

ROCHFORD DISTRICT CORE STRATEGY – SUBMISSION DOCUMENT

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 This report seeks Members' approval of the Rochford District Core Strategy Submission Document. A copy of the document has been dispatched to Members under separate cover.
- 1.2 The Core Strategy Submission Document will, subject to Member approval, be subject to a formal six-week pre-submission consultation period in which consultees will be invited to submit representations in respect of the document's soundness. Following this consultation the Core Strategy Submission Document, together with the results of the pre-submission consultation, appraisals and other evidence base documents (including summaries of the results of previous community involvement), will be submitted to the Secretary of State for examination.

2 PURPOSE OF THE CORE STRATEGY

- 2.1 The Core Strategy is the main, overarching document of the Rochford District Local Development Framework. It will set out the overall strategy for the District until 2025. Once adopted, the Core Strategy will be the senior document in the hierarchy of Development Plan Documents produced by the Council.
- 2.2 The Core Strategy sets out how the Council will deliver the spatial aspects of its vision and the Sustainable Community Strategy, as well as how regional and national policies, such as those contained within the East of England Plan, will be applied locally.
- 2.3 The Core Strategy is also intrinsically linked with the Council's corporate plan and vision.
- 2.4 The Core Strategy does not set out detailed development control policies, allocate land, or set out the exact location of future development. Such details will be included within other Development Plan Documents that form part of the Local Development Framework. These Development Plan Documents will have to conform to the policies within the Core Strategy.
- 2.5 The Core Strategy covers the following themes: housing; green belt; economic development; environmental issues; transport; retail and town centres; character of place; community infrastructure, leisure and tourism; and Upper Roach Valley and Wallasea Island.
- 2.6 The Council's approach must be sound and as such it is necessary for the policies to be underpinned by a comprehensive evidence base. The proposals are subject to an external sustainability appraisal – a process

whereby the economic, environmental and social consequences of policies are assessed.

- 2.7 It is also important that the Core Strategy reflects the views of local communities and that the Submission Document has regard to the results of previous consultation exercises. A summary of the main concerns raised by the public and other stakeholders, together with how these issues have been addressed, is included in the Core Strategy Preferred Options document.

3 THE CORE STRATEGY PRODUCTION PROCESS

- 3.1 The production of the Core Strategy is an iterative process that is subject to a number of stages. Each stage is subject to appraisal and consultation, which is used to inform the subsequent stage.
- 3.2 The Council produced an Issues and Options document in September 2006. Following consultation, community involvement and appraisal of this, a number of development options were ruled out as being unsustainable, unviable and / or undeliverable.
- 3.3 The next stage involved the production of a Preferred Options document. This was subject to community involvement between May and July 2007. Representations from both members of the public, statutory bodies and other organisations expressed concern regarding the lack of detail as to where new development will be located, the evidence base that has been used to arrive at the preferred options and the impact on infrastructure from new development.
- 3.4 Following the results of consultation and community involvement the Council resolved to commence production of a revised Core Strategy Preferred Options document, having regard to the results of the community involvement and an improved evidence base.
- 3.5 The Core Strategy Revised Preferred Options was subject to community involvement in November and December 2008. Results of this community involvement were presented to the Local Development Framework Sub-Committee on 9 February 2009.
- 3.6 The Core Strategy Preferred Options was subject to independent sustainability appraisal. This is a process that is designed to evaluate the predicted social, economic and environmental effects of proposals. The sustainability appraisal of the Preferred Options found that the preferred options would make a significant contribution to sustainability in the District, with a particularly strong focus on meeting housing and community needs, enhancing accessibility and protecting the District's natural environment. The sustainability appraisal identified some negative effects, noting that these related to the quantum of additional housing and employment development – both of which are issues determined at a higher level policy level (ie, East of

England Plan). It should be noted that both issues will also result in some positive impacts on sustainability in relation to social and economic issues.

4 FROM PREFERRED OPTIONS TO SUBMISSION DOCUMENT

- 4.1 The Core Strategy Submission Document has been developed having regard to the results of community involvement, consultation and sustainability appraisal of previous iterations of the Core Strategy. Furthermore, additional evidence emerging since the development of the Preferred Options has also been taken into account. Accordingly, a number of the preferred options have been amended for the Submission Document.
- 4.2 Since the Preferred Options the Council has undertaken further work on identifying additional sources of deliverable, housing supply within existing settlements, seeking to reduce the need for Green Belt release. This has resulted in amendments to the Housing preferred options.
- 4.3 In response to concerns about congestion, the Core Strategy Submission Document includes additional travel plan requirements for developments, as well as identifying specific highway improvements. This list is not intended to be exhaustive and the Council will work with Essex County Council to produce a Transport Strategy Supplementary Planning Document which will address the issue in detail.

5 RISK IMPLICATIONS

- 5.1 There is an issue with Regulatory Risk if the Core Strategy fails to comply with the relevant sections of the Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 or secondary legislation.
- 5.2 The Government has indicated through the publication of revised Planning Policy Statement 12 that it is essential for districts to make rapid progress in the preparation of their Core Strategies. In particular, in relation to residential development, Planning Policy Statement 3 on Housing explains very clearly that: 'Where Local Planning Authorities cannot demonstrate an up-to-date five year supply of deliverable sites, for example, where Local Development Documents have not been reviewed to take into account policies in this PPS or there is less than five years supply of deliverable sites, they should consider favourably planning applications for housing, having regard to the policies in this PPS, including the considerations in paragraph 69'. Furthermore, PPS3 also points out that local planning authorities should not refuse planning applications solely on the grounds of prematurity.
- 5.3 The Council's Annual Monitoring Report 2007-2008 notes that the District is required to release additional land for development through the Local Development Framework in order to have an adequate supply of housing land. Without an adopted Core Strategy and a five-year supply of housing land the District will be vulnerable to speculative applications for housing development,

which may not be in accordance with the Council's vision for the area. *Ad hoc* applications for housing development will also put at risk proposals for the delivery of new infrastructure.

- 5.4 The Core Strategy seeks to take advantage of development opportunities within the District that will provide social, economic and environmental benefits. Failure to progress the Core Strategy may jeopardise the chance to deliver such benefits and to deliver the Council's vision for the future of the District.

6 RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS

- 6.1 Failure to progress the Local Development Framework will significantly affect the award of Government grant money through the Housing and Planning Delivery Grant, in particular.
- 6.2 Preparation, consultation, professional printing and examination of the Core Strategy will all have varying resource implications and, for the moment, these can be met through existing budgets and the Housing and Planning Delivery Grant.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS

- 7.1 The Core Strategy will have a fundamental impact on the District's environment, as outlined within the document.

8 RECOMMENDATION

- 8.1 It is proposed that the Sub-Committee **RECOMMENDS TO COUNCIL**
- (1) That the Rochford Core Strategy Submission Document be accepted for pre-submission consultation, followed by formal submission to the Secretary of State.
 - (2) That authority be delegated to the Head of Planning and Transportation, in consultation with the Portfolio Holder for Planning and Transportation, to make minor amendments to the document prior to submission to the Secretary of State, excluding those that would materially alter policy, having regard to the results of pre-submission consultation, in order to ensure soundness of the submission document.

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Background papers:-

None.

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Core Strategy Submission Document

June 2009

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Introduction

The Role of the Core Strategy

Rochford's Core Strategy is the main, overarching document of the Rochford District Local Development Framework – a collection of documents that will determine how the District develops in the future. It sets out the overall strategy for the District until 2025.

The Core Strategy explains how the Council will deliver the spatial aspects of the vision set out in the Sustainable Community Strategy and the Council's Corporate Plan, as well as how regional and national policies, including those contained within the East of England Plan, will be applied locally.

The Core Strategy is also intrinsically linked with the Council's Corporate Plan and vision.

The Core Strategy does not allocate land, or specify the boundaries of development sites, nor does it include development control policies. These issues will be addressed through other Development Plan Documents (DPDs) which must conform to the policies in the Core Strategy. Full details can be found in the Council's Local Development Scheme (LDS).

The Core Strategy approach must be sound and as such it is necessary for the policies to be underpinned by a comprehensive evidence base and subject to an external sustainability appraisal – a process whereby the economic, environmental and social consequences of policies are assessed. It is also important that the Core Strategy reflects the views of local communities and the Council have carefully considered the results of previous consultation exercises in drawing up this document.

The Core Strategy comprises:

1. **Spatial Characteristics, Issues and Opportunities** – A summary of the physical and social characteristics of the District of relevance to its future planning, alongside the main challenges and opportunities.
2. **Vision** – The Council's vision for the development of the District.
3. **Strategies, Activities and Actions** – What the Council propose to do to address any identified problems, challenges and opportunities that will deliver the Council's vision.

The strategies, activities and actions are broken down into the following sub-sections:

- Housing
 - Character of Place
 - Green Belt
 - Upper Roach Valley and Wallasea Island
 - Environmental Issues
 - Community Infrastructure, Leisure and Tourism
 - Transport
 - Economic Development
 - Retail and Town Centres
4. **Implementation, Delivery and Monitoring** – How the Council will implement the strategies, activities and actions, mitigate risks to these and measure success.
5. **Key Diagram** – Visual representation of the Council's core policies. The Key Diagram is not a Proposals Map and does not allocate land.

