertakers
Vacant and derelict land and buildings (including empty homes, redundant and disused agricultural buildings, potential permitted development changes, e.g. offices to residential)	Local authority empty property register; English House Condition Survey; National Land Use Database Commercial property databases (e.g. estate agents and property agents); Valuation Office database; Brownfield Register; Active engagement with public sector bodies - including consultation on methodology
Additional opportunities in established uses (e.g. making productive use of under-utilised facilities such as garage blocks)	Ordnance Survey maps; Aerial photography; Planning applications Site surveys; liaison with registered providers.
Business requirements and aspirations	Enquiries received by local planning authority; Active engagement with sector ; EDNA

1.9 Following the call for sites / sites from other sources, an initial assessment of the constraints against national and local planning policy designations will be undertaken to establish potential for development and inclusion in the site survey. A site survey will ensure:

- Up to date information
- Identify appropriate type and scale of potential development
- Understand constraints to inform deliverability / viability
- Those sites considered most realistic will require further robust assessment

Stage 2 – Site Location Assessment

Site Assessment

1.10 In terms of estimating the development potential of a site, initially the SHELAA sites are split into two levels: **Level 1** – sites unsuitable because of major planning/ physical constraints e.g. the land is in area of high flood risk; and **Level 2** – all other sites. If a site is a Level 1 site it will not be taken forward as a potential allocation unless it can clearly be demonstrated that the constraint(s) can be overcome without jeopardising development viability or NPPF / strategic development plan policy. Level 2 sites will be assessed against a number of planning policy constraints. Based on the site area, and having regard to site constraints / surrounding land uses etc., the density based on the existing or emerging plan policy can be established. Further detail is explained in Appendices 14 and 15 of the SHLAA report 2015 which is produced on the [swdevelopmentplan.org](http://www.swdevelopmentplan.org) website here:

Appendix 14

http://www.swdevelopmentplan.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/14HLAAMethodology_Apx14SHLAA5thEdition.pdf

Appendix 15

http://www.swdevelopmentplan.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/15SHLAAMethodology_Apx15SHLAA5thEdition.pdf

Summary of Level 1 and level 2 sites

Level 1: Sites unsuitable because of major planning / physical constraints

- Flood plain considerations- in Flood Zones 2 & 3 (EA Flood Zone Maps)
- National and International and local nature designations (e.g. SAC; SSSI; LNR; biodiversity priority habitat)
- High level of land contamination
- Green Belt- if site is within an area considered to fulfil the purposes of the Green Belt in an up to date Green Belt review, commissioned by and produced by the LPAs.

NB. For sites where just part of a site is in flood zone 2 / 3, a judgement will be made, based on any additional flood information submitted, which is similar to a level 2 strategic flood risk assessment and which is supported by the Environment Agency, as to how much of a constraint flood risk would realistically be (that is, whether part of the site is suitable) and whether such sites should be ranked as level 2 sites for further investigation.

Level 2: All Other sites, with particular recognition of these constraints:

- Green Belt designation if in an area not considered not to fulfil the purposes of the Green Belt in an up to date Green Belt Review, commissioned by and produced by the LPAs.
- Sites outside key settlements / not adjacent to main urban areas
- Employment sites confirmed in the most up to date ELR
- High agricultural value (3a and above)
- Existing community/ health care facilities where no replacement land/

buildings is identified

- Open space/ sport/recreation sites identified for retention in up to date Open Space assessment study
- Sites in high landscape designations e.g. AONB
- Local nature designations e.g. Greenspace

1.11 The latest Planning Policy Guidance (PPG) states that it is necessary to assess sites according to their:

- Availability (we may also consider the delivery record of developer/landowners/history of unimplemented permissions).
- Achievability (consider broad economic viability of site and capacity of developer to sell / let/ gain planning permission)
- Suitability for the proposed use
- Viability and any abnormal costs (on a broad level, not an individual viability assessment)
- Types of development for the needs of community

1.12 Since the publication of the original SHLAA methodology in 2007, the availability of sites is categorised in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2018) and the PPG in that the site assessment form asks landowners/developers to stipulate whether their site could come forward now, within 5 years, within 6-10 years or 11 -15 years.

