

REPORT TO EXECUTIVE

Date of Meeting: 7 July 2020

REPORT TO COUNCIL

Date of Meeting: 21 July 2020

Report of: Bindu Arjoon, Director

Title: Greater Exeter Strategic Plan: Draft Policies and Site Options Consultation

Is this a Key Decision?

Yes

Is this an Executive or Council Function?

Executive for GESP and call for sites and Council for additional expenditure on staff resources

1. What is the report about?

- 1.1 This report seeks approval from Executive to consult on the Greater Exeter Strategic Plan (GESP) draft policies and site options consultation document and associated reports, hold a further 'call for sites' to inform the plan making process and increase staff resources in the GESP team.

2. Recommendations for Executive:

2.1 That the GESP Draft Policies and Site Options consultation document attached at Appendix A is approved for public consultation (all of the report appendices can be viewed here: <https://app.box.com/s/ge36i69xsqjoaetuer7csc3e27edty6>);

2.2 That the GESP Draft Policies and Site Options Sustainability Appraisal Report attached at Appendices B(1) and B(2) is approved for public consultation;

2.3 That the Initial Habitat Regulations Assessment Report attached at Appendix C is approved for public consultation;

2.4 That the content and conclusion of the GESP Equality Impact Assessment Screening Report attached at Appendix E are noted;

2.5 That delegated authority is given to the Leader, in consultation with the Portfolio Holder and Chief Executive and Growth Director, to agree changes to the above documents arising from decisions by the other GESP authorities before they are published for consultation;

2.6 That a 'call for sites' process, to be held alongside the consultation on the GESP Draft Policies and Site Options document, is approved;

2.7 That the content of the consultation statement for the 2017 Greater Exeter Strategic Plan Issues consultation attached at Appendix D is noted; and

Recommendations for Council:

2.8 That the GESP team is brought up to eight full time equivalent members of staff and that local planning authority staff resources are provided equitably to the team through equalisation arrangements. Subject to future confirmation of the additional GESP staff roles that will be required, for Exeter City Council this is likely to equate to a total contribution of approximately £62,000 per annum towards staff costs, or an additional c.£33,330 per annum on top of existing staff contributions.

3. Reasons for the recommendations:

3.1 Recommendations 2.1 to 2.7 are made to ensure that public consultation on the GESP Draft Policies and Site Options can commence in September 2020, enabling the GESP to progress towards adoption in a timely manner and in accordance with statutory requirements.

3.2 Recommendation 2.8 is made to ensure that the GESP can progress towards adoption in a timely manner; and to ensure that the costs of staff resourcing a shared equally and fairly between the four local planning authorities.

4. What are the resource implications including non financial resources.

4.1 Each of the Greater Exeter local planning authorities (LPAs) have currently agreed to budget contributions totalling £170,000 for the preparation of the GESP. The Councils' budget contributions are being used mainly for evidence preparation which is necessary for the production of a sound plan. The budget also covers public engagement and therefore there is no need for further funding to be provided to cover the draft policies and site options consultation.

4.2 The budget contributions do not cover staffing. Having considered the potential future staffing arrangements for the GESP team as outlined in section 8 of this report, staff or financial contributions would be required from each LPA to bring the staffing levels up to 8 FTEs. Although the specific costs of this staffing will be determined in future once the composition of the team emerges, it is likely that the total staff costs for each LPA will be approximately £62,000 per annum.

4.3 Looking at the wider GESP budget, additional budget contributions are not currently being sought. However, once the GESP has gone through its various consultation stages and has been submitted, an Inspector and Examination will be required and this could cost in the order of £150,000 which would require additional, equal budget contributions of around £37,500 from each of the four LPAs. This cost is likely to be incurred in 2022/23. A further report to Executive will consider this matter further in due course.

5. Section 151 Officer comments:

5.1 The additional cost is noted and has been built into the medium term financial plan (MTFP). The Council's financial position means that this will add to reductions required of the life of the plan. For the full context, Members should refer to the emergency budget, which includes an updated MTFP.

6. What are the legal aspects?

6.1 Section 19 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 sets out a statutory requirement for LPAs to prepare development plans. These plans must identify the priorities for the development and use of land in the authority's area. This stage of the plan-making process is under "Regulation 18" of the 2012 Local Planning Regulations. The four LPAs formally agreed to prepare the GESP as a statutory joint development plan

at various meetings during 2016 and the GESP is incorporated into their Local Development Schemes accordingly.