Developing the Core Strategy

The Core Strategy has been prepared in a number of stages, each one subject to appraisal and public participation. Each stage was developed having regard to the results of community involvement and sustainability appraisal of the previous stage, as well as to new evidence and changes to national or regional policy.

In September 2006 the Council published its Core Strategy Issues and Options document. This was followed by the publication of the Core Strategy Preferred Options in May 2007. Following the results of consultation on the Preferred Options document, the Council resolved to prepare a revised Core Strategy Preferred Options. The Core Strategy Revised Preferred Options was published in October 2008. The Core Strategy Submission Document provides the final opportunity for consultation and appraisal prior to public examination in 2010.

Sustainability Appraisal

As the Core Strategy has developed, each stage has been subject to sustainability appraisal (an appraisal of the economic, social and environmental effects of the plan / options) to help inform the decision making process.

The results of the Sustainability Appraisals, including non-technical summaries, for each stage of the Core Strategy are available as separate documents.

Community Involvement

Community involvement is an essential part of the plan-making process. There has been ongoing community involvement in the preparation of Rochford's Core Strategy and in particular at three key stages: Core Strategy Issues and Options; Core Strategy Preferred Options; and Core Strategy Revised Preferred Options.

Consultation on the Core Strategy has been carried out in accordance with the Council's adopted Statement of Community Involvement.

In addition to community involvement on proposed policies within the Core Strategy, consultation has also been undertaken in relation to aspects of the evidence base, particularly in respect of the deliverability and viability of residential development locations.

Details of community involvement exercises in respect of the preparation of the Core Strategy, and the results, are available as separate documents.

Sustainable Community Strategy and other key documents

A number of other strategies and plans have had to be taken into consideration in the development of Rochford's Core Strategy. Such documents, together with an explanation as to how they have influenced the Core Strategy and / or how the Core Strategy will aid the delivery of their objectives are listed below.

Sustainable Community Strategy

The Sustainable Community Strategy is the long-term vision for the District and sets out the priorities for improvement intended to deliver the vision. It is developed by the Local Strategic Partnership – a partnership of local public, private and voluntary sector organisations who play a key part in the provision of services within the District.

The Sustainable Community Strategy informs the Core Strategy and acts as an umbrella for all other strategies devised for the area.

The Sustainable Community Strategy and Rochford's Core Strategy are closely linked sharing the same objectives and evidence base.

The Sustainable Community Strategy identifies seven key priorities:

- **Supporting the Ageing Population**
- **Fostering Greater Community Cohesion**
- **Strengthening the Third Sector (voluntary sector)**
- **Increasing Accessibility to Services**
- **Keeping Rochford Safe**
- **Encouraging Economic Development: Skills, Employment and Enterprise**
- **Promoting a Greener District**

The Core Strategy has a role to play in delivering all of these as set out in the table below.

Sustainable Community Strategy Priority	Objective	Role of Core Strategy in achieving objective	Key Section / Policies of Core Strategy
Supporting the Ageing Population	To support the needs of the ageing population through enabling them to live independently in their own homes for longer and providing accessible services available by a range of transport methods	<p>It is important to ensure that as people get older, and life expectancies increase, they can live independently for longer, for example through good housing design that meets the Lifetime Homes Standard.</p> <p>The Core Strategy also seeks to ensure that high quality services are available in locations accessible to all members of the community by a range of transport methods, particularly through policies in Community Infrastructure, Leisure and Tourism, Retail and Town Centres and Transport chapters.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lifetime Homes / Policy H6 • Healthcare / Policy CLT4 • Community Facilities / Policy CLT6 • Leisure Facilities / Policy CLT9 • Public Transport / Policy T3 • Travel Plans / Policy T5 • Cycling and Walking / Policy T6 • Retail • Retail in town centres / Policy RTC1 • Sequential approach to retail development / Policy RTC2 • Village and Neighbourhood Shops / Policy RTC3

Sustainable Community Strategy Priority	Objective	Role of Core Strategy in achieving objective	Key Section / Policies of Core Strategy
Fostering Greater Community Cohesion	<p>To make Rochford District a place where residents have a sense of belonging in their communities.</p> <p>To enable residents to have the opportunity to participate in civic life and to reduce all inequalities within our communities.</p>	<p>The sense of community is vital for eliminating social exclusion and encouraging cohesion. The Core Strategy seeks to ensure that sense of community and identity is retained in existing residential areas, and that new residential developments are such that they will foster a sense of community.</p> <p>The Core Strategy also seeks to ensure that the needs of all the community are met, including through providing additional social infrastructure to meet the needs of future and existing communities.</p> <p>The Core Strategy seeks to ensure equal opportunities within new developments through providing a mix of housing that meet a variety of needs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affordable Housing / Policy H4 • Dwelling Types / Policy H5 • Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation / Policy H7 • Design / Policy CP1 • The Community Infrastructure, Leisure and Tourism chapter seeks to ensure that the needs of local communities, both now and in the future, are met through the adequate provision of a range of social infrastructure such as community, leisure and youth facilities in accessible locations

Sustainable Community Strategy Priority	Objective	Role of Core Strategy in achieving objective	Key Section / Policies of Core Strategy
Strengthening the Third Sector (voluntary sector)	To support and encourage the development of a vibrant Third Sector (voluntary organisations).	<p>The Core Strategy provides a positive planning framework which encourages a diverse range of services to the community including the provision of community facilities, youth facilities and the accommodation of community uses within the regeneration of the District's town centres. It also seeks to encourage the development and enhancement of the voluntary sector.</p> <p>A recurring theme through the Core Strategy is the need to ensure the District's sense of community and identity is maintained and enhanced. This is expressed through policies on a variety of themes, including residential development, character of place and social infrastructure.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Facilities • Employment Growth / Policy ED1

Sustainable Community Strategy Priority	Objective	Role of Core Strategy in achieving objective	Key Section / Policies of Core Strategy
Increasing Accessibility to Services	To reduce inequalities in service provision and add extra value through a holistic approach to ensure that rural communities and those at particular disadvantage have access to all services.	The Core Strategy seeks to maximise the accessibility of services through a range of actions including: the balanced delivery of housing both in areas where existing services are available and accessible, and to areas where additional housing will ensure local services will be viable and will help increase accessibility to services; the regeneration of the District's town centres to ensure a range of facilities that meet local demand; the provision of additional community, leisure, retail and employment uses within accessible locations; and improving transport links between rural settlements in the east of the District and the west of the District, where services and facilities are concentrated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The strategy for housing provision is set out in the Housing chapter • Extensions to residential envelopes and phasing / Policies H2 and H3 • Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation / Policy H7 • The Retail and Town Centres chapter seeks to ensure local commercial centres provide for the needs of local communities and benefit from regeneration (through the preparation of Area Action Plans), where appropriate • The Community Infrastructure, Leisure and Tourism chapter seeks to ensure that local communities, have a sufficient range of social infrastructure in accessible locations • The Transport chapter seeks to improve community access to local services through encouraging a range of sustainable transport methods and improving east to west connections

Sustainable Community Strategy Priority	Objective	Role of Core Strategy in achieving objective	Key Section / Policies of Core Strategy
Keeping Rochford Safe	To ensure that our communities feel safe and that their fear of crime decreases.	Planning has a role to play in the reduction of crime and the reduction of the fear of crime. The Core Strategy has identified specific local opportunities for regeneration which will seek to design out crime and reduce anti-social behaviour.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need to create safe and inclusive communities with the extension of residential envelopes is considered in the Housing chapter • Regeneration of the District's commercial centres of Rayleigh, Hockley and Rochford through the preparation of Area Action Plans presents an opportunity to design out crime and address issues of anti-social behaviour • The provision of youth facilities (Youth Facilities / Policy CLT8) to provide appropriate and inclusive facilities in accessible locations

Sustainable Community Strategy Priority	Objective	Role of Core Strategy in achieving objective	Key Section / Policies of Core Strategy
Encouraging Economic Development: Skills, Employment and Enterprise	To encourage a thriving and enterprising local economy that has high levels of skills, sustainable businesses and increased employment opportunities.	<p>The Core Strategy directs additional employment to appropriate, sustainable locations that will meet the needs of businesses and employees.</p> <p>The Core Strategy seeks to enable the delivery of the spatial aspects of the Council's Economic Development Strategy. It does this through a range of policies, including supporting the implementation of a number of schemes that will provide enhanced employment opportunities, the creation of an environment which will allow new businesses to grow, and providing training opportunities for local residents. It also sets a planning policy framework which is supportive of small and medium sized businesses</p> <p>The Core Strategy sets the overarching policy for London Southend Airport, which seeks to realise its economic potential, whilst having regard to local amenity and environmental issues.</p> <p>The Core Strategy seeks to enable rural diversification and support rural enterprise, whilst having regard to the need to protect the character and openness of the Green Belt.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Economic Development chapter seeks to encourage employment growth within the District, realise the potential of London Southend Airport and environs through the production of a Joint Area Action Plan and strategically relocate employment land in the District, where appropriate • Rural Diversification and Recreational Uses / Policy GB2 • The Retail chapter seeks to retain and enhance the District's local commercial centres, in particular supporting the regeneration of Rayleigh, Hockley and Rochford centres