1.13 The NPPF 2018 at paragraph 67 states that strategic policy-making authorities should have a clear understanding of the land available in their area through the preparation of a strategic housing land availability assessment. From this, **planning policies** should identify a sufficient supply and mix of sites, taking into account their availability, suitability and likely economic viability.

1.14 Assessing the suitability of sites or broad locations for development should be guided by (PPG, para 19):

- physical limitations or problems such as access, infrastructure, ground conditions, flood risk, hazardous risks, pollution or contamination;
- potential impacts including the effect upon landscapes including landscape features, nature and heritage conservation, landscape character and sensitivity;
- appropriateness and likely market attractiveness for the type of development proposed; contribution to regeneration priority areas;
- environmental/amenity impacts experienced by would be occupiers and neighboring areas;

1.15 As well as guidance from the SWDP / emerging SWDP (i.e. need to know the development strategy of the SWDP review) and national policy, there is a need to consider market and industry requirements in the housing and economic area;

- A reappraisal of sites with p/p / allocated sites/ potential allocation for different uses for their suitability and appropriate use

- Where constraints have been identified that impact suitability, achievability, availability - what action is needed to remove these / how undertaken i.e. new infrastructure?
- Timescales / rate of development should be considered for each site including potential build out rates

1.16 A further amendment to the methodology is with regard to assessing the economic viability of those sites that were submitted as part of the Call for Sites exercise.

In March/April 2014 the SWDP was still under examination and the new the Call for Sites needed to be carried out quickly and it was considered that setting up panels to assess land/sites were time-consuming and not always sufficiently informative.

The previous PPG suggested a panel approach to assist in the assessment of SHLAA sites, however this is now no longer a specific requirement as part of the guidance. Therefore the SWCs consider that in terms of assessing potential viability the approach that includes a viability appraisal of available land by the local Valuation Office is both appropriate and fit for purpose. The Planning Practice Guidance was updated in July 2018 as regards site deliverability, but this is generally in the context of demonstration of a 5 year housing land supply. In that context the PPG states that:

“Authorities can use evidence such as a Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA)/ Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment (HELAA) which will identify sites which may be suitable, available and achievable for housing development and also provide some evidence as to their deliverability”.

[PPG Paragraph: 030 Reference ID: 3-030-20180913 Revision date: 13 09 2018]

There is no requirement in the PPG for individual sites in the SHELAA to show detailed viability, thus the above approach is considered sound.

Stage 3 – Windfall Assessment

Windfall Assessment

1.17 Windfall development is where development takes place on land not allocated as sites in a Local Plan, and has not been previously allocated or identified in the SHELAA. (NB the NPPF 2018 no longer refers to windfall as being on previously developed land. The definition is now **“Windfall sites: Sites not specifically identified in the development plan”**. (NPPF Annex 2 Glossary). Every year windfall housing development occurs and it is monitored in the SWC Authority Monitoring Reports and in their Five Year Housing Land Supply reports. It is evident from housing land monitoring reports that in South Worcestershire windfall completions exceed the windfall allowances set out in SWDP3 Table 4d.

1.18 Paragraph 70 of the NPPF 2018 refers to the ability of Local Planning Authorities to put forward a windfall allowance, as before. *“Where an allowance is to be made for windfall sites as part of anticipated supply, there should be*

compelling evidence that they will provide a reliable source of supply. Any allowance should be realistic having regard to the strategic housing land availability assessment, historic windfall delivery rates and expected future trends”.

Stage 4 – Assessment Review - Analysis of Housing Supply

1.19 Since the previous edition of the SHLAA, housing supply has seen a dramatic increase with a large number of sites gaining planning permission. A review of housing land supply is detailed in the Authorities' Monitoring Report 2017. This will be updated every year to take account of house completions and outstanding permissions at 1st April.

Stage 5 – Final Evidence Base

1.20 The information for each SHELAA site is recorded on a form, input onto the SHELAA database and linked to a map using the GIS system. The information requested is outlined in the sample site suggestion form attached to this report.