6.2 Under relevant legislation, development plans must be accompanied by a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) (see section 8 of this report). These similar requirements are usually integrated into one document/process which considers the effects of the plan on the environment, people and the economy, considers reasonable alternatives, propose measures to mitigate harmful effects, and proposes monitoring measures. The SA Report is provided at Appendices B(1) and B(2).

6.3 Legislation also requires that a plan will not adversely affect the ecological integrity of European wildlife sites. This is considered through a Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA). The Initial HRA for this stage of the GESP plan-making process is included at Appendix C and is discussed in section 8 of this report.

6.4 Consultation on the GESP will be carried out in accordance with the Joint GESP Statement of Community Involvement, which is recommended for adoption under a separate report to Executive after being consulted on in 2017. Further details about the specific approach to consultation on the GESP draft policies and site options will be included in an engagement strategy. This will specifically consider the current COVID-19 pandemic.

6.5 Under the Equality Act 2010, the vision and draft policies of the GESP draft policies and site options consultation document have been considered through a screening process which has identified that the content does not require a full equality impact assessment (see section 7 of this report).

7. Monitoring Officer's comments:

7.1 This report raises no issues for the Monitoring Officer.

8. Report details:

Introduction

8.1 The Greater Exeter Councils are East Devon District Council, Exeter City Council, Mid Devon District Council and Teignbridge District Council, together with Devon County Council as a key infrastructure provider and the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority for the area. The Greater Exeter Councils formally agreed to prepare a statutory joint plan at various meetings during 2016 and incorporated the GESP into their Local Development Schemes accordingly.

8.2 The GESP will cover the local planning authority areas of East Devon, Exeter, Mid Devon and Teignbridge (excluding Dartmoor National Park). It is being prepared jointly by those four LPAs with the support of Devon County Council under Section 28 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act. It will:

- Set an overall vision and strategy for the area in the context of national and other high level policy and in particular climate emergency declarations and the NPPF;
- Contain policies and proposals for strategic and cross boundary issues where these are best dealt with on a wider geography;
- Set the overall amount of development for the period 2020 – 2040;
- Promote the Liveable Exeter vision by allocating urban regeneration sites in the city of more than 100 dwellings;

- Implement the overall vision and strategy by allocating strategic sites of 500 or more homes outside of the city which may include urban extensions and new settlements, together with strategic employment sites; and
- Provide district and city council local plans with targets for non-strategic development.

8.3 The GESP was subject to an early round of public consultation during February to April 2017. That 'Issues' consultation launched the concept of the GESP and explored the key issues that the plan should address. Responses to the comments provided during that consultation are set out within the GESP Issues consultation statement at Appendix D.

8.4 The adopted Local Development Schemes (LDSs) of the Greater Exeter local planning authorities (LPAs) set out the formal timetable for the GESP. The LDSs identify that the next round of public consultation on the GESP - the draft policies and site options consultation - was due to have commenced in June 2020. However, the COVID-19 pandemic has necessitated deferring the start of consultation until September 2020. In the future, the Councils' LDSs will need to be updated to reflect both this change and the longer term impacts of the pandemic on the GESP timetable.

8.5 The purpose of the draft policies and site options consultation is two-fold. Firstly, to invite comments on a number of draft strategic planning policies which would apply across the Greater Exeter area. These policies are limited to those which cover issues that are better dealt with consistently across the area, rather than on a district-by-district basis in local plans. Secondly, to discuss the proposed spatial development strategy for the area and provide the first indication of the potential housing and employment site options which may form part of the GESP. The proposed consultation document contains a total of 39 site options on which comments will be sought.

Content of the GESP draft policies and sites options consultation document

8.6 The four Greater Exeter LPAs are being recommended to publish the draft policies and site options document for an 8 week period of consultation, commencing in September 2020. Because it is a joint plan, the document must be agreed by all four LPAs before it is finalised.