Sustainable Community Strategy Priority	Objective	Role of Core Strategy in achieving objective	Key Section / Policies of Core Strategy
Promoting a Greener District	To address the causes of climate change at a local level for the benefit of those that live, work in and visit the District	This issue is one which runs as a theme through the whole of the Core Strategy. In particular, policies on future housing (including location and Code for Sustainable Homes requirement), transport (reducing the requirement to travel), and environmental issues seeks to minimise the local contribution towards climate change.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extensions to residential envelopes and phasing / Policy H2 • Extension to residential envelopes post-2021 / Policy H3 • Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation / Policy H7 • The Environment chapter seeks to protect and enhance the biodiversity and natural environment of the District by protecting sites of local, national and international importance. The chapter also seeks to promote sustainable construction techniques and the use of renewable energy sources, where appropriate • Public Transport / Policy T3 • South Essex Rapid Transit (SERT) / Policy T4 • Travel Plans / Policy T5 • Cycling and Walking / Policy T6 • Greenways / Policy T7 • Parking Standards / Policy T8

Local Area Agreements (LAA2) – The Essex Local Area Agreement 2008-2011

The Local Area Agreement forms a partnership between Rochford District Council, Essex County Council and other councils in the locality (excluding Southend and Thurrock). It identifies 10 key priorities for the District and surrounding areas which need addressing in order to achieve the Essex Strategy's vision, which is simply "To support Essex people to liberate their potential to enjoy the best quality of life in Britain".

The priorities identified in LAA2 and how the Core Strategy will contribute towards their achievement is set out below. It must be stressed, however, that as with the priorities of the Sustainable Community Strategy these priorities cannot be delivered through the planning system alone. Achievement of these objectives requires the combined operations of different departments and organisations.

The following outlines the role the Core Strategy will play in delivering each of the LAA2 priorities.

LAA2 Priority	Role of Core Strategy in achieving priority	Key Section / Policies of Core Strategy
Priority 1: Fewer children and young people missing education or not in education, employment or training.	The Council will ensure that the educational needs of the District are met through the provision of educational facilities in accessible locations. Our approach to ensuring employment provision is identified in the Economic Development chapter of the Core Strategy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education / Policy CLT2 and Policy CLT3 • The Economic Development chapter seeks to encourage employment growth, employment sites in accessible locations and training opportunities to meet the needs of the local population
Priority 2: More people supported to live independently in their own homes with better support for carers.	The Core Strategy requires new development to meet the Lifetime Homes Standard, to enable people to stay independent in their homes for longer. The Council also recognise the importance of ensuring the adequate provision of affordable homes within the District to meet the needs of the population.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lifetime Homes / Policy H6 • Affordable Housing / Policy H4 • Healthcare / Policy CLT4 • Community Facilities / Policy CLT6

LAA2 Priority	Role of Core Strategy in achieving priority	Key Section / Policies of Core Strategy
Priority 3: Better public health and longer lives.	The Core Strategy contains policies to ensure that future residential development does not negatively impact upon healthcare provision for future and existing communities, and that healthcare facilities are implemented in a timely manner and in accessible locations, where required. The Council are working with the South East Essex Primary Care Trust and other partners, to ensure that adequate facilities are provided to meet the changing population and their needs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Healthcare / Policy CLT4
Priority 4: Children and young people realise their potential in education.	The Core Strategy contains policies to ensure that educational facilities meet the needs of current and future communities, and that such facilities are accessible to the District's population.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education / Policy CLT2 and Policy CLT3
Priority 5: Essex roads are safer, less congested and everyone has access to essential services.	The Core Strategy sets out highway infrastructure improvements which will be made a priority within the District. However, it also contains policies which seek to reduce the populations' reliance on the private car through development in sustainable locations accessible by alternative transport methods, and the delivery of infrastructure which enables alternatives such as walking and cycling.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Transport chapter seeks to improve the highway network through the District, where appropriate, particularly east to west connections. It also seeks to encourage alternative modes of transport and decrease reliance on the private car through, for example, travel plans

LAA2 Priority	Role of Core Strategy in achieving priority	Key Section / Policies of Core Strategy
Priority 6: More participation in sports, culture and volunteering for the benefit of the whole community.	The Core Strategy contains a number of policies which ensure a range of new leisure development is implemented in accessible locations, and that existing leisure facilities, both informal and formal, are retained. The Core Strategy also recognises the need for additional community facilities to accompany new development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open Space / Policy CLT5 • Community Facilities / Policy CLT6 • Leisure Facilities / Policy CLT9 • Playing Pitches / Policy CLT10 • Employment Growth / Policy ED1
Priority 7: Essex is a safe place to live.	<p>New development will be implemented having regard to the need to design out crime.</p> <p>Proposed Town Centre Area Actions Plans for Rochford, Hockley and Rayleigh in the Core Strategy will tackle the issue of safety and crime, for example anti-social behaviour, to ensure a safer environment for residents.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need to create safe and inclusive communities with the extension of residential envelopes is considered in the Housing chapter • Regeneration of the District's commercial centres of Rayleigh, Hockley and Rochford through Area Action Plans presents an opportunity to design out crime and address issues of anti-social behaviour • The provision of youth facilities (Youth Facilities / Policy CLT8) to provide appropriate and inclusive facilities in accessible locations

LAA2 Priority	Role of Core Strategy in achieving priority	Key Section / Policies of Core Strategy
<p>Priority 8: Essex has a strong and competitive economy.</p>	<p>The Core Strategy contains a raft of policies which will aid the delivery of the Council's Economic Development Strategy, enable the development of key employment generators, and deliver additional employment uses within sustainable locations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Economic Development chapter seeks to encourage employment growth within the District, realise the potential of London Southend Airport and environs through the production of a Joint Area Action Plan and strategically relocate employment land in the District, where appropriate • Rural Diversification and Recreational Uses / Policy GB2 • The Retail chapter seeks to retain and enhance the District's local commercial centres, in particular supporting the regeneration of Rayleigh, Hockley and Rochford centres

LAA2 Priority	Role of Core Strategy in achieving priority	Key Section / Policies of Core Strategy
Priority 9: A smaller carbon footprint with less waste.	The Core Strategy outlines how new development will be required to be more energy efficient and sustainable. The Core Strategy also promotes the development of small and large scale renewable energy schemes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The efficient use of land for housing / Policy H1 • Extensions to residential envelopes and phasing / Policy H2 • Extension to residential envelopes post-2021 / Policy H3 • Large Scale Renewable Energy Projects / Policy ENV6 • Small Scale Renewable Energy Projects / Policy ENV7 • Code for Sustainable Homes / Policy ENV8 • BREEAM / Policy ENV9 • Public Transport / Policy T3 • South Essex Rapid Transit (SERT) / Policy T4 • Travel Plans / Policy T5 • Cycling and Walking / Policy T6 • Greenways / Policy T7
Priority 10: A well managed environment.	The Core Strategy supports the preservation of the District's valuable natural and historic environment, for example through the protection of Local Wildlife Sites and reintroduction of the Council's Local List.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Environment chapter seeks to protect and enhance the biodiversity and natural environment of the District by protecting sites of local, national and international importance. The chapter also seeks to protect historical and archaeological sites • Local List / Policy CP3

The Core Strategy will have to be reviewed in the event of a new Local Area Agreement, post-2011, setting different priorities.

East of England Plan

The East of England Plan outlines planning policy for the whole region and our Local Development Framework is required to conform to it. The East of England Plan contains an

array of policies which are applicable to the whole of the region and which the District must consider. In addition, the plan also contains detailed requirements for individual districts and boroughs. Those which are particularly relevant to Rochford are as follows:

- Provision of 4,600 additional dwellings between 2001 and 2021.
- Creation of no less than 3,000 additional jobs.
- Provision of an additional 15 authorised pitches for Gypsy and Traveller caravans by 2011, to achieve a total of 18 pitches.
- London Southend Airport as a driver for economic development.

Additional Relevant Strategies

The Council have a number of other strategies currently in place whose spatial elements are expressed within this Core Strategy. However, it recognised that the Local Planning Authority cannot deliver the Council's objectives alone and must work in partnership with other organisations. Their strategies also influence this document (and, once finalised, vice versa).