Core outputs required:

- Potential sites for allocation / broad locations (including for potential urban extensions and new settlements) listed and linked to maps.
- Assessment of sites – suitable, available, achievable, initial viability and to determine whether the site is realistic for housing or employment prospects.
- More detail for those sites considered realistic (see reference to initial assessment of “level 1” or “level 2” sites, para 1.10).
- Consider the type and quantity of development that could be delivered on each site including potential build out rates and barriers to delivery where there is sufficient information to gauge this. Input to a trajectory of anticipated development sites / risks, as part of further assessment outside of the SHELAA process, where potential allocations are examined in more detail

Appendix 15

South Worcestershire Development Plan – Methodology for the SHLAA / SHELAA November 2012 and 2018 onwards

Introduction

The original methodology for the production of the SHLAA was set out in 2007. There have been many changes in the planning legislative process and national policy guidance since 2007 but the guidance for the preparation of SHLAAs has remained broadly the same.

It is now necessary to make further minor refinements to the methodology to ensure the SHELAA results reflect the revised methodology and changes to the most recent NPPF and PPG. The approach set out in the PPG largely reflects the national guidance in 2007 set out on page 3 and Appendix 14. The guidance states that the SHELAA should identify a future supply of housing and employment land which is suitable, available and achievable over the plan period. The key stages included in the PPG are summarised in the flow chart on page 12 of the main report. Based on the methodology recommended by the PPG, each stage of the process is summarised in page 12- 14 of this report.

IT SHOULD BE BOURNE IN MIND THAT THE SHELAA PROVIDES BACKGROUND EVIDENCE OF POTENTIAL SITES AND IS NOT A SITE ALLOCATIONS DOCUMENT. FURTHER SITE ASSESSMENT WILL TAKE PLACE OUTSIDE OF THE SHELAA METHODOLOGY AS THE PLAN REVIEW PROGRESSES AND DEVELOPMENT OPTIONS ARE REFINED.

This 2018 review builds on the previous SHLAA work and takes account of new and amended sites submitted post 2 April 2014, and in the Call for Sites between May and July 2018

Widening the search for Sites

During 2009, the search for sites was broadened to ensure a consistent approach, including smaller sites (i.e. those with a potential capacity of 5 - 9 dwellings) and previously developed land (i.e. brown field sites)

Criteria land / sites inclusion in the SHELAA

The criteria for including additional sites are set out below:

- Sites must be capable of development with 5 dwellings or more (or 0.16ha or more to equate to up to 30 dwellings per hectare); higher densities may be appropriate in the centre of larger settlements but the 30dph will be used as an initial benchmark for site inclusion. {NB, as explained in the 2018 methodology, it now also includes potential economic sites with a site area of 0.25ha or above.
- Previously developed land and buildings comprising land which is or was occupied by a permanent structure including the curtilage of the developed land and any associated fixed surface infrastructure that can deliver 5 or more dwellings.
- Farm buildings abutting existing settlements;
- Other sites within or adjacent to existing settlements
- .Previously only land that was within and adjacent to existing settlements was considered for an allocation but for the SWDPR a new settlement(s) may be part of the spatial development strategy mix .so large landholdings away from settlements will be considered.

Updated reasons for ruling out sites from the SHLAA

The reasons for ruling out sites have been reviewed in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework, Planning Practice Guidance and the list of reasons for ruling a site are included below .

Reasons for Ruling out

RO1 - Not Available
 RO2 - Access
 RO3 - Allocated
 RO4 - AONB
 RO5 - Archaeology
 RO6 - Built out
 RO7 - Village Categorisation
 RO8 – Valued Community Facility
 RO9 - Employment
 RO10 - Flood Risk
 RO11 - Green Belt
 RO12 - Location
 RO13 - Nature Designation
 RO14 - Valued Open Space
 RO15 - Garden
 RO16 - Historic Environment
 RO17 - Retail
 RO18 - Scale
 RO19 - Size
 RO20 - Topography

There are a number of policy issues which have been considered during the evolution of the SHELAA document.