8.7 The consultation document is divided into three main sections as follows:

- **Section A: Purpose**
This describes why the GESP is being prepared and how it relates to local plans and neighbourhood plans. This was an issue raised during the earlier Issues consultation.
- **Section B: Policies**
This section includes the draft vision for the Greater Exeter area. It has been revised to take account of comments received during the Issues consultation and work undertaken subsequently. The vision is split into three sections: 'the plan' which summarises the purpose of the GESP; 'the place' which explores the future of Greater Exeter; and finally a section on the 'priorities' for the area. The rest of Section B is divided into a series of thematic chapters which include the draft policies for the GESP and provide the associated explanatory text. The following thematic chapters are included:
 - Climate emergency;
 - Prosperity;
 - Homes;
 - Movement and communication;

- Nature; and
 - Quality places and infrastructure.
- Section C: Spatial development strategy and site options
This final section includes the spatial element of the GESP, setting out the amount of development required, a spatial development strategy and how this could come forward through a series of potential site options. The following elements are included:
 - The number of homes;
 - Existing housing sites and the number of houses on GESP allocations;
 - The spatial development strategy and associated map;
 - Four strategic growth areas covering the central, northern, southern and eastern areas of Greater Exeter;
 - The relationship with local plans and smaller sites; and
 - A series of 39 site options for housing and employment development which fall within the strategic growth areas.

8.8 It should be noted that not all of the site options will be required for further consideration and inclusion in the next stage of the GESP.

Spatial development strategy

8.9 As set out above, an important element of the draft policies and site options consultation document is the spatial development strategy contained in Section C, from which the 39 site options have been identified. The spatial development strategy is based on the following key themes, which are themselves informed by the draft vision:

- Protecting key environmental assets;
- Recognising the impact of development distribution in terms of carbon production;
- Identifying accessible and well connected development locations;
- Seeking increased densities in our urban areas and around transport hubs;
- Connecting settlements by IT and other infrastructure, reducing the need to travel and minimising grey infrastructure requirements; and
- Ensuring growth has a clear purpose, leading to individual character.

8.10 Driven by these themes, the spatial development strategy focuses strategic development:

- On brownfield and greenfield land in Exeter and other main towns where there is an easily accessible range of jobs, services, transport facilities and the potential to enhance these factors; and
- In new or expanded settlements of scale on key transport corridors, particularly the rail corridors which extend out from Exeter, ideally where cycling is also a feasible option to access key jobs and services.

8.11 Members should note that in addition to strategic development allocations made in the GESP, local plans and neighbourhood plans will have a role to play in allocating smaller sites in accordance with locally determined priorities and needs. Such allocations will be necessary to ensure that the housing and economic development needs of the four LPAs are met.

8.12 After explaining the derivation of the spatial development strategy, the consultation document identifies four potential strategic growth areas located across the Greater Exeter area where development would fit with the strategy. These strategic growth areas - central, northern, southern and eastern - have been assessed in the GESP

Sustainability Appraisal (see paras 8.19 to 8.24 of this report), which concludes that they offer the most appropriate combination of economic, social and environmental benefits (or minimised negative impacts) in terms of development. The four strategic growth areas also reflect the vision of an accessible and networked city region of linked and distinct communities. The site options contained in the consultation document are all within one of these strategic growth areas. The strategic growth areas are summarised below.

- Central strategic growth area: this large area includes Exeter and immediate surrounds, the “West End of East Devon” and the Tarka Line railway corridor as far as Crediton. It comprises the focal point of the Greater Exeter area’s transport connections. Much of the Central area has seen very substantial planned growth and investment. It contains the growing new town of Cranbrook, the Science and Sky Park economic hotspots (designated as an Enterprise Zone) and a number of major urban extensions to the city. It is a sustainable transport node with four railway lines, a series of stations (with additional stations planned), excellent bus and cycle provision and an emerging cycle and car club infrastructure. It is also the focus of the strategic road network, while major institutions such as the University of Exeter and the Met Office provide continued economic impetus. These conditions converge to drive significant demand for new homes and economic investment.

Within Exeter there is large brownfield regeneration potential for high quality sustainable development, as articulated in the Liveable Exeter vision for the city. The Central area also offers locations for further urban extensions and new settlements with good sustainability credentials. However, there are environmental sensitivities to consider, including the high quality historic environment and the internationally important Exe Estuary, Dawlish Warren and Pebblebed Heaths, which are potentially vulnerable to visitor pressure. High quality development, green infrastructure and habitat management will be key mitigation requirements, whilst an innovative and multi-modal transport strategy will support development. There are 26 site options within the Central strategic growth area.