The strategies at regional, sub-regional, county, district and sub-district levels include the following

Regional Strategies

- East of England Plan (2008)
- Framework for Regional Employment and Skills Action (FRESA)
- A Better Life (New Cultural Strategy)
- Regional Economic Strategy (2001)
- Regional Environment Strategy (2003)
- Regional Health Strategy 2005-2010
- Regional Housing Strategy 2005-2010
- Regional Social Strategy (2007)

Sub-Regional Strategies

Thames Gateway South Essex Partnership:

- Delivering the Future (2003)
- Green Grid Strategy (2005)
- Thames Gateway South Essex Sub Regional Housing Strategy 2008-11

County Strategies

Essex County Council:

- Adult Health & Community Well-being Accommodation Strategy
- The Children and Young People's Plan
- Disabled Accommodation Strategy
- Essex and Southend Waste Local Plan (2001)
- Essex Biodiversity Strategy (1999) and the Essex Biodiversity Project
- The Essex Design Guide (2005)
- Essex Sports Facilities Strategy 2007-2020
- Essex Strategy 2008-2018
- Local Area Agreement 2 2008-2011
- Local Transport Plan 2006-2011
- Mental Health Accommodation Strategy
- Renewable Strategy for Essex (2002)
- School Organisation Plan 2007-2012
- Supporting People Strategy
- The Urban Place Supplement

District Strategies

Rochford District Council:

- Asset Management Plan (2008)
- Climate Change and Sustainability Strategy 2008-2013
- Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans (2007)
- Contaminated Land Strategy (2004)
- Corporate Plan 2009
- Crime and Disorder Reduction Strategy 2005-2008
- Crouch and Roach Estuaries Management Plan (2005)
- Cultural Strategy (2004)
- Economic Development Strategy (2009)
- Housing Strategy (2009)
- Partnership Guidance (2008)
- Play Action Plan (2008)
- Play Strategy 2007-2012
- Sustainable Community Strategy (2009)

Sub-District Strategies

Hockley Parish Plan Group:

- Hockley Parish Plan

Rawreth Parish Council:

- Rawreth Parish Plan

Rochford Parish Council:

- 2004 Vision Statement

Government planning policy, in the form of Planning Policy Guidance Notes (PPGs), Planning Policy Statements (PPSs) and circulars also guide the content of the Core Strategy.

Evidence Base

In terms of the evidence base the Council have drawn upon in drafting this document, in addition to the aforementioned strategies and plans, the following have played an important role in informing the Core Strategy:

- **Annual Monitoring Reports** report on a range of indicators on an annual basis since 2004.
- **Call for Sites** was carried out in early 2007 and resulted in the submission of a number of sites from developers, land-owners and agents for consideration by the Council.
- **Community Involvement** carried out on the Issues and Options version of the Core Strategy in 2006, the first version of the Core Strategy Preferred Options in 2007 and the revised version of the Core Strategy Preferred Options in 2008. As well as reports on the results of the consultation of the general public and specific stakeholders, this includes reports on the results of workshops at King Edmund School, Fitzwimarc School and Greensward College undertaken to ascertain the views of young people in the District.
- **Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans (2007)** assess the characteristics of the District's Conservation Areas, as well as proposing action to ensure their value is retained or enhanced.
- **Employment Land Study (2008)** examines the supply and demand for various forms of employment land and compares this to the current and projected future economic profile of the District in order to determine the spatial requirements for future employment.
- **Essex Landscape Character Assessment (2003)** outlines the extent of the three broad landscape character types within the District, and includes an assessment of their sensitivity to different forms of development.
- **Essex Thames Gateway Water Cycle Study – Scoping Study (2009)** a sub-regional review of the existing condition of both the natural water environment and the water infrastructure which serves the population of the South Essex
- **Joint Strategies Needs Assessment (2008)** details a wealth of data around health and well-being issues in Essex.
- **Local Wildlife Site Review (2007)** is an assessment of existing and potential local wildlife sites to determine their importance as natural habitats.
- **Looking Back and Moving Forward – Assessing the Housing Needs of Gypsies and Travellers in Essex (2006)** provides an assessment of the projected

future accommodation needs for Gypsies and Travellers up until 2016.

- **Open Space Study (2009)** examines the current provision and quality of a variety of open spaces throughout the District.
- **Retail and Leisure Study (2008)** examines the shopping and leisure use habits of the District's residents, and the spatial implications of these for the future development of the area.
- **Rochford District Historic Environment Characterisation Project (2006)** provides a wealth of evidence on the importance of the historic environment within the District and facilitates the integration of management and conservation principles within the planning process.
- **Rochford Futures Report** profiles the social, economic and environmental characteristics of Rochford District at a district and ward level.
- **Strategic Environmental Assessment Baseline Information Profile 2008-2009** presents a plethora of secondary data about the social, physical, environmental and demographic characteristics of the District.
- **Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment** determines the availability, suitability and achievability of housing development sites within the District.
- **Strategic Housing Market Assessment** provides data on housing supply and demand at the sub-regional level.
- **Sustainability Appraisals and Strategic Environmental Assessments** were carried out on previous documents, assessing the social, economic and environmental impacts of proposed policies. The results of these have been incorporated into this document. Appraisals of this document have also been undertaken.
- **Thames Gateway South Essex Strategic Flood Risk Assessment** determined the areas at risk of flooding across the sub-region, and calculated the probability of their flooding, enabling land across the sub-region to be categorised as Flood Zone 1, 2, 3 depending on the risk.
- **Thames Gateway South Essex Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Review – Scoping Report (2009)** provides a review of the Thames Gateway South Essex Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) which was published in 2006.
- **Urban Capacity Study (2007)** examines the capacity to accommodate development within the District on existing appropriate sites. This study has been superseded by the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment.

Spatial Characteristics, Issues and Opportunities

Introduction

A detailed assessment of the spatial characteristics of Rochford District is provided in the 2008-2009 Strategic Environmental Assessment Baseline Information Profile. This chapter provides a summary of these characteristics, together with the key issues and opportunities they represent.

The District of Rochford is situated within a peninsula between the Rivers Thames and Crouch, and is bounded to the east by the North Sea. The District has land boundaries with Basildon and Castle Point District and Southend-on-Sea Borough Councils. It also has marine boundaries with Maldon and Chelmsford Districts. The District has linkages to the M25 via the A127 and has a direct rail link to London.

The District is home to an estimated 82,200 people as at 2009 dispersed among a number of settlements, the three largest of which are Rayleigh, Rochford and Hockley.

The Rochford District has a total land mass of 16,800 hectares. It is rich in heritage and natural beauty, with many miles of unspoilt coastline and attractive countryside. There are more than 200 sites of archaeological interest, 14 ancient woodlands and several nature reserves across the District.

The District is predominantly rural, which is reflected in the fact that 12,763 hectares are designated as Metropolitan Green Belt. Large areas of the District are of ecological importance, with Sites of Special Scientific Interest totalling 12,986 hectares.

Part of Rochford District is also within the Thames Gateway – a national priority for regeneration.

Environment

The landscape of the character of the District has been broadly identified as being made up of three types: Crouch and Roach Farmland; Dengie and Foulness Coastal; and South Essex Coastal Towns. The latter of these three is least sensitive to development. The locations of these character areas are identified within the Strategic Environmental Assessment Baseline Information Profile.

A significant proportion of the District's land is protected for its landscape and / or ecological value. Such areas are focused in the east of the District towards the coast, but also includes a large area to the south of Hockley (Hockley Woods and the Upper Roach Valley) The exact extent of such areas is shown in the Strategic Environmental Assessment Baseline Information Profile.

The character of the District is split, with a clear east-west divide. Areas at risk of flooding and of ecological importance are predominantly situated in the sparsely populated, relatively

inaccessible east. The west of the District contains the majority of the District's population, has better access to services and fewer physical constraints.

The District's coast is largely undeveloped, relatively inaccessible, and home to large areas of ecological importance, including Sites of Special Scientific Interest, Special Protection Areas, Ramsar Sites and Special Areas of Conservation. Foulness Island is owned by the Ministry of Defence and is used as a proving ground over marsh sands for munitions, with access to it restricted.

Issues and Opportunities

Locations for development are limited by physical constraints, including land at risk of flooding, areas protected for their landscape value, sites protected for their ecological value etc. Some such areas are of local, regional, national and international importance, including those protected by the EU Habitats Directive.

7,071 hectares of the Rochford District have a 1% annual probability of fluvial flooding and / or a 0.5% annual probability of tidal flooding, as calculated by the Environment Agency.

The District contains a number of Conservation Areas which will continue to evolve and develop over time. It is crucial that any change is managed to preserve the unique character of such areas, whilst allowing them to adapt to change.

Large areas of open space are located in proximity to the District's main settlements. This provides the potential for recreational opportunities to be created if such spaces are linked to areas of residence. The Upper Roach Valley provides a particular opportunity.

The western area of the District contains areas of ecological and landscape importance, most noticeably the Upper Roach Valley and Hockley Woods which have the potential to provide high quality open space accessible to people.

The additional development the District is required to accommodate has the potential to impact upon the environment, and on resources. While many of these issues are not specific to the District, water supply merits particular mention. South Essex relies on water imported from outside of the area and additional development will exacerbate this requirement. Development will need to be implemented in a manner which minimises its impact on the environment and enables the conservation of resources, as well as being phased to enable providers of water supply and treatment infrastructure to upgrade capacity in a timely manner.

The physical geography of the District gives rise to the potential to explore opportunities to promote tourism. The potential impact of such tourism on the environment must be carefully considered.

The Wallasea Island Wild Coast project, adjacent to the realigned coast of Wallasea Island, represents a particular tourism opportunity – one which will have to be carefully managed given the area's ecological importance.

The nature of the District engenders the potential to position Rochford District as the 'green part' of the Thames Gateway South Essex sub-region.

Population and society

The last Census in 2001 recorded the District as having a population of 78,489. The Office for National Statistics (ONS) estimates that the population of the District in 2009 is 82,200 and projects that this will rise to 87,000 by 2021.

