

APPENDIX 1

SUMMARY

WHAT IS THE JOINT LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN?

The Local Development Plan is a document which the Council must prepare to comply with legislative requirements. The Plan identifies a vision for change in the area during 2011 - 2026 and it contains detailed policies and identifies sites for development and providing infrastructure. It notes how much land is required for new housing, employment, shops etc., and its location. It also identifies land to be protected from development, as open spaces. If adopted, the Local Development Plan will be the starting point when determining planning applications to ensure that developments are sustainable and meet the social, economic and environmental needs of the area's communities.

WHY DO WE NEED A LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN TO REPLACE THE LOCAL PLAN, STRUCTURE PLAN AND THE UNITARY DEVELOPMENT PLAN?

We need a current adopted local development plan in order to set out local policies to drive decisions about new developments and to protect the quality of life of residents, workers and visitors.

The existing planning policy framework needs to be updated. The Structure Plan was adopted in 1993, the Local Plan was adopted in 1996, and the process of preparing the Unitary Development Plan was stopped in 2005. Therefore, there is no current plan for the area at present.

WHAT IS IN THE INSPECTOR'S REPORT?

The Inspector's report states:

- what issues the independent Planning Inspector has considered since it began the Public Examination of the Plan in March 2016;
- the Inspector's final recommendations which cannot be changed, regarding the changes which **MUST** be made to the Plan before it is adopted;
- the Inspector's final decision about the Plan, namely that the Councils have evidence that the Plan is sound, i.e. the Councils can adopt it **after doing all the mandatory changes** contained in Appendix A and Appendix B at the end of the Inspector's report.

WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS FOR THE RESIDENTS OF ANGLESEY AND THE COUNCILS OF HAVING AN ADOPTED LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN?

- The Joint Local Development Plan policies are up-to-date and based on comprehensive evidence about matters which are important to the local area, such as housing, employment, language, recreation, infrastructure, environment;
- Local people have been a part of the process of preparing the Joint Local Development Plan;
- Once adopted, the policies will place Gwynedd Council and Anglesey Council in a much stronger position to enable and manage new developments of all types in the appropriate places, and to refuse developments that could be detrimental to the area's communities.
- Once adopted, the policies will contribute to realising the Councils' priorities;

- An up-to-date adopted Local Development Plan provides assurance to everyone, including providers of infrastructure and services, regarding where development is likely to happen, on what scale and where investment will be needed for it;
- Based on **local evidence**:
 - i. the Plan's housing policies plan for 7,184 new homes, namely 3,712 for the Gwynedd Planning Authority area and 3,472 for Anglesey between 2011 and 2026;
 - ii. in April 2016, 1,700 of the 7,184 had already been built (917 in Gwynedd and 783 in Anglesey) and planning permission had been granted for another 2,680 (namely 1,429 in Gwynedd and 1,251 in Anglesey);
 - iii. the Plan's housing policies enable the construction of housing for: families who already live here, new local families which will be created during the lifetime of the Plan and families who choose to return to the area or move to the area to work and raise a family;
 - iv. the Plan's housing policies enable the construction of at least 1,572 affordable housing;
 - v. there is a new policy in the Plan which enables the construction of local market housing in towns and villages where residents have serious problems with buying or renting houses locally;
 - vi. the Plan's employment policies protect 642.9 ha and allocates 55.1 ha of land and plots for new and existing businesses and enables opportunities to create employment in the rural areas;
 - vii. the Plan's policies promote the retention and development of community facilities which are important to residents;
 - viii. the Plan's policies provide a basis to protecting sensitive environmental features and a basis for adapting to climate change and ensuring good design.
- It provides a basis to prepare a new up-to-date series of Supplementary Planning Guidance which will be developed by the Councils;
- The Councils will have complied with the statutory requirement to adopt a local development plan.

WHAT ARE THE RISKS FOR THE RESIDENTS OF ANGLESEY AND THE COUNCILS OF NOT ADOPTING THE LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN?