- North strategic growth area: towards the northern boundary of the Greater Exeter area, about half way between Taunton and Exeter, the Northern strategic development area stretches from Tiverton to Cullompton. The existing mainline station at Tiverton Parkway combines with two motorway junctions to give excellent access and there are fewer national or international environmental sensitivities than in many other Greater Exeter locations. Proposals within the Mid Devon Local Plan Review include significant economic and housing expansion, with a new tourist and leisure hub at Junction 27 of the M5 and the initial phases of the Culm Garden Village, to the east of Cullompton. Improvements to the motorway junctions and a new railway station at Cullompton are key infrastructure requirements. There are 3 site options within the North strategic growth area.
- South strategic growth area: near the southern extent of Greater Exeter, Newton Abbot, Kingsteignton and Kingskerswell create a significant employment and housing area. This wider urban area has good transport links including the Great Western mainline railway, access to the strategic road network via the A38 and the recently completed South Devon Highway to Torbay. There is the potential to continue to develop the area’s role with additional homes and employment, following on from the strategic development allocated on the edge of Newton Abbot in the existing local plan. There are sensitivities to consider in this location; Dartmoor is within proximity of the northern part of the area, there are internationally important bat habitats and considerable reserves of the nationally significant ball clay mineral. Development impact would require mitigation, with green infrastructure likely needing to play an important role. There are 4 site options within the South strategic growth area.

- East strategic growth area: within the eastern part of the Greater Exeter area, the Waterloo Line provides a mainline rail service from Exeter to London together with important local connectivity between towns and to Exeter. The corridor is also well served by the strategic road network, including the A30 which provides good links east and west. The market towns of Honiton and Axminster have economic and housing potential, while settlements with existing stations may provide the opportunity for strategic expansion accompanied by sustainable transport options. Plans to improve frequencies along the Waterloo line would enhance the sustainability of proposals in this area. A key environmental consideration in the area is the presence of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty which would need to be protected. There are 6 site options within the East strategic growth area.

8.13 The significant work that has been undertaken on the GESP forms a tangible further stage in the project. The draft vision, draft policies, suggested spatial development strategy and site options require consultation in order that views of the community and stakeholders can be gathered, understood and used to inform the next stage of the GESP. An engagement strategy will be produced to set out how the consultation for this stage of the GESP will be undertaken. This will be in accordance with the revised Joint SCI for the GESP, which is being brought to Executive for approval in a separate report, and will need to respond to the current Covid-19 situation.

8.14 Recommendation 2.1 requests approval for consultation on the GESP draft policies and site options document.

8.15 It should be noted that each of East Devon District Council, Exeter City Council, Mid Devon District Council and Teignbridge District Council need to approve the consultation on the GESP draft policies and site options document and associated documents from September 2020. Consistent recommendations will be considered by the relevant decision-making body of each Council. During this process, there is the potential for some revisions to be identified by each Council. In order to enable such revisions to be considered through the democratic process in a timely manner, recommendation 2.5 requests that the Leader be given delegated authority, in consultation with the Portfolio Holder and Chief Executive, to agree changes to the consultation documents which may arise from decisions by the other GESP authorities, before they are published for consultation.

Evidence

8.16 In order for a local plan or a strategic plan such as the GESP to be adopted, it must first be examined by an independent planning inspector and found 'sound'. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out four tests of soundness. One such test is that the plan must be 'justified'. This means that it must include '...an appropriate strategy, taking into account the reasonable alternatives, and based on proportionate evidence' (NPPF, paragraph 35). On the basis of the need for firm evidence, a range of studies, assessments and research has been undertaken during the preparation of this consultation document.

8.17 The evidence base for the GESP is continually evolving and is made available online at www.gesp.org.uk/evidence/. The evidence base currently covers a variety of themes including housing, economic development, transport, digital connectivity, retail and environmental matters. Additional evidence will be added to the GESP website when the consultation starts and as the plan progresses. This will include the reporting of the housing and economic land availability assessment (HELAA) which considers sites put forward during a 'call for sites' process held in 2017. It is important to recognise that there is no need to have all the evidence for the plan completed at this stage and that the evidence currently compiled is sufficient for this stage of the plan.

Sustainability Appraisal/Strategic Environmental Assessment

8.19 One of the key evidence documents which will support the GESP as it progresses is the Sustainability Appraisal (SA)/Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). Preparing and consulting on the SA/SEA is a legal requirement of preparing a plan.

8.20 SA and SEA are similar processes. The SA process involves appraising the likely social, environmental and economic effects of the policies and proposals within a plan from the outset of its development while the SEA process focusses on environmental impacts. Because of the cross-over of these processes, they have been undertaken together for the GESP and are covered by the 'SA Report'.