Issues and Opportunities

The population of Rochford District is unevenly distributed. The largest settlement is Rayleigh which, in 2001, was home to 30,196 people (38% of the District's residents at that time). The population of the District in 2001 was broken down by Parish as follows:

Parish	2001 Population
Ashingdon	3165
Barling	1657
Canewdon	1477
Foulness	212
Great Wakering	5512
Hawkwell	11231
Hockley	8909
Hullbridge	6445
Paglesham	249
Rawreth	1003
Rayleigh	30196
Rochford	7610
Stambridge	696
Sutton	127

The distribution of facilities and services across the District broadly reflects the distribution of population.

Rochford District has a higher proportion of older residents than the national and regional averages. The under-20 population of the District is expected to fall between 2008 and 2025, with the population of those aged 20 to 64 remaining relatively stable. The over-65 population is expected to increase considerably by 2025, outnumbering the under-20's by 2015, and leading to an overall increase in the District's population.

The District's ageing population may result in a smaller workforce and a higher dependency ratio, to the detriment of the economic prospects of the area. The ageing population could also lead to an increased demand for health and social care, rather than services for youth. However, a lack of facilities for young people is a current weakness in the District. The changing demographic balance could result in the isolation of pockets of young people in the area – this may have an effect on the social and economic futures of local young people.

The need to support the area's ageing population is a key priority within the District's Sustainable Community Strategy and planning has an important role to play in ensuring that the local population is able to live independently for as long as possible and receive high quality services when needed. For example, the Council must ensure that appropriate forms of housing are implemented and that services and facilities are accessible.

The District experiences relatively modest levels of in-migration, primarily into areas along the border with Basildon but also into the Foulness and Great Wakering Ward.

The average household size in Rochford District is greater than the national average. This is particularly the case in the western part of the District, perhaps indicating that the higher levels of in-migration in these parts are due to parents seeking the quality of life and prosperity needed to support families.

Housing

As at September 2008, there were 35,623 households within Rochford District. The average price of a detached dwelling in July 2008 was £300,000, which is lower than the average price for the same property type in Essex (£397,967, source: www.home.co.uk).

The East of England Plan requires that a minimum of 4600 dwellings be built in Rochford District between 2001 and 2021. This figure is based on meeting the needs of the current and the future population of the District.

Current need encompasses the number of people in the District who are living within a household and who want to move to their own accommodation and form a separate household. Projected need is derived from the supposition that the population is projected to increase from 81,300 in 2007 to 87,000 by 2021. In order to meet the needs of our growing population, houses need to be provided for those moving to their own accommodation.

The East of England Plan acknowledges that between 2001 and 2006 810 dwellings were completed in the District. Furthermore, between 2006 and 2008 an additional 618 dwellings were developed.

The Council are required to ensure there is an adequate supply of housing for a 15 year period, and assuming adoption of the RCS in 2010, that would mean continuing the annual requirement beyond 2021 to 2025.

Issues and Opportunities

The District is predominately Green Belt, tightly drawn around existing settlements, the vast majority of which is undeveloped. There is a limit to how much infilling and intensification existing settlements can sustain without their character being adversely affected, particularly given that the District contains ten Conservation Areas. As such there are concerns as to the land uptake and loss of greenfield land that the housing requirement will engender. Potential housing development land is further limited by the fact that much of the District is subject to constraints which prohibit the development of housing, such as Flood Zone 3 or areas of ecological importance. Details of land subject to constraints are included within Strategic Environmental Assessment Baseline Information Profile.

There is a high-level of home ownership in the District. However, concealed households (person or persons living within a household wanting to move to their own accommodation and form a separate household, e.g. adult children living with their parents) are largely unable to afford to enter the local housing market due to the gap between house prices and income.

There is a limited supply of affordable housing in the District and the development of additional affordable units across the region is not keeping pace with demand. The Thames Gateway South Essex Strategic Housing Market Assessment identifies a total newly-arising housing need of 241 per annum in Rochford District. It also calculates that there is a need for 131 net additional dwellings per annum to be developed in the District – this represents 52% of the District's annual housing completion requirement as set out in the East of England Plan. The Thames Gateway South Essex Strategic Housing Market Assessment notes the need to ensure that the affordable housing requirements set by local authorities do not render the delivery of housing economically unviable and recommends local authorities across the housing market area set a requirement for 35% of new dwellings to be affordable.

The Thames Gateway South Essex Strategic Housing Market Assessment also examines the need for different forms of affordable housing. The assessment found an acute need for social rented housing, as well as significant potential market for intermediate housing (although notes that actual demand for intermediate housing is still somewhat unproven). As such, the assessment recommends local authorities aim for an 80:20 split of affordable housing between social rented and intermediate provision.

Housing need studies and other data from sources such as the housing waiting list indicate that demand for housing is focused primarily on the District's larger settlements of Rayleigh, Hockley and Rochford, but there is still demand for housing in other settlements.

A snapshot of housing need based on the Council's housing waiting list in May 2009 indicated that demand was distributed as follows:

Settlement	Housing waiting list demand (percentage of District total)
Rayleigh	44.4
Rochford	29.0
Hockley	6.3
Great Wakering	5.9
Hullbridge	5.5
Stambridge	0.8
Rawreth	0.6
Canewdon	0.4
No preference	7.2

As well as directing housing growth to areas of need / demand, and away from unsustainable locations subject to constraints, the Council must consider the relationship of housing growth to areas of employment growth.

The development of additional housing will impact upon all forms of physical and social infrastructure. This impact will require contributions to be made by developers by way of planning obligations.

Failure to provide affordable housing that meets the needs of the District's residents may lead to continued out-migration, to the detriment of the vitality of local communities.

The construction of additional housing will have the potential to deliver affordable housing to meet the current shortfall, in order to supply housing for local community need. This will only happen, however, if planning policies are in place to ensure a proportion of the housing developed is affordable.

The release of land for housing provides an opportunity to ensure that infrastructure is developed alongside it that benefits residents of both existing dwellings and those that will be developed. Planning obligations and the use of standard charges provide a mechanism to contribute towards the delivery of the required infrastructure.

Economy

Rochford has a small, but reasonably productive, and enterprising economy. Although the District does not record significant levels of 'high skills', a solid foundation of basic and intermediate skills underpins the local economy, and supports a healthy share of knowledge-driven jobs.

Rochford District is a generally prosperous part of the country, despite only a modest share of resident 'knowledge workers', the typically higher paid employees. This is reflected in reasonably low deprivation, excellent health conditions among the District's population (although some pockets of poorer health in the more urban areas are evident), and one of the lowest crime rates in the country.

Issues and Opportunities

The small economic scale, modest levels of high skills and local competition may be undermining the sustainability of the Rochford economy; resulting in Rochford ranked within the lowest quartile of local districts by its economic change score.

In addition, data at the ward level shows some evidence of an economic divide between urban and rural areas; this is particularly noticeable in levels of skills, where wards close to the coast have significantly lower levels of skills than wards close to the town centres.

The economy of the District is dominated by the service sector with over three-quarters of those employed in the District working in this sector. This is, however, a smaller proportion than that of either the region or the country.

Although the District is predominantly rural, the proportion of local businesses involved in agricultural activities is low, constituting a fraction over 3% of VAT registered businesses in Rochford District compared to national and regional figures of a fraction over 5% and over 5.5%, respectively.

The direction of travel for the local economy is not as positive as many other local authorities in the UK. Rochford relies on jobs in manufacturing to a greater degree than nationally and regionally, yet this is the sector which is shrinking the most due to changes in the economy. However, type of manufacturing is important and Rochford has a number of specialist manufacturing businesses which continue to perform well.

Business enterprise in the District is largely made up of smaller firms, with nearly three-quarters of businesses employing between 0 and 4 people. This is above the national average. Conversely, the District contains few businesses that employ large numbers of people.

The more highly paid knowledge workers (with higher weekly incomes) are found mainly along the borders of Basildon and around Rochford town centre – giving rise to another rural-urban divide in the District. Higher levels of deprivation are found in the more rural parts of Rochford.

A high proportion of the Rochford workforce commutes out of the District. 30% travel to work in Southend, 14% to London, 9% to Basildon and 15% travel elsewhere outside the District.

London Southend Airport is located within the District and has the potential to be a focus for economic growth, not simply in terms of aviation-related industries, but also as a catalyst for wider forms of employment which would benefit from being in proximity to a thriving airport.

Skills and training opportunities must be made available to local people to ensure that local communities will benefit from employment opportunities. In addition, the Council must consider the distribution of housing growth in relation to employment growth areas.

The Thames Gateway is a national priority for regeneration and growth and has been identified by the government as one of the growth areas for new housing in the South East. The vision for Thames Gateway South Essex is focused on the creation of sustainable communities that make the most of the unique characteristics of South Essex. Rochford District is recognised as an area for developing leisure, recreation and tourism activities and in particular is key to the development and expansion of the Green Grid – the connection of residential areas with green spaces.

Rochford District's proximity to engines of economic growth – London, South East knowledge economy etc – together with improvements in technology and the more rural quality of life available in the District – provide economic opportunities.