- The only way the Councils can prove that they have an adequate supply of land for developments such as housing is by having a current adopted Local Development Plan;
- Without a current development plan there is a risk of receiving planning applications from developers on sites outside development boundaries, which could result in negative social and linguistic effects;
- Without a current development plan, planning Inspectors would have to place increasing weight on national planning policy at appeal, and future decisions could be made without the opportunity for local people to have their say on using local policies. There are examples of this happening in other areas of England and Wales. We would also face costs in defending appeals;
- The evidence we have is a basis for the strategy and policies within the Local Development Plan. In order to create a new, alternative Plan, new evidence would have to be collected, which would take time to complete. It has taken six years to prepare the Local Development Plan;
- To prepare a new plan, all the statutory steps would have to be carried out in order to avoid a High Court challenge. It took six years to prepare the existing plan;
- The Councils would not be in a position to move ahead to prepare a series of new Supplementary Planning Guidance;
- Between them, the Councils have spent £1,042,678 (excluding staff costs) to prepare the Local Development Plan;

- Welsh Government has discretionary powers to remove powers from the Councils and adopt the Local Development Plan on their behalf and claim the cost of doing so.
- If the Local Development Plan is not adopted, the Councils will not have complied with legislative requirements.

The remainder of the report provides details about the process of preparing the Plan, details about the Public Examination and the Inspector's Report and the requirements following the receipt of the Inspector's Report. Paragraph 39 of the report refers to the statutory requirement to monitor the Plan annually and to review at least every four years. Paragraph 40 refers to the Supplementary Planning Guidance, which will elaborate on the specific policies in the Local Development Plan once it is adopted.

Background

1. This report represents the culmination of 6 years work in seeking to secure an adopted local development plan for the Anglesey and the Gwynedd Local Planning Authority areas. As the Councils have now recently received the Inspector's Report, they have a duty to adopt the Plan within 8 weeks of receipt. The Inspector's Report is binding so there is no opportunity to request changes at this stage.
2. Work commenced on the Plan in 2011 and has followed a complex statutory process to reach the current position all of which are detailed on the [Plan's web pages](#).
3. As the existing Development Plans are out of date by now, it is crucial that a new Plan is adopted in order to provide an up to date framework, which gives the certainty to effectively facilitate future development that meets the needs of the communities in the area, and to prevent development that may have a significant adverse impact on communities. This also fulfils the Councils' duties under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004), which requires local planning authorities to prepare and keep under review a Plan for their individual areas. Welsh Government emphasises that up-to-date local development plans are a fundamental part of a plan-led planning system and set the context for rational and consistent decision making in line with national policies. The function must be exercised as part of carrying out sustainable development in accordance with the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015, for the purpose of ensuring that the development and use of land contribute to improving the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales (Section 2 of the 2015 Act). It therefore emphasises that authorities should give high priority to local development plan preparation, monitoring and revision to ensure up to date plans are in place.
4. The Plan, once adopted by both Councils, will be the statutory development plan to be used to manage development, providing a statutory basis by which planning applications will be determined. The Plan will also provide a planning policy basis to inform Local Impact Reports and certainty to prospective developers intending to invest in the area. These Reports will form an essential part of a package of documents required by the Councils in relation to the applications for Development Consent Orders for Wylfa Newydd and the North Wales Connections Project (National Grid). If adopted by both Councils, the Plan will supersede the existing adopted development plan frameworks for the Gwynedd Local Planning Authority area and the Isle of Anglesey Planning Authority area, which are as follows:

<u>Isle of Anglesey Planning Authority Area</u>	<u>Gwynedd Planning Authority Area</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gwynedd Structure Plan (1993) • Anglesey Local Plan (1996) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gwynedd Unitary Development Plan (2009)

In Anglesey, the Plan will also supersede the Anglesey Unitary Development Plan (stopped 2005) and Interim Planning Policies.

5. In the course of preparation, the Plan has progressed through the following stages:

- (i) Delivery Agreement public consultation (14 April 2011 – 2 June 2011)
- (ii) Anglesey County Council and Gwynedd Council approved the Delivery Agreement on 13 September and 20 October 2011, respectively.
- (iii) Call for candidate sites (11 October 2011 – 17 April 2014)
- (iv) Vision, Objectives and strategic growth and distribution options public engagement (8 November 2011 – 31 January 2012)
- (v) Preferred Strategy public consultation (9 May – 27 June 2013)
- (vi) Deposit Plan public consultation (16 February – 31 March 2015)
- (vii) Focus Changes public consultation (25 February - 13 April 2016)
- (viii) Submission to Welsh Government (March 2016)
- (ix) Examination by Independent Inspectors (March 2016 – June 2017)
- (x) Inspector's Report (June 2017)

6. The above schedule shows that the Plan's preparation process has included a number of extensive public consultation and engagement periods. During these sessions the public, Members, community, town and city councils, and a range of stakeholders were given an opportunity to get involved, - to submit comments and information to be considered and tested. In the course of preparation of the Plan, the Anglesey and Gwynedd Joint Planning Policy Unit has briefed and engaged with Members at key stages as well as submitting reports to relevant committees – see Appendix 1a.