8.21 The SA Report has been prepared to assess the GESP draft policies and site options consultation document. This is attached at Appendices B(1) and B(2). The SA Report has been undertaken by 'LUC', an independent consultancy. It follows on from the SA scoping report which set out the way in which the Councils proposed to undertake SA and which was consulted on in 2017 alongside the GESP Issues consultation. The SA approach was subsequently refined to reflect consultation comments received and also to ensure that the assessment objectives reflect each of the topics required by the SEA regulations.

8.22 The current SA Report assesses the potential environmental, social and economic impact of the key elements of the draft policies and site options consultation document. In particular, it assesses the vision, draft policies, spatial development strategy and site options. It also assesses 'reasonable alternatives' to the draft policies and site options to ensure that the GESP is progressing with an appropriate strategy. A key feature of the assessment of reasonable alternatives is the consideration of a longer list of 78 potential residential and employment sites. These sites derive from the 2017 call for sites submissions, the associated housing and economic land availability assessment (HELAA) and a wider assessment of potential development locations from within the strategic growth areas. The site options in the main GESP consultation document are considered to be the most appropriate to take forward for further consideration.

8.23 The SA Report concludes that the GESP draft policies and site options consultation document provides a basis to ensure that the level, type and location of growth in the plan area is appropriately balanced between the need to maintain and enhance the natural and built environment, to support economic aspirations for the Greater Exeter area and improve health and social wellbeing.

8.24 Recommendation 2.2 seeks approval for consultation on the SA Report alongside the GESP draft policies and site options consultation document.

Habitats Regulations Assessment

8.25 In addition to the SA, a further key piece of evidence which will inform the preparation of the GESP is the Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA). Undertaking this process is a legal requirement of preparing a plan to ensure that it does not adversely affect the ecological integrity of a European site. European sites include Special Protection Areas (SPAs), which are classified for their bird populations of European interest, and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), which are designated for habitats and species of European interest. There are various European sites in the local area which could be affected by the content of the emerging GESP including the Exe Estuary SPA, Dawlish Warren SAC, the East Devon Pebblebed Heaths SPA/SAC, the South Hams SAC and the River Axe SAC.

8.26 An initial HRA report has been prepared to assess the GESP draft policies and site options consultation document. This initial HRA Report has been prepared by 'Footprint Ecology', an independent consultancy who have been involved in HRA work within the Greater Exeter area historically. The initial HRA Report is attached at Appendix C.

8.27 Producing an HRA is not a legal requirement at this stage of the plan-making process, because the content of the GESP is not yet established. However, consideration of HRA matters at this initial stage enables an early understanding of any likely impacts which the emerging GESP may have on European sites, what evidence we might need to gather to understand potential impacts on sites and what amendments to the GESP might be necessary to reduce or remove these impacts.

8.28 The initial HRA Report first includes an initial screening of the policy content and site options in the GESP consultation document for likely significant effects on the European sites. It then provides recommendations to clarify points that are related to HRA. These have been incorporated in the GESP consultation document. Following the screening, topics for the subsequent 'appropriate assessment' stage of the HRA (to be undertaken alongside later stages of the plan) are highlighted with any further evidence which will be needed as the plan progresses. A full HRA, informed by the initial HRA and consultation responses to its contents, will be prepared to support the next version of the GESP.

8.29 In summary, the initial HRA report flags the draft policies which could have an impact on European sites. These policies cover housing, economic and employment targets, the airport, gypsy and traveller accommodation and some of the transport policies. The report also identifies that the site options could have an impact on European sites when considered alone or in combination. The initial HRA will enable appropriate evidence gathering to ensure that impacts on European protected sites are minimised and appropriate mitigation is identified.

8.30 Recommendation 2.3 seeks approval for consultation on the initial HRA Report alongside the GESP draft policies and site options consultation document.

Equality impact assessment screening report

8.31 Under the Equality Act 2010, local authorities have a legal duty to eliminate discrimination and promote equality within service delivery. Local authorities are required to have 'due regard' to the need to:

- Eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other prohibited conduct;
- Advance equality of opportunity (remove or minimise disadvantage, meet people's needs, take account of disabilities, encourage participation in public life); and
- Foster good community relations between people (tackle prejudice and promote understanding).