Transport

Rochford District has two strategic trunk routes in and around its boundary, namely the A130 and A127. The A127 provides a link to London, a main commuter and employment destination. There are also three train stations located in the District, which provide a direct service to London Liverpool Street.

London Southend Airport is located on the boundary with Southend Borough and is predominantly within Rochford District.

Issues and Opportunities

There is a high level of car-ownership in the District. However, the proportion of people travelling to work by public transport is greater than the national and regional averages, primarily due to the accessibility of rail links from the District three main urban areas.

Away from the three main settlements, car dependency is high. Congestion and environmental impacts will continue to worsen with population growth if this trend is not reversed.

The strength of the spheres of influence of the large neighbouring centres of Southend, Basildon and Chelmsford means that traffic is drawn through Rochford District's own centres to them. This not only has an impact on traffic congestion in general, but also engenders concern with regards to air quality within the District's town centres. This situation has the potential to be exacerbated if development is not directed to the appropriate locations around settlements. Particular locations where this is a concern include east of Rayleigh, where commuters to Basildon and Chelmsford are drawn through the centre of Rayleigh; west of Hockley, where those commuting by car to Southend or Chelmsford / Basildon are drawn through the centre of Hockley or Rayleigh, respectively; and east of Rochford, where vehicular movements would inevitably be directed through Rochford's historic centre. Given such concerns the location of future development must be considered alongside opportunities to locate development in areas where alternatives to car use are more viable, alongside other sustainability issues.

The lack of public transport provision throughout most of the District is an obstacle to reducing car dependency. There is, however, some opportunity to utilise public transport, particularly within the three main settlements which contain rail links between each other, Southend and London.

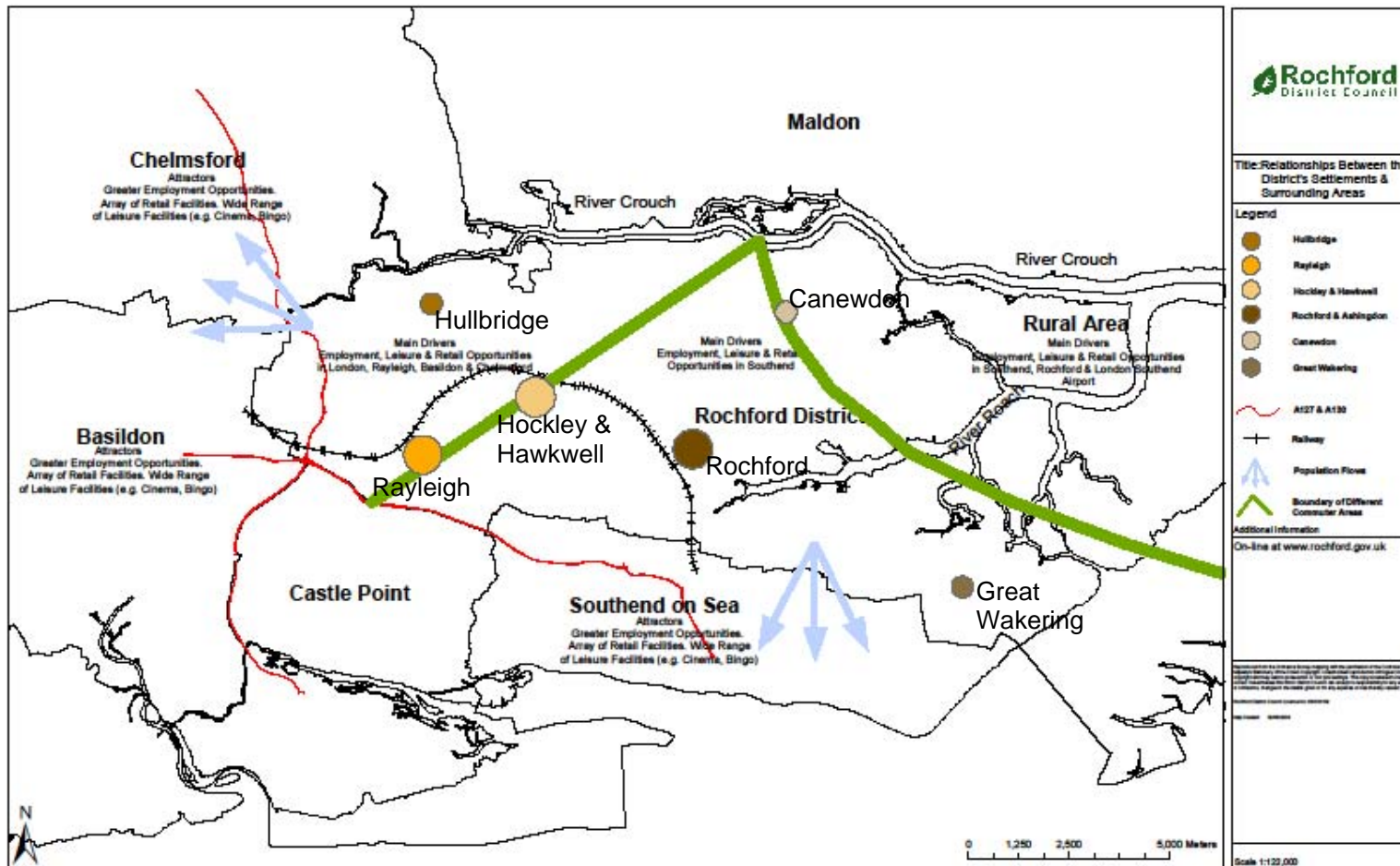
Current cycle networks in the District are limited both in quantity and quality and do not encourage people to travel by bicycle. Through the new planning process, there is an opportunity to improve this situation and provide an integrated network of cycle paths across the District.

Settlements

The proximity of Southend-on-Sea and the relationship between this urban area and the predominantly rural Rochford District has a considerable impact upon the characteristics of the District. Southend is the largest retail centre in the sub-region, attracting consumer expenditure from a wider area and contributing to the leakage of spending out of the District. The retail catchment area of Southend overlays those of all of the District's centres. In addition, Southend provides a range of employment opportunities and is within easy commuting distance of a large proportion of the District's population.

Different parts of the District have a stronger relationship with different nearby towns. This relationship is illustrated in diagrammatic form below.

Spatial Characteristics, Issues and Opportunities



Issues and Opportunities

Within the District there are four tiers of settlement. The first tier comprises Rayleigh, Rochford and Hockley. These are all settlements with a range of services and facilities as well as some access to public transport.

Of the first tier settlements, Rayleigh has the best access to services within the District. Rochford and Hockley contain local town centres catering for local need. Management Horizons Europe's (MHE) UK Shopping Index (2008) ranks the top 7,000 retail venues within the UK (including town centres, stand-alone malls, retail warehouse parks and factory outlets) based on current retail provision. This index ranks Rayleigh as a minor district centre, Rochford as a local centre, and Hockley as a minor local.

All of the District's settlements have their own identity and characteristics. However, in terms of housing markets and access to services and facilities, it is possible to group some of the District's settlements: Rochford and Ashingdon; and Hockley and Hawkevell.

The second tier comprises Hullbridge and Great Wakering. These settlements have a more limited range of services and access to public transport is relatively poor.

The third tier is made up of the small rural settlement of Canewdon. This settlement has few services and public transport provision is generally poor.

The remaining rural settlements, groups of dwellings located within the Green Belt, can be grouped together as a fourth tier. These settlements have little or no services and residents are often completely dependent on the private car to access facilities.

The District's towns and villages are diverse in character reflecting their history, location and size. The character, layout and form of groups of buildings, streets and spaces make a significant contribution to providing a sense of place and adding to the quality of life in town and country. Residents have a strong sense of identity with their own settlement.

Vision

The Council's vision is shared with that of the Local Strategic Partnership;

'To make Rochford District a place which provides opportunities for the best possible quality of life for all who live, work and visit here'

To support this, the Council has four main corporate objectives for these are;

- Making a difference to our people
- Making a difference to our community
- Making a difference to our environment
- Making a difference to our local economy

The Core Strategy has a key role to play in the delivery of the vision for Rochford District. For each theme of the Core Strategy, the vision and objectives for that topic have been set out. Together, these all contribute to the overall vision for the District.

Housing

Vision

In five years....

- New sustainable, residential developments are planned that are well related to infrastructure, community facilities, and play space. These have begun to be implemented. A number of residential developments, along with additional infrastructure, have been completed and are meeting the needs of local communities.

By 2025...

- A range of high-quality, sustainable new dwellings that meet the needs of local people of all social groups are in place and integrated into communities.
- The vast majority of the District's Green Belt remains undeveloped.
- New infrastructure has accompanied new residential development, meeting the needs of local communities.

Objectives

1. Ensure the delivery of an adequate supply of sustainable dwellings to cater for the District's growing demand, as per the requirements of the East of England Plan and a 15 year housing land supply.
2. Deliver a balanced strategy for the distribution of housing, directing housing growth to the most sustainable locations having regard to social, economic and environmental considerations.
3. Ensure the District's settlements remain viable and that rural services can be sustained.
4. Prioritise the redevelopment of appropriate brownfield sites for housing, to minimise the release of Green Belt land for development.
5. Ensure the delivery of housing which caters for the needs of all communities in terms of tenure, type and location.
6. Ensure that appropriate infrastructure accompanies new housing development.