Examination

7. The Plan must be prepared in accordance with the Planning Act (Wales) 2015, Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, Town and Country Planning (Local Development Plan) (Wales) 2005 Regulations, Planning Policy Wales and the Local Development Plan Manual (2015).
8. Legislation requires the Plan to be 'sound'. In order to determine whether the Plan satisfied the tests of soundness contained in national policy as set out [in paragraph 2.7.2](#), an Inspector has to consider the evidence that the local planning authorities require to inform their local development plans. The evidence has to cover several matters that are locally relevant. The Deposit Plan, Sustainability Appraisal Report (incorporating the Strategic Environmental Assessment) (SA/ SEA), Habitat Regulations Assessment report (HRA) and an Equalities Impact Assessment report were submitted to the Welsh Government and in turn the Planning Inspectorate for Examination on 18th March 2017. The SA/ SEA and HRA reports and an up-to- date Delivery Agreement were required to demonstrate that legal and regulatory

procedural requirements had been achieved. The Councils also submitted a range of background assessments, topic papers and other supporting evidence to set out the extensive information that underpins the preparation of the Plan. These documents include various iterations of the Welsh Language Impact report, Consultation Report, Affordable Housing Viability Study, Employment Land Review. All these documents can be viewed [in the Examination library](#)

9. Two Inspectors were appointed by Welsh Government Ministers to examine the soundness of the Plan: Mr Hywel Jones BA (Hons), BTP, MRTPI as lead Planning Inspector and Mr Richard Duggan BSc (Hons) Dip TP, MRTPI as assistant Planning Inspector.
10. The Pre-hearing meeting was held on 14th June 2016 and the first round of 16 Hearing Sessions commenced on 6th September 2016 covering a wide range of topics relating to all aspects of the Plan. Objectors or their representatives who had stated that they wished to take part in the Examination attended relevant Hearing Sessions. These Hearing Sessions covered a range of strategic and policy matters including: the Plan's Strategy, Housing and Distribution, Affordable Housing, Gypsy and Traveller Need, Economy, Welsh language, Renewable Energy, etc. as well as site specific matters and representations. The Inspector took charge of the Hearings, asking questions to the Councils and the objectors alike. He set action points for the Councils in order for them to address issues of soundness raised during the discussion (e.g. make specific changes to the Plan's policies, or to clarify issues relating to the evidence base). The action points were registered in a schedule in the Examination Library. In relation to those who decided not to attend, it should be noted that all representations (whether made at a hearing session or in writing) were given the same weight by the Inspectors.
11. Following completion of the first round of Hearing Sessions, the Councils published a Schedule of Matters Arising Changes (MACs) for public consultation. The MACs addressed action points raised by the Inspectors and sought to ensure that the Plan met the tests of soundness and responded to the need to comply with national policy and primary legislation. These MACs were proposed in accordance with delegated powers granted to officers at the meeting of the Joint Planning Policy Committee on the 29th January 2016. The MACs were published for formal consultation between the 26th January and 9th March 2017 with some 189 duly made responses received. All responses received were (in accordance with procedural requirements) forwarded to the Inspectors for consideration. Following consideration of these responses the Inspectors held a second round of 2 hearing sessions on 26th and 27th April 2017 covering focused topics, including Welsh Language, relationship between various housing policies, affordable housing, proposed Travellers site allocation (Anglesey) and Wylfa Newydd Project related policies.
12. Following this second round of Hearing Sessions, the Councils published the final schedule of Matters Arising Changes, which was published in the Examination Library and forwarded to the Inspectors for consideration in the formulation of their Report.

Inspector's Report

13. The Councils received the Inspector's binding Report on 30 June 2017. The Report focuses on drawing clear conclusions, supported by the reasoned opinion. The Inspector explained at the Pre Hearing meeting that there was no requirement to report on each individual point raised in objections. Nonetheless, the Report summarises the case made by objectors when they

are relevant to issues linked to the soundness of the Plan. The Report clearly explains why the Inspector, after weighing all of the evidence submitted by the Councils and by objectors, and on the basis of his views and his professional expertise, has come to certain conclusions about how the Plan meets the statutory requirements for its preparation and the tests of soundness.