8.32 The protected characteristics under the Equality Act are:

- Age;
- Disability – including physical disability, mental health;
- Gender reassignment;
- Marriage and civil partnership;
- Pregnancy and maternity;

- Race;
- Religion or belief;
- Sex/Gender; and
- Sexual orientation.

8.33 In accordance with the Equality Act, the GESP consultation document has been subject to an equality impact assessment. A screening exercise has considered whether the vision and draft policies are likely to have an impact, either positive or negative, on the protected characteristics above. The purpose of this screening stage is to assess whether or not it is necessary to carry out a full equality impact assessment.

8.34 The screening report is attached at Appendix E. It concludes that the equality impacts of the vision and some of the draft policies will be positive, and that the remaining draft policies are likely to have no impact due to neutral or negligible effects on groups with the protected characteristics. Therefore the screening report concludes that a full equality impact assessment of the GESP consultation document is not required.

8.35 Recommendation 2.4 requests that the content and conclusion of the Equality Impact Assessment Screening Report attached at Appendix E is noted.

Call for sites

8.36 A call for sites invites landowners, land agents, planning consultants and the wider public to identify sites which they consider are appropriate and available for development. This evidence is vital in the plan-making process as it helps LPAs demonstrate that the sites included in a plan have a realistic prospect of coming forward. In this regard, call for sites information is critical in ensuring that a plan is 'deliverable over the plan period'. This is a central element of the 'effective' test of soundness identified in the NPPF and against which a planning inspector will ultimately consider the plan.

8.37 A call for sites was held in early 2017 alongside the GESP Issues consultation. This work has informed the site options included in the GESP consultation document. However, because circumstances regarding land availability change over time, through for example, the buying and selling of land, it is necessary to update the evidence by holding another call for sites. This will demonstrate the deliverability of the site options and potentially result in further sites being proposed. It is therefore proposed that a second Greater Exeter-wide call for sites be held concurrently with the GESP consultation in the autumn. The call would be a web-based process hosted on the GESP website, requiring basic site information and a plan to be provided. The information provided will be used as evidence for both the GESP and also the individual local plans of the four Greater Exeter LPAs.

8.38 Recommendation 2.6 requests approval to hold a further call for sites, to be held alongside the GESP draft policies and site options consultation.

Issues consultation

8.39 In addition to a range of evidence, the progression of the GESP has been informed by the initial Issues consultation which was held in 2017. The issues consultation document can be found at <https://www.gesp.org.uk/consultation-phases/issues/> together with the public comments received. These comments have been considered and, where appropriate, a response provided.

8.40 A variety of matters were raised in answering the six Issues consultation questions including:

- The need to clarify the role of the GESP, local plans and neighbourhood plans;
- The relevance and importance of the “duty to cooperate”;
- The role of government policies relating to housing need;
- The need for significant community involvement in preparing the GESP;
- Health and wellbeing;
- Environmental issues;
- Transport and other infrastructure provision;
- Housing matters;
- Employment issues; and
- The development strategy and the forms of new development.

8.41 It is a requirement that a statement is produced detailing the responses received during consultation and the way in which the preparation of the GESP has been informed by such responses. This consultation statement should then be made publicly available. The consultation statement for the previous GESP Issues consultation is therefore included at Appendix D. This will be made available on the GESP website.

8.42 Recommendation 2.7 requests that the content of the Issues Consultation Statement is noted.

Elected Members’ Involvement

8.43 Member involvement has been an important part of the work undertaken to develop the GESP. To facilitate Member engagement, the four LPAs set up a Member Reference Forum to discuss and consider the GESP and its evidence as it was prepared. The Forum originally comprised 5 members per authority, but this was extended to 10 members per authority in 2019 to allow for greater representation of the wider Council membership. In its first format, the Forum met five times between April 2017 and March 2019. Once reconstituted, it met a further five times between November 2019 and March 2020.

8.44 Forum Members have inputted to the general strategy to consider growth constraints and opportunities, the implications of the climate emergency, transport strategy and housing need. In the last three of the Forum meetings, Members have considered the draft policy wordings and the site options. Suggested changes by Members at these Forum meetings have been considered and taken into account in the GESP consultation document.

Future resourcing of the Greater Exeter Strategic Plan team

8.45 The GESP team was established in 2017 and is hosted by Exeter City Council at the Civic Centre in Exeter. It comprises planning officers from East Devon, Mid Devon and Teignbridge District Councils, Exeter City Council and Devon County Council. The team is established on an informal basis, with each officer continuing to be employed solely by their contractual employer.