Housing

Introduction

It is important that planning ensures the provision of sufficient, good quality new homes in appropriate, sustainable locations.

The East of England Plan requires a minimum of 4600 dwellings to be provided in the District between 2001 and 2021. In addition, the Local Planning Authority is required to plan for delivery of housing for at least 15 years from the date of adoption of the Core Strategy (2010) and, in so doing, assume that the average annual requirement of 250 units will continue beyond 2021 to 2025.

Rochford's allocation is based on meeting current and future needs of the population. Current need encompasses the number of people in the District who are living within a household wanting to move to their own accommodation and form a separate household but are unable to do so (e.g. adult children). Projected need is derived from the supposition that the population will increase from 81,300 in 2007 to 87,000 by 2021.

The East of England Plan notes the provision of housing within local authorities between 2001 and 2006, and specifies the remaining provision between 2006 and 2021. Rochford District is required to accommodate 3,790 dwellings between 2006 and 2021, at an approximate average of 250 dwellings per year. Post 2021, in accordance with PPS3, the District is required to continue the development rate of 250 dwellings per year. As such, the Core Strategy addresses the location of housing provision to 2025.

The Annual Monitoring Report confirms that between 2006 and 2008 there were 618 additional dwellings completed in the District.

The 2009 Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) examined the supply of housing land and, although identified some capacity from extant permissions and other appropriate sites, also ascertained that Green Belt would have to be reallocated in order to meet the requirements of the East of England Plan as outlined below.

Source	Dwellings			
	2006-2015	2015-2021	2021-2025	Total 2006- 2025
Housing requirement (250 dwellings per year)	2250	1500	1000	4750
Actual completions (2006-2008)	618	-	-	618
Extant planning permissions	210	0	0	210
Existing allocations / other appropriate sites identified in Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment	671	506	0	1177
Total without Green Belt release	1499	506	0	2005
Green Belt release required	751	994	1000	2745

As noted within the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment, the Council is required to identify and allocate additional sites for development in order to meet its housing requirement. The Core Strategy sets out the general locations for housing development and approach to delivery. The precise boundaries of housing sites will be detailed in the Allocations Development Plan Document.

The concept of sustainable development is at the heart of any decisions with regards to the location of housing. The primary factors in determining the location of future housing include current infrastructure (along with opportunities to deliver future infrastructure); access to services; facilities; housing demand / need; deliverability; public transport / possibility of reducing car dependency; opportunities to utilise brownfield land; community needs and physical constraints; need to protect areas of landscape value, ecological importance and high quality agricultural land.

As described in the **Spatial Characteristics, Issues and Opportunities** chapter of this document, the District contains a number of settlements. Some of these settlements, although they have their own distinct identifies, are not functionally separate from their neighbours and for the purposes of the Core Strategy have been grouped together as one, namely: Rochford / Ashingdon; and Hockley / Hawkwell. These settlements / groups of settlements can be divided into four tiers, with the settlements in the higher tiers being more developed, subject to greater housing demand / need, and generally more suitable to accommodate additional housing for the reasons described above. The settlement hierarchy is as follows:

Tier	Settlements
1	Rayleigh; Rochford / Ashingdon; Hockley / Hawkwell
2	Hullbridge; Great Wakering
3	Canewdon
4	All other settlements

The strategy for the distribution of housing development is a balance between focussing development on the higher tier settlements, whilst allocating a proportion of the housing development to the lower tier settlements (with the exception of the fourth tier, where additional development is considered unsustainable) to ensure these established communities can be sustained and that rural services continue to be supported.

The District experiences high-levels of out-commuting and leakages of retail expenditure. Whilst the Core Strategy seeks to counter this situation through a variety of measures, the Core Strategy must also acknowledge that residents will continue to utilise centres outside of Rochford District for employment as well as other services and facilities. Therefore, the strategy for the location of housing also involves a balance between directing additional housing to areas with a close relationship to Southend, and those with a closer relationship to Chelmsford and Basildon.

In short, the Council's approach to the location of housing development can be described as a balanced strategy.

The efficient use of land for housing

The Council recognises the importance of making best use of brownfield land. The Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment identifies a realistic figure that can be accommodated within existing settlements and other appropriate land, based on the identification of specific sites.

The Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment examines four sites that are currently allocated for employment: Eldon Way / Foundry Estate, Hockley; Rawreth Lane Industrial Estate, Rayleigh; Stambridge Mills; and Star Lane Industrial Estate, Great Wakering. In the case of all four sites, the Council believe that their redevelopment for alternatives to employment represents a more appropriate use of the land. The Council recognises, however, that additional land in more appropriate locations must be allocated for employment in order to accommodate businesses displaced from these sites. The Council's approach to this is set out in the **Economic Development** section of the Core Strategy.

The Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment and Core Strategy acknowledge that, as set out in PPS3, the Council can not rely on as yet unidentified sites coming forward for development in the future. Such windfall sites, including through intensification of existing residential areas, have historically made a contribution towards housing supply within the District and are likely to continue to do so. However, the Council are concerned about the impact 'town cramming' is having on the attractiveness and character of many neighbourhoods across the district. It is therefore concluded that, having regard to this and the results of the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment, the government's target of providing 60% of new housing development on previously developed land has become unrealistic for Rochford.

Policy H1 – The efficient use of land for housing

The Council will enable the delivery of housing to meet the requirements of the East of England Plan, and will ensure there is an adequate supply of land for the development of housing over a 15 year period.

The Council will prioritise the reuse of previously developed land and ensure the delivery of appropriate sites within existing settlements identified by the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment.

Rawreth Lane Industrial Estate, Eldon Way / Foundry Industrial Estate, Stambridge Mills and Star Lane Industrial Estate will be redeveloped for housing with alternative employment land allocated in appropriate locations as identified in **Policy ED4**.

Any scheme for the redevelopment of Stambridge Mills must include adequate flood mitigation measures to satisfy the PPS25 exceptions test.

Appendix H1 outlines the infrastructure that will be required for the development of newly allocated housing sites.

The remaining housing requirement that cannot be delivered through the redevelopment of appropriate previously developed land will be met through extensions to the residential envelopes of existing settlements as outlined in **Policy H2**.

Residential development must conform to all policies within the Core Strategy, particularly in relation to infrastructure, and larger sites will be required to be comprehensively planned.

In order to protect the character of existing settlements, the Council will resist the intensification of smaller sites within residential areas. Limited infilling will be considered acceptable, and will continue to contribute towards housing supply, provided it relates well to the existing street pattern, density and character of the locality.

The Council will encourage an appropriate level of residential intensification within town centre areas, where higher density schemes (75+ dwellings per hectare) may be appropriate.

Extensions to residential envelopes and phasing

In order to fulfil the requirements of the East of England Plan and to meet the housing need of the District, the Council is required to allocate additional land for residential development, including land which is currently allocated as Green Belt, due to the limited supply of alternative land.

Whilst the Council acknowledge that the housing requirement stipulated in the East of England Plan is a minimum, it must be also mindful of the need to maintain Green Belt as far as possible.

The locations and quantum for housing development as set out in **Policy H2** are such that on a settlement-by-settlement basis, when combined with development proposed through H1, a balanced strategy for housing provision is delivered.

In addition to identifying settlements where housing development will be directed to, the Core Strategy also sets out the areas around such settlements where an extension to the residential envelope is appropriate. The Council will direct development to the most sustainable locations on the edge of settlements having regard to:

- The proximity and relationship to existing centres, facilities and services;
- The availability of infrastructure and / or the potential for additional infrastructure to be provided for development in such areas;
- The potential to reduce private car dependency;
- The potential to avoid areas of constraint (such as areas at risk of flooding, sites of ecological importance, public safety zone, etc);
- The historical, agricultural and ecological value of land;
- The impact on highway network (including availability and impact on existing network, as well as potential for improvements to be delivered);
- The relationship of development locations to the District's areas of employment growth;
- The potential to create a defensible Green Belt boundary; and
- The avoidance of coalescence with neighbouring settlements.

Development coming forward within the identified areas will have to conform to other Core Strategy policies, notably those discussed in the **Transport** and **Community Infrastructure, Leisure and Tourism** chapters. **Appendix H1** outlines on-site infrastructure which will be required to be incorporated into development at each of the locations.

The Core Strategy sets out broad timings for the delivery of housing in the general locations identified. It is neither possible, nor desirable, for all sites that are ultimately allocated for housing to be delivered simultaneously.

A number of factors have been considered when drawing up the proposed general phasing of development, including the availability of infrastructure (in particular water infrastructure), the deliverability of potential sites within the areas, and the need to ensure that development is phased to allow its integration with existing communities.

It is also important to phase the loss of Green Belt land to ensure that there is not an early or excessive release which may discourage redevelopment of previously developed land or undermine town centre regeneration proposals.

Policy H2 – Extensions to residential envelopes and phasing

The residential envelope of existing settlements will be extended in the [areas](#) set out below and indicated on the **Key Diagram**, to contribute to a five year supply of housing land in the period to 2015, and between 2015 and 2021.