14. The report is broadly divided into the following key parts:

- Introduction – outlining the purpose of the Examination; brief comments about the Examination and a brief explanation of the structure of the Report. The introduction also provides an overall conclusion which summarises the outcome of the Examination.
- Procedural requirements – summarises the plan preparation process and says how it has met the requirements of the Act and Regulations.
- Chapters based on topics which set out the main matters, setting out the Inspector's reasoning and conclusions – see paragraph 15 below.
- Overall conclusion - that the Plan is sound subject to changes.

15. The Report deals with the evidence presented by the Councils and by objectors grouped into nine specific themes, which includes: the Plan's Strategy, including the impact on the language (part 3); Housing provision and distribution (part 4); The provision of affordable, local market and other specific housing provision (part 5); Gypsy and Traveller accommodation (part 6), the economy and employment including retail and tourism (part 7); Minerals and waste (part 8); Climate change and renewable energy (part 9); The natural and built environment (part 10); and Infrastructure (part 11). The report discusses the monitoring framework, implementation and review of the Plan (part 12), which and has led to several changes in order to ensure a robust framework to monitor the Plan annually. In each section the issues raised by the relevant parties is summarised, stating why the Inspectors come to a conclusion about the need or not for Matters Arising Changes.

16. The binding Report concludes that, subject to the recommended changes set out in Appendix A and Appendix B to the Inspector's Report, the Anglesey and Gwynedd Joint Local Development Plan 2011 – 2026 satisfies the requirements of section 64(5) of the 2004 Act and meets the procedural, consistency, appropriateness and effectiveness tests of soundness contained in paragraph 8.2.1 of the Local Development Plan Manual (2015). The Inspectors consider that the Councils have sufficient evidence to support the Plan's Strategy and has shown that it has a realistic prospect of being delivered.

17. The Inspector's Report, and a non-technical summary of it, is contained in Appendix 1b to this report. The Report contains a number of recommended binding changes in order to meet legal and statutory requirements and ensure that the Plan meets the Tests of Soundness. The changes include the Inspector's changes (identified with the prefix INMC) and those MACs supported by the Inspector. The Inspector also highlights some MACs which would improve the Plan's clarity, precision and presentation. None of the changes recommended by the Inspector in the report alter the thrust of the Councils' overall Strategy. Their implications in respect of the Sustainability Appraisal and Habitat Regulations Assessment have been assessed. The Inspector acknowledges that the Councils have undertaken and publicised an Equalities Impact Assessment of the Plan in order to ensure that it promotes equal opportunities and diversity and that it doesn't have a harmful effect on anyone protected under the 2010 Equalities Act or discriminates against them.

18. As the Plan was submitted for Examination before April 2016 it didn't have to directly comply with wellbeing objectives set out in the Future Generations Wellbeing Act. However, the Inspector has considered the updated legislative framework and ways of operating outlined in part 5 of the Future Generations Wellbeing Act. The Councils have also demonstrated that the Plan conforms to the identified wellbeing objectives. In the Inspector's opinion, the Plan will, as amended, contribute to economic, social, environmental and cultural wellbeing in Wales and, within this context, he is satisfied that it conforms with the overarching principle of achieving sustainable development.
19. The Report is a material planning consideration for development management purposes and therefore its recommendations will be applied in assessing planning applications from the date of its receipt. The Councils are required to incorporate the binding Changes set out in the Inspector's Report into the Plan.
20. The Local Development Plan Regulations place a duty on the Councils to adopt the Plan within 8 weeks of receipt of the Inspector's Report. In accordance with Regulations, the Inspector's Report has been placed in the public domain with participants, consultees, and other interested parties involved in the Plan process informed accordingly. The Inspector's Report will be available for inspection at the Councils' main offices, the Joint Planning Policy Unit's offices in Bangor, all local public libraries and is available on the Councils' websites.
21. A composite "tracked" changes version is available as a background document to this report. A composite clean version of the Plan, incorporating the changes recommended and endorsed by the Inspectors, are contained in Appendix 1c to this report. The latter also includes the consequential changes required in terms of policy and paragraph numbering.