8.46 From the outset, it was informally agreed by the authorities that each would contribute two officers to the team. However, due to individual authority demands this has not been consistently provided and the professional level and respective salary of individual officers provided by the different authorities varies. When established in April 2017, the GESP team included approximately 8.5 full time equivalents (FTEs). Over time this level of resource has fluctuated and, at March 2020, the number of staff had decreased to approximately 5.2 FTEs. In addition, in March 2020, the established team

leader left the project. There are a number resourcing issues which currently need resolving:

- The financial contribution to date has not been equally split between the 4 LPAs and remains unequally split within current arrangements;
- The current staffing levels have reduced by around 40%, significantly impacting on the ability of the GESP team to deliver the plan within identified timescales;
- There is no dedicated/appointed team leader responsible for project management, staff management (even if informal), Member liaison and wider engagement for the GESP (currently the team is being led by two principal planning officers); and
- There is no planning technician resource to assist with mapping and general IT/administration support.

8.47 Financing the staff resource is a particular consideration. Currently, each staff member is paid for by their respective authority. Because the professional level of the officers varies, there are different financial implications for each authority. It has been identified that there is a need to evenly distribute the financial costs relating to overall staffing between the four LPAs. This will have budget implications for each of the authorities.

8.48 It should be noted that the County Council sits outside of this discussion because it is not a LPA for the purposes of the GESP. The County Council does however continue to support an informal arrangement for the input of its resources and has provided consistent staff resources since the GESP team was established.

8.49 Going forward, there is a need to resolve the GESP team staffing resources in order to progress the plan. A detailed analysis of likely future staffing requirements for the GESP team has been undertaken and is provided in Appendix F. Although there will be some fluctuations in future workload, the analysis demonstrates that it is appropriate for the GESP team to increase staffing levels to 8 FTEs to steer the project forwards. There is also a need to discuss the composition of the team to consider the potential for a dedicated team leader and technician. Looking more widely, it is necessary to evenly distribute the overall staff costs between the four LPAs.

8.50 A range of staffing options have been discussed with the Leaders of the LPAs and are summarised below.

Option 1: Maintain the status quo

8.51 This option would see the GESP team remain at 5.2 FTEs, with each team member continuing to be employed solely by their individual authority. Under this option, there would be no financial equalisation agreement and a lack of resource in the team which would affect the GESP timetable.

Option 2: Retain existing staff and identify additional resource to bring staffing levels up to 8.0 FTEs

8.52 There are 3 scenarios under this option:

- 2a. Identify resource from within the existing planning teams and, subject to how these staffing contributions come forward, agree financial equalisation arrangements as necessary between the four LPAs covering the full LPA resource. Officers would

continue to be employed solely by their individual authority. This would require all LPAs to reprioritise current plan programmes in order to divert staff to the GESP.

- 2b. Recruit additional staffing resources through a competitive recruitment process. The full costs of LPA staff in the team would be apportioned equally between the four LPAs by way of a financial equalisation agreement, payable to a host authority. New officers appointed would be employed by a single host authority. This would improve the contractual management arrangements for the GESP team.
- 2c. A hybrid between 2a and 2b whereby additional resources are obtained through a combination of existing team members and external recruitment. All contributions, whether financial or existing officers, would be balanced equitably through a financial equalisation agreement for the four LPAs. New officers appointed would be employed by a single host authority.

Option 3: All GESP team members (excluding DCC officers) to be hosted by a single LPA

8.53 This would comprise both existing and new GESP team members who would be seconded to a host authority, with all financial contributions underpinned by an equalisation agreement. As per option 2, additional staff members would be recruited to bring staffing levels up to 8.0 FTEs.

8.54 The financial implications of options 2 and 3 are summarised in the table below, which shows that the total GESP team staffing costs for each LPA would be approximately £62,000 per annum for a team of 8 FTEs. Subject to future confirmation of the additional GESP staff roles that will be required, for Exeter City Council this is likely to equate to a total contribution of approximately £62,000 per annum towards staff costs, or an additional c.£33,330 per annum on top of existing staff contributions.