Area	Dwellings by 2015	Dwellings 2015-2021
North of London Road, Rayleigh		550
West Rochford	450	150
West Hockley	50	
South Hawkwell	175	
East Ashingdon	100	
South West Hullbridge		250
South Canewdon		60
Total	775	1010

The detailed location and quantum of development will be articulated within the Allocations Development Plan Document.

Development within the above areas will be required to be comprehensively planned. A range of other uses and infrastructure (including off-site infrastructure), having regard to the requirements of the Core Strategy, will be required to be developed and implemented in a timely manner alongside housing. **Appendix H1** outlines the infrastructure that will be required for each residential area, and should be read in conjunction with **Policy CLT1**.

The Council will maintain a flexible approach with regards to the timing of the release of land for residential development to ensure a constant five-year supply of land.

Extension to residential envelopes post-2021

In considering the general development locations for post-2021 development, the same issues as for **Policy H2** above have been considered, but areas identified for post 2021 development may not be immediately deliverable, or the situation vis-à-vis infrastructure and the impact on existing communities is such that their delivery earlier would not be appropriate.

The figures, with an annual average of 250 units, meet the East of England Plan's minimum in the period 2021-2025 and do not make allowance for any contribution through windfall. The figures are approximates at this stage. The exact figures will need to be determined through the Allocations Development Plan Document process or, where appropriate, Area Action Plans at a later date.

As with the pre-2021 development areas, it is important to note that development coming forward within the areas outlined in **Policy H3** will have to conform to the other policies within the Core Strategy.

The Council will monitor the provision of housing and residential development may be allocated within the general locations prior to 2021 in the event that additional housing land is required.

Policy H3 – Extension to residential envelopes post-2021

Post-2021, the residential envelope of existing settlements will be extended in the following areas (as indicated on the **Key Diagram**) to deliver the following approximate number of units post-2021. Prior to this time, Green Belt land within such areas will be safeguarded with the exception of release as per **Policy H2**.

Area	Dwellings post- 2021
South East Ashingdon	500
South West Hullbridge	250
West Great Wakering	250
Total	1000

The detailed location and quantum of development will be articulated within the Allocations Development Plan Document.

Development within the above areas will be required to be comprehensively planned. A range of other uses and infrastructure (including off-site infrastructure), having regard to the requirements of the Core Strategy, will be required to be developed and implemented in a timely manner alongside housing. **Appendix H1** outlines the infrastructure that will be required for each residential area, and should be read in conjunction with **Policy CLT1**.

The Council will monitor the supply and development of housing in the District and may bring forward development in these locations prior to 2021 if required to meet East of England Plan requirements, but only if infrastructure to serve such developments is also brought forward earlier.

Policies H1, H2 and H3 will deliver housing supply as illustrated in **H Appendix 2**.

Affordable Housing

Affordable housing is defined in Planning Policy Statement 3 – Housing (PPS3) as follows:

“Affordable housing includes social rented and intermediate housing, provided to specified eligible households whose needs are not met by the market. Affordable housing should:

- Meet the needs of eligible households including availability at a cost low enough for them to afford, determined with regard to local incomes and local house prices.

- Include provision for the home to remain at an affordable price for future eligible households or, if these restrictions are lifted, for the subsidy to be recycled for alternative affordable housing provision.”

The Thames Gateway South Essex Strategic Housing Market Assessment identified an acute need for affordable housing within Rochford District, equating to 131 net additional affordable dwellings per year. This amounts to 52% of Rochford’s annual target. However, it is important that viability is considered – the Council recognises the need to set a requirement that is economically viable. As such, 35%, being the indicative aim for the region as a whole as set out in the East of England Plan is considered appropriate as a local requirement.

The Council’s Housing Strategy (2009) acknowledges the severity of the need for affordable housing in the District and one of its key priorities is to maximise the provision of affordable housing through the planning system. The 2009 Housing Strategy’s action plan includes the aim to achieve 35% affordable housing on future development sites.

The Council recognises the need to ensure that affordable housing policies, or any other form of planning obligations, do not place an undue financial burden on developers such to prevent the delivery of development. The economic viability of affordable housing will vary depending on the market conditions at any given time. As such, the Council will continue to monitor the 35% target and may relax this requirement in specific cases where developers are able to demonstrate conclusively that for a particular development site the target is unachievable.

Policy H4 – Affordable Housing

At least 35% of dwellings on all developments of 15 or more units, or on sites greater than 0.5 hectares, shall be affordable. These affordable dwellings shall be tenure-blind and well integrated into the layout of new residential developments such that they are spread (“pepper potted”) throughout larger developments, whilst having regard to the management requirements of Registered Social Landlords.

The Council will aim for 80 percent of affordable housing to be social housing, 20 percent intermediate housing. The Council will constantly review the affordable housing needs of the District and developers should consult with the Council’s Housing Strategy team to ensure their proposals meet the Council’s needs before submitting planning applications.

The requirement for the provision of affordable housing will only be relaxed in highly exceptional circumstances, for example where constraints make on-site provision impossible or where the developer is able to definitely demonstrate that 35% provision will be economically unviable, rendering the site undeliverable. In such cases the Council will negotiate the proportion of affordable dwellings based on the economic viability calculations. It is expected that affordable housing will be provided on each development site; in rare cases, taking account of particular site characteristics, the affordable housing contribution may be provided by way of a commuted sum towards off-site affordable housing.

Dwelling Types

Historically, the mix of house types in the District has tended to have been dominated by larger houses at the higher end of the market. Whilst this has contributed to the character of the District as it is today, the concern is that if such a pattern were to continue it would not meet the needs of the whole community, particularly as the trend is for smaller household sizes due to social and demographic changes.

The Strategic Housing Market Assessment for Thames Gateway South Essex notes that although the majority of household demand growth is expected to result from increasing single person households, a high proportion of these are existing older households who already have housing and are unlikely to downsize.

However, there is a high demand locally for three-bedroom properties for families and it should be noted that the demand for house types can change over relatively short periods of time due to a variety of circumstances, and may vary across the District. As such it is necessary to keep the District's housing need under constant review.

It is important that a mix of house types is provided on larger sites coming forward to deliver mixed communities, as opposed to developments which cater entirely for only one demographic group.

Policy H5 – Dwelling Types

New developments must contain a mix of dwelling types to ensure they cater for all people within the community, whatever their housing needs. The development of both affordable and market housing should have regard to local need. Developers should consult with the Council's Housing Strategy team in order to determine the required mix of house types prior to submitting planning applications.

A proportion of the affordable housing provision within developments will be required to be in the form of three-bedroom or larger dwellings.

The housing allocation for Rochford District is based on meeting the current and future needs of the local population, but the development to meet this need must be sustainable not just socially, but also environmentally. The environmental issues that will apply to new housing, in addition to other forms of development are set out in the **Environmental Issues** chapter of this document. Character is also important and is discussed in the **Character of Place** section.

Lifetime Homes

As acknowledged in the Sustainable Community Strategy, the need to meet the needs of an ageing population is, whilst not unique to Rochford, particularly prevalent in the District. Furthermore, the issue is particularly pertinent to the subject of housing provision. It is important that housing is designed to be flexible to changes in people's circumstances.

Lifetime homes are homes designed for people to remain in for as much of their life as possible and to this end are adaptable to the differing needs of different stages of their life cycle. Building Regulations now require new dwellings to have access and facilities for disabled people and in being so designed they are expected to help people with reducing mobility to remain longer in their homes. The Lifetimes Homes Standard promoted by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation goes further to provide housing that is more flexible and adaptable than that required by Part M of the Building Regulations and so are more suitable for older and disabled people.

By requiring homes to meet the Lifetime Homes Standard the Council are not simply applying a “one size fits all” approach, or forcing all homes to be the same – the Lifetime Homes Standard is about ensuring homes can be easily adapted to meet changing needs, for example, by having staircases that are wide enough to accommodate a chairlift, or doorways wide enough for wheelchairs.

Lifetime Homes are suitable for people throughout their lives and by ensuring that homes meet this standard, residents will be able to remain independent as they get older, or develop physical disabilities. All residents will age and anyone’s circumstances can change. As such it would not be appropriate for only a proportion of new housing development to be flexible to meet people’s changing circumstances.

It is little more difficult at the design stage to achieve the Lifetime Homes Standard over the requirements of the Building Regulations, and whilst it may be more expensive to implement, costs should reduce as the standard becomes widely accepted.

The Essex Joint Strategic Needs Assessment notes that many older people living in Essex cannot afford to adapt their home to meet their needs, or to keep it in a good state of repair. Such a situation has the potential to worsen given that the population is ageing, and highlights the importance of the Lifetime Homes Standard.

Lifetime Homes are not specifically properties for people with mobility problems and are not necessarily wheelchair standard accommodation. In addition to the Lifetime Homes Standard, it is important that a proportion of housing be wheelchair accessible so as to ensure new developments are socially inclusive.

Policy H6 – Lifetime Homes

All new housing developments will be required to comply with the Lifetime Homes Standard.

In addition, at least 3% of new dwellings on developments of 30 dwellings or more will be required to be built to full wheelchair accessibility standards. In the case of developments comprising fewer than 30 dwellings, at least one dwelling will be