

## Standard Method for assessing Local Housing Need Appendix A

**A Baseline:** Using national household growth projections (2014-based household projections in England, table 406 unitary authorities and districts in England) the projected average annual household growth over 10 consecutive years, with the current year being used as the starting point (Note: in this example 2021 is the starting point to measure the growth over a 10 year period; the difference between 2021 and 2021 is one year's worth of growth and the difference between 2021 and 2031 is 10 years' worth of growth):

Figures for the former TDBC area this is: year 2022 to 2032

$$\frac{57,478 (2032) - 52,848 (2022)}{10} = \frac{4,630}{10} = \mathbf{463}$$

Figures for the former WSC area this is: year 2021 to 2031

$$\frac{16,900 (2032) - 16,040 (2022)}{10} = \frac{860}{10} = \mathbf{86}$$

**B Affordability Ratio:** An adjustment to the average annual projected household growth figure (calculated in A) is made based on the affordability of the area. In the case of reorganized Local Authorities the latest affordability ratios at predecessor local authority level, these should be used for the affordability adjustment. The affordability ratio is taken from the median workplace-based affordability ratios.

No adjustment is applied where the ratio is 4 or below. For each 1% the ratio is above 4 (with a ratio of 8 representing a 100% increase), the average household growth should be increased by a quarter of a percent

For the former TDBC area this is: 8.53%

$$\frac{8.53 - 4}{4} \times 0.25 + 1 = \frac{4.53}{4} \times 0.25 + 1 = 0.283125 + 1 = \mathbf{1.283125}$$

Therefore the average annual household growth + affordability ratio is:

$$463 \times 1.283125 = 594.086875 \text{ (595 rounded up)}$$

For the former WSC area this is: 5.68%;

$$\frac{5.68 - 4}{4} \times 0.25 + 1 = \frac{1.68}{4} \times 0.25 + 1 = 1.105$$

Therefore the average annual household growth + affordability ratio is:

$$86 \times 1.105 = 95.03 \text{ (96 rounded up)}$$

## Appendix A Standard Method for assessing Local Housing Need

**C Capping Increase:** A cap is then applied which limits the increases an individual local authority can face. Where these policies were adopted within the last 5 years (at the point of making the calculation), the local housing need figure is capped at 40% above the average annual housing requirement figure set out in the existing policies. Where the relevant strategic policies for housing were adopted more than 5 years ago (at the point of making the calculation), the local housing need figure is capped at 40% above whichever is the higher of:

- a) the projected household growth for the area over the 10 year period identified in step A; or
- b) the average annual housing requirement figure set out in the most recently adopted strategic policies (if a figure exists).

For the former TDBC area:

- a)  $463 + (463 \times 40\%) = 463 + 185.2 = 648.2$
- b) TDBC Core Strategy CP4:  $900 + (900 \times 40\%) = 900 + 360 = 1,260$

Therefore, looking at the examples below, the cap in the former TDBC area is higher than the minimum annual local housing figure (Step B) therefore and therefore does not limit the increase to the minimum figure for the former TDBC local authority area.

For the former WSC area:

WSC LP Policy SC2: Housing Provision: supporting text ...2018/9 to 2031/32 an average delivery rate of 155 dw p.a.

- a)  $86 + (86 \times 40\%) = 86 + 34.4 = 120.4$
- b)  $155 + (155 \times 40\%) = 155 + 62 = 217$

So, 217 would be the cap for WSC administrative area if the standard methodology set a figure that was higher than the figure currently in the local plan. As the figure is not higher then the minimum figure for former WSC is 95.03

### Note: Cap Application

The standard method may identify a minimum local housing need figure that is significantly higher than the number of homes currently being planned for. The cap is applied to help ensure that the minimum local housing need figure calculated using the standard method is as deliverable as possible. The cap reduces the minimum number generated by the standard method but does not reduce housing need itself.

## Standard Method for assessing Local Housing Need Appendix A

### Cap example 2a

A local authority adopted a local plan more than 5 years ago and has not reviewed their housing requirement figure since then.

- The average annual housing requirement figure in the existing relevant policies is 850 a year
- Average annual household growth over 10 years is 950 (as per step 1)
- The minimum annual local housing need figure is 1,449 (as per step 2)
- The cap is set at 40% above the higher of the most recent average annual housing requirement figure or household growth:

$$\text{Cap} = 950 + (40\% \times 950) = 950 + 380 = 1,330$$

The capped figure is lower than the minimum annual local housing need figure and therefore limits the increase to the local authority's minimum annual housing need figure. The minimum figure for this local authority is therefore 1,330.

### Cap example 2b

A local authority adopted a local plan more than 5 years ago and has not reviewed their housing requirement figure since then.

- The average annual housing requirement figure in the existing relevant policies is 1,200 a year
- Average annual household growth over 10 years is 950 (as per step 1)
- The minimum annual local housing need figure is 1,449 (as per step 2)
- The cap is set at 40% above the higher of the most recent average annual housing requirement figure or household growth:

$$\text{Cap} = 1,200 + (40\% \times 1,200) = 1,200 + 480 = 1,680$$

The capped figure is greater than the minimum annual local housing need figure and therefore does not limit the increase to the local authority's minimum annual housing need figure. The minimum figure for this local authority is therefore 1,449.