What are the statutory requirements?

22. As highlighted above, both Councils are required by statutory regulations to adopt the Plan, as amended by the Inspectors binding report, by a resolution of each Council. For the avoidance of doubt, both authorities must adopt in order for the Plan to become the statutory development plan. If only one adopts, then the plan is not an adopted plan which can operate as the Development Plan. This must be carried out within 8 weeks of receipt of the final Inspector's Report (which was received on 30 June 2017). The Plan will become operative on the date it is adopted by both Councils. This means that they will have an up-to-date set of policies to facilitate provision of new development required to meet their local communities' needs and enable the Councils to deliver their housing and economic development strategies.
23. The Councils cannot reject the Inspector's recommendations and amend the Plan. The Councils cannot agree to adopt parts of the Plan. The Councils' decision is limited to adopting the Plan or not adopting the Plan.

What if the Councils decides not to adopt the Plan?

24. The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) requires all local planning authorities to prepare and keep under review a Plan for their individual areas. If the Councils do not adopt the Plan they would fail to comply with this requirement. If they decide not to adopt this Plan they will have to prepare a new plan in order to conform to the statutory requirement to have a local development plan for the area. This means starting the Plan preparation process once again, including undertaking the Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental

Assessment and Habitat Regulations Assessment. They cannot miss any statutory steps (described in paragraphs 2 and 5 above). Failure to undertake a statutory step would put them at risk of legal challenges, complaints and potential costs against them.

25. A decision not to adopt the Plan would therefore mean that there wouldn't be an up-to-date development plan for the Plan area. Therefore, they would have to rely on the dated development plans referred to in paragraph 4 for five to six years.
26. The scenario of not adopting the Plan has potential significant social, economic and financial risks for the Councils. These risks are linked to the purpose of local development plans and the statutory requirement to have an up-to-date plan, as well as the statutory process that needs to be adhered to in order to prepare a plan (which commonly takes 5 to 6 years to complete).
27. The Plan's purpose is to provide a policy framework that facilitates various development that meets the area's social, economic and environmental needs during a 15 years period. The adopted Plan would guide appropriate development to appropriate locations. If there isn't an up-to-date adopted Plan it will be difficult for the Councils to prevent development, like housing, from being located in locations that could have significant social and cultural impacts on communities.
28. Councils must ensure that sufficient land is available or can be made available in the future to provide a 5 years supply of land for housing. Housing Land Availability Studies are the method required to demonstrate whether or not Councils have a 5 years supply of land. The results of the Study will have to be recorded in the Annual Monitoring Reports that cover local development plans.
29. In order to use the formula that Welsh Government require Councils to use to measure the availability of land for housing an adopted local development plan or an up-to-date adopted unitary development plan is required. At the moment, neither Council has an up-to-date development plan in terms of measuring the supply of land for housing. Therefore, technically, they do not have a supply of land for housing. There are real risks associated with this. The relevant housing supply policies in the existing plans are fragile because Planning Policy Wales clearly states that there is a presumption in favour of sustainable development if Local Planning Authorities can't demonstrate a 5 years supply of land for housing. Planning Policy Wales also expect Councils to promote an additional supply of new housing. This means that consent should be given unless any adverse effects of doing so would significantly and clearly outweigh the benefits of having more housing units in the area. This means that there is a possibility of seeing open market housing developments getting consent on sites that are not inside the current development boundaries or the boundaries in the local development plan.
30. There are many examples across England and Wales in which sustainable development has been given permission contrary to the development boundaries, landscape value, employment use, affordable housing policies etc. There are a significant number of examples of appeals, with more decisions emerging each month, all of which affirm where an authority fails to show a 5 year supply of land for housing that their housing supply policies have dated. Because of this scenario the Councils would not be able to give an assurance beforehand to

communities about the location of housing development and more and more of the decisions would be made by the Planning Inspectorate or the Minister as a result of planning appeals.