Options 2 and 3 – Equalisation (future only)			
	Estimated annual existing staff cost/contribution (£)	Annual equalised contribution or equivalent resource cost of the additional staff (£)	Total annual equalised staff cost/contribution (£)
Staff costs (TOTAL)	145,952	103,000	248,952
East Devon	39,213	25,750	£62,238
Exeter	28,670	25,750	£62,238
Mid Devon	44,933	25,750	£62,238
Teignbridge	33,136	25,750	£62,238

8.55 Following the analysis of staffing options, recommendation 2.8 requests approval to increase staffing levels in the GESP team to 8 FTEs and for the total staff resource provided by the LPAs to be provided equitably, supported by an equalisation arrangement.

9. How does the decision contribute to the Council’s Corporate Plan?

9.1 The recommended decisions will enable progress to be made towards the adoption of the GESP. Once adopted, the GESP itself will support the delivery of three corporate

objectives: Building Great Neighbourhoods; Tackling Congestion and Accessibility; and Promoting Active and Healthy Lifestyles.

10. What risks are there and how can they be reduced?

10.1 The GESP is being jointly prepared by four LPAs. This means that Committee decisions are required from the four LPAs to enable milestones such as consultations to be reached. There is a risk that one or more of the LPAs does not approve the GESP consultation or associated recommendations. However, significant steps have been taken to avoid this eventuality; Members from each of the LPAs have been involved in developing the GESP and given significant opportunities to shape the consultation documentation. It is acknowledged that revisions to the consultation material could be proposed through the Committee processes of the four LPAs. Recommendation 2.5 requests delegated authority for the Leader, in consultation with the Portfolio Holder and Chief Executive, to agree changes to the consultation material so that the consultation can be held in a timely manner. This same approach will be taken for all of the four LPAs.

11. Equality Act 2010 (The Act)

11.1 Under the Act's Public Sector Equalities Duty, decision makers are required to consider the need to:

- eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other prohibited conduct;
- advance equality by encouraging participation, removing disadvantage, taking account of disabilities and meeting people's needs; and
- foster good relations between people by tackling prejudice and promoting understanding.

11.2 In order to comply with the general duty authorities must assess the impact on equality of decisions, policies and practices. These duties do not prevent the authority from reducing services where necessary, but they offer a way of developing proposals that consider the impacts on all members of the community.

11.3 In making decisions the authority must take into account the potential impact of that decision in relation to age, disability, race/ethnicity (includes Gypsies and Travellers), sex and gender, gender identity, religion and belief, sexual orientation, pregnant women and new and breastfeeding mothers, marriage and civil partnership status in coming to a decision.

11.4 In recommending these proposals, potential impact has been identified on people with protected characteristics as determined by the Act and an Equalities Impact Assessment has been included in the background papers for Member's attention.

12. Carbon Footprint (Environmental) Implications:

12.1 The GESP incorporates a target that carbon emissions from the Greater Exeter area are net zero by 2040 at the latest. This is ten years earlier than the national target and reflects the priority given to the climate emergency by the Greater Exeter Councils. Furthermore, the draft policy goes on to state that decisions on infrastructure investment and development applications will consider their impact on achieving this target. More widely, the draft policies contain significant requirements for new developments to be

carbon neutral, together with proposals for a low carbon transport strategy which would provide a significant contribution to meeting the target. Site options have been selected in large part because of their potential to minimise carbon emissions due to location and the potential to minimise the need to travel. It should be noted that planning decisions are just one of the actions needed to proceed to a carbon neutral area and country. Individual Councils may proceed faster towards carbon neutrality in accordance with their own individual policies.

13. Are there any other options?

13.1 Consultation is a legal requirement of plan preparation. The first Issues consultation on the GESP was held in 2017. Subsequently there has been significant work undertaken to develop evidence, draft policies and consider site options. It is appropriate to consult on this work so that communities and stakeholders have an opportunity to provide comments and shape the development of the plan. There are therefore no alternatives to undertaking consultation on the GESP draft policies and site options document and associated evidence.

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Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1972 (as amended)

Background papers used in compiling this report:-

Appendix A:	GESP Draft Polices and Site Options consultation document
Appendix B(1):	GESP Draft Policies and Site Options Sustainability Appraisal main report
Appendix B(2):	GESP Draft Policies and Site Options Sustainability Appraisal appendices
Appendix C:	GESP Initial Habitat Regulations Assessment report
Appendix D:	GESP Issues Consultation Statement
Appendix E:	GESP Equality Impact Assessment Screening Report
Appendix F:	GESP team staff resources: Future options

The report appendices can be viewed here:

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