a) Garden Land

The National Planning Policy Framework 2012, page 55 revised the status of garden land (formerly considered to be previously developed land (pdl) - although now not considered pdl if in “built up area”¹). Sites affected by this change had been ruled out with the reason stated as ‘PPS3’, which referred to earlier government guidance. The notation has been amended to say “garden” to be clearer. This does not mean that all garden land will be ruled out.

b) Land Ownership

A number of the original SHELAA sites carried forward allocations from previous Local Plans and were sites promoted at previous Local Plan inquiries or were suggestions by parish councils. Further checks have subsequently been made as to whether these sites are still available. Where it has not been possible to establish that the site will be made available the site has been ruled out with the reason stated as: ‘AVAILABILITY UNKNOWN’.

Sites included in the SHELAA but where the landowner has indicated that they will not make the land available for development has been ruled out with the reason stated as ‘NOT AVAILABLE’.

c) Green Belt

Any site that is currently situated within the designated Green Belt and is considered by an up to date Green Belt review, which has been commissioned by, and produced for the SWC and is considered therein to still serve the purposes of the Green Belt, will be ruled out as a level 1 site, with the reason stated as ‘GREENBELT’.

d) Built Out Sites

Those sites that have been built out (BUILT OUT) will be removed from the GIS mapping, but remain in a separate database.

e) Village Categorisation

Sites will be reassessed to reflect any changes in the village categories informed by the review of the Village Facilities and Rural Transport Study (VFRTS). Initially those sites that are in settlements that are lower than a category 3 village (i.e. 4a and 4b) will not be assessed in detail and will be marked as ‘CAT 4a’ or ‘CAT 4b’, as these locations are considered, under the current strategy, to be unsustainable (unless they are considered to be infill within the development boundary. However, these sites can be revisited, if policy changes at a later date suggest that sites in lower level settlements may be appropriate to consider for housing or employment uses at the allocation stage.

¹ See High Court Decision-Dartford Borough Council v Secretary of State for Communities & Local Government (CO/4129/2015).

Sample Site Suggestion Form



SOUTH WORCESTERSHIRE DEVELOPMENT PLAN REVIEW (SWDPR)

STRATEGIC HOUSING AND EMPLOYMENT LAND AVAILABILITY ASSESSMENT (SHELAA) "Call for Sites"

SITE SUGGESTION FORM – MAY 2018

Potential sites for housing and/or employment development

Please complete this form if you (as the landowner / landowner's agent or developer) wish to suggest land for development within south Worcestershire i.e. the administrative areas of Worcester City Council, Malvern Hills District Council and Wychavon District Council. You can submit land/sites which you would like to be considered for all types of uses e.g.; housing, employment, retail, leisure etc.

Previously submitted sites to the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA)

If you have previously submitted your land/site for potential housing development through the SHLAA process you STILL need to complete this form. If you have a site reference number or site address for land which has previously been submitted please quote that reference number/address on the response form and provide details of anything which has changed since you last submitted the site. **If you do not confirm that you still wish a site to be considered for development we will have to remove it from the SHELAA database on account of the Government's new General Data Protection Regulations.**

If your site is on previously developed land (as defined in the National Planning Policy Framework) and you wish it to be considered for housing it will also automatically be considered for inclusion in the Councils' Brownfield Land Registers in accordance with the Town and Country Planning (Brownfield Land Register) Regulations 2017².

Please note that this call for sites is different in that we are seeking to identify land that might be suitable for employment development hence the new study name i.e. Strategic Housing and **Employment** Land Availability (SHELAA). Only sites of 0.16ha or above will be considered for housing development and those for economic development should be 0.25ha or above.

Please note that the SHELAA, like its SHLAA predecessors, is not a policy document rather it ; it is a technical document which will inform a policy document. i.e. the SWDPR. Only the SWDPR will allocate land for development. For decisions on planning applications the fact that the land is/is not in the SHELAA is not a material consideration.