31. A decision not to adopt the Local Development Plan would mean the above risk would exist for several years, i.e. the period required to prepare a new local development plan. The present plan has taken 6 years to prepare.
32. The cost of preparing the Joint Local Development Plan has amounted to £1,042,678 (excluding staff costs for 5 to 6 years). This cost is associated with undertaking the various assessments, ensuring the Plan is underpinned by a robust evidence base, undertaking a series of public consultation and engagement exercises, as well as a Public Examination. Therefore, a decision not to adopt the Plan coupled with the statutory requirement to have a new/ alternative local development plan would therefore have a direct financial impact of over £500,000 for each of the Authorities (which is an estimate of the cost of preparing another joint plan). It is emphasised that this is an estimate of the joint costs and that the cost of preparing a plan for one of the Councils by itself could be in the region of £1,000,000.
33. If the Councils do not adopt the Plan, the Welsh Government does have significant powers to intervene and approve the Plan on the Councils' behalf if it considers this appropriate and to charge the Councils for any expenditure incurred in so doing.

Additional requirements

34. In accordance with the Local Development Plan Regulations, when a Council adopts its Plan, it is required to produce and publish an Adoption Statement, which also incorporates a statement relating to the SA/SEA. This document is attached as Appendix 1Ch to this report.
35. The final SA/SEA is also required to be published alongside the Adopted Plan. The SA/SEA Report has been updated to take account of the Inspector's recommended changes and is included in Appendix 1d to this report. The iterative Habitat Regulations Assessment report has also been updated to take account of the recommended changes and is included in Appendix 1dd to this report.

Next steps

36. Subject to a resolution from the Councils to formally adopt the Plan, and in accordance with the Local Development Plan Regulations, notification of the Adopted Plan and its supporting documentation will be published by means of a statutory notice and advertisement in the local press. Notification and/or documentation will also be sent to interested parties, stakeholders and consultees who have been involved in, or requested to be kept informed of the plan preparation process. The Adopted Plan and supporting documentation will also be made available at the Councils' main offices and on the Councils' websites. The Plan is then subject to a six week challenge period to the High Court provided by section 113 of the 2004 Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act.
37. Upon adoption, the Plan will become the statutory development plan for Anglesey and the Gwynedd Local Planning Authority area. All existing adopted development plans and other documents identified in paragraph 5 will be cancelled.

38. Member briefings will be arranged as soon as possible to outline the main policies and provisions of the Plan
39. Following adoption, the Councils have a statutory requirement to prepare and submit an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) on the Plan to the Welsh Government. This AMR will examine whether the Plan's policies are being properly implemented, land-use allocations are being delivered, and whether any policies need to be reviewed. The Council will be required to undertake a full review of the Plan 4 years after adoption.
40. The Councils have a number of Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPGs) which were prepared to supplement the policies contained in previous adopted plans listed in paragraph 4. In order to ensure conformity with the Plan's policies, a review of these will be carried out as soon as is practicable following adoption of the Plan to assess which of these can continue to be used in development management decisions pending preparation of new SPGs to supplement the Plan's policies. Appendix 9 of the Plan provides a schedule of SPGs that must be developed to support and expand on the Plan's policies. The programme for their preparation has identified priorities, e.g. a new SPG to explain how policies will support the Welsh language, provide local market housing, affordable housing. The Plan's Monitoring Framework set out in chapter 7 of the Plan ensures the development of SPGs. All SPG will be subject to public consultation and approval. Additional SPGs may also be prepared during the Plan period as and when required following adoption of the Plan.

RECOMMENDATION

That the Council:

- i. **Adopt the Anglesey and Gwynedd Joint Local Development Plan 2011 to 2026 as amended by the changes recommended by the Inspector in his report about the Examination (dated 30 June 2017);**
- ii. **Publish the adopted Plan, the Adoption Statement, the final SA/ SEA and the HRA report;**
- iii. **Gives delegated powers to officers to correct any typing and grammatical errors, deal with any minor matters or errors, as well as any other necessary presentational matters and consequential changes (which are required in response to recommended changes in accordance with paragraph 1.10 in the Inspector's report), before publishing the final Anglesey and Gwynedd Joint Local Development Plan;**
- iv. **That the Supplementary Planning Guidance referred to in paragraph 40, which were adopted to support policies in the existing development plans, continue to remain as material planning consideration in determining planning applications, until they are superseded or are withdrawn.**

Appendix

- 1a Members role in the process
- 1b Inspector's Report
- 1c Joint Local Development Plan incorporating the Inspector's changes
- 1ch Draft Adoption Statement
- 1d The final Sustainability Appraisal Report
- 1dd The final Habitat Regulations Assessment Report

Background document

Joint Local Development Plan (proposed changes shown)