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/housing-and-economic-development-needs-assessments>

## Appendix B SHELAA Panel List

Acorn Developments	Mark Thomas
Aster	Martin Whatts
Barratt Homes	Matt Regan
Bloor Homes South West	Mike Kerton
Cherwyn Developments Limited	Chris Winter
Collier Planning	Simon Collier
Community Representative	Cllr Mike Rigby (Portfolio Holder Planning & Transport)
David Wilson Homes	Cecila Hughes
Environment Agency	Richard Bull
Falcon Rural Housing	Sam Southam
Gibbons Richard	Paul Maxwell
Greenslade Taylor Hunt	Russell Williams
Homes England	Peter Jones
Larkfield	Tom Tippits
LiveWest	Chris Dawson
Nash Architects	Amanda Taylor
Natural England	Simon Stonehouse
Magna Housing Association	Mucktar Ali
McCarthy & Stone	Gary Day
Persimmon Homes	Ben Smith
Read Holland	Craig Worden
Redrow (Bristol)	Emma Powell
Savills	Mark Richards
Somerset County Council	Transport; LLFA; Ecology
Strategic Land Partnerships	Simon Steele-Perkins
Strong Vox	Robert Alford
Summerfield	Ed Khodabandehloo
SWT	Chris Brown (Head Housing Regeneration & Development)
SWT	Jo Humble (Lead Place Specialist)
SWT	Rebeca Miller (Principal Planning Specialist)
Wilkie, May & Tuckwood	John Wrelton
Wessex Water	David Ogbourne
West of England Developments	Andy Lehner
WYG	Robin Upton

## Housing Trajectories Appendix C



















## Small Deliverable Sites with planning permission Appendix D1

SHLAA Small Deliverable Sites with PP			
Parish	Valid permissions on 01/04/2021		
	N/S net	U/C	total permitted
Ashbrittle	3	0	3
Ash Priors	1	0	1
Bathealton	2	0	2
Bickenhall	3	0	3
Bishops Hull PUA	4	1	5
Bishops Hull Non PUA	2	1	3
Bishops Lydeard	8	2	10
Bradford-on-Tone	1	0	1
Cheddon Fitzpaine PUA	0	0	0
Cheddon Fitzpaine Non PUA	2	0	2
Chipstable	1	1	2
Churchstanton	1	0	1
Combe Florey	0	0	0
Corfe	0	0	0
Cothelstone	2	0	2
Creech St Michael	4	2	6
Curland	1	0	1
Durston	0	0	0
Fitzhead	0	0	0
Halse	0	0	0
Hatch Beauchamp	1	1	2
Kingston St Mary	3	2	5
Langford Budville	12	0	12
Lydeard St Lawrence	6	1	7
Milverton	10	2	12
North Curry	6	1	7
Norton Fitzwarren PUA	1	1	2
Norton Fitzwarren Non PUA	0	0	0
Nynehead	4	3	7
Oake	11	0	11
Orchard Portman	1	1	2
Otterford	7	2	9
Pitminster	5	1	6
Ruishton	4	3	7
Sampford Arundel	0	0	0
Staple Fitzpaine	2	2	4
Staplegrove PUA	0	0	0
Staplegrove Non PUA	0	1	1
Stawley	13	2	15
Stoke St Gregory	3	0	3
Stoke St Mary	10	1	11
Taunton	58	30	88
Thornfalcon	0	0	0
Tolland	0	0	0

Trull PUA	2	0	2
Trull Non PUA	2	0	2
Wellington	14	7	21
Wellington (without)	3	1	4
West Bagborough	1	1	2
West Buckland	7	1	8
West Hatch	2	2	4
West Monkton PUA	2	3	5
West Monkton Non PUA	5	1	6
Wiveliscombe	22	4	26
Burrowbridge	0	1	1
Comeytrove PUA	1	2	3
Comeytrove Non PUA	0	0	0
Cotford St Luke	0	0	0

<b>Total Borough supply of small sites</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>337</b>
<b>Anticipated rate</b>			

<b>Taunton supply of small sites</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>105</b>
<b>Anticipated rate</b>			

<b>Wellington supply of small sites</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Anticipated rate</b>			

<b>RoB supply of small sites</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>211</b>
<b>Anticipated rate</b>			

## Small Deliverable Sites with planning permission Appendix D2

SHLAA Small Deliverable Sites with PP			
Parish	Valid permissions on 01/04/2021		
	N/S net	U/C	total permitted
Bicknoller	0	1	1
Brompton Ralph	1	1	2
Brompton Regis	0	0	0
Brushford	4	4	8
Carhampton	13	0	13
Clatworthy	0	0	0
Crowcombe	6	1	7
Dulverton	0	0	0
Dunster	0	0	0
East Quantoxhead	11	0	11
Elworthy	4	2	6
Holford	1	0	1
Huish Champflower	0	0	0
Kilve	3	1	4
Minehead	61	22	83
Nettlecombe	0	0	0
Old Cleeve	8	7	15
Sampford Brett	5	2	7
Skilgate	2	0	2
Stogumber	3	1	4
Stogursey	3	1	4
Stringston	5	0	5
Upton	0	-1	-1
Watchet	5	7	12
West Quantoxhead	5	0	5
Williton	4	7	11
Withycombe	0	3	3
<b>Total District supply of small sites</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>203</b>
<b>Anticipated rate</b>			
<b>Minehead supply of small sites</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>83</b>
<b>Anticipated rate</b>			
<b>Watchet &amp; Williton supply of small sites</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Anticipated rate</b>			
<b>Rural Area supply of small sites</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>97</b>
<b>Anticipated rate</b>			