Please ensure you:

- Use a separate form for each site submitted. You may photocopy this form or obtain more copies free of charge on request.
- Provide a scale map (preferably at 1:1250) clearly identifying the precise boundaries of the land that is available for housing and/or employment **An OS plan can be purchased at: https://www.planningportal.co.uk/homepage/4/buy_a_planning_map Without this mapped information, we are unable to register the site.**
- Sign the declaration on the last page of this form

Please return your completed forms to:

- **E-mail:** contact@swdevelopmentplan.org
- **Post:** SHELAA, Wychavon District Council, The Civic Centre, Queen Elizabeth Drive Pershore, Worcestershire, WR10 1PT

The closing date for responses is 5pm on MONDAY 2nd JULY 2018.

Should you require any help completing this form, please contact any of the planning officers below:

-Malvern Hills District Council: Rosie Murray (01684 862354)

-Worcester City Council: Adrian Becker: (01905 722545)

-Wychavon District Council: Reiss Sadler (01386 565430)

Data Protection Statement

The personal information you provide on this form will be processed in accordance with the requirements of the General Data Protection Regulations. More information on this can be found at <https://www.wychavon.gov.uk/privacy-policy>.. It will be used only for the preparation of the Strategic Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment (SHELAA) and the Brownfield Land Registers. The SHELAA sites information gathered

² For the purposes of the Brownfield Land Register other ancillary uses can be included, provided that housing is the main purpose of the development.

will be processed and information will be published relating to sites, but will not include personal details.

For official use only:

Reference:

Received:

Acknowledged:

1. Please complete your name and contact details

Name: (BLOCK CAPITALS):
(please include name of all landowners or those with an interest in the land)

Organisation: (if applicable)

Address:

Postcode:

Daytime telephone no:

E-mail address:

Fax No:

Agents Name: (BLOCK CAPITALS):

Organisation: (if applicable)

Address:

Postcode:

Daytime telephone no

E-mail address:

Fax No:

2. Site Information

<p>SHLAA reference number (If part of a SHLAA site submitted in the past, please give reference no. if known)</p>	
<p>Site Location Address or OS grid reference</p>	
<p>Current Land Use e.g. agriculture, employment, unused/vacant etc.</p>	
<p>Proposed Land Use e.g. housing, employment, other(please state)</p>	
<p>Legal Constraints Are you aware of any legal constraints on the land, for example tenants in occupation, long leasehold, legal covenants? If so please specify</p>	
<p>Availability of the site e.g. within 5 years, 6-10 years, 11-15 years</p>	
<p>Ownership: Single/Multiple</p>	
<p>Type of site e.g. greenfield, previously developed land (as defined in the glossary of the NPPF). (NB If the site is a brownfield site it will automatically be considered for inclusion on the Brownfield Land Register)</p>	
<p>Planning History (Where known) N.B Planning Officers will be appraising this information in any case. Is there any relevant planning history for the site? (Please state the reference numbers for any relevant planning applications)</p>	
<p>Existing trees and other landscape features on this site</p>	

Ecological features and areas of biological importance	
Access to public transport e.g. bus and rail services	
Means of access into the site	
Availability of utilities and services e.g. water supply and sewage disposal	
Obvious site constraints e.g. electricity pylon etc.	
Does the landowner(s) support the development of this land? (Yes / No)	

3.Supporting Comments – (Please note planning officers will appraise all submissions and they will contact you should more information be required)

4. Your information

We have obtained your contact details from information that we already hold. **Please confirm here if you consent to us retaining your contact details and contacting you for future SWDP related consultation:**

Yes

No

Please note that no personal data will be published, only details on the site submitted (site location and site area only).

Occasionally third parties may request details relating to submissions of suggested housing or employment sites.

NB if you have ticked the box giving consent and your details change please contact us, if you have not given consent but change your mind in the future please contact us.

Planning Support on 01386 565565 or contact@swdevelopmentplan.org

If you would prefer your details not to be passed to third parties please indicate here
[]

Signature

Date.....

Link to Appendix 14 of the 2015 SHLAA- Original HLAA Methodology

http://www.swdevelopmentplan.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/14HLAAMethodology_Apx14SHLAA5thEdition.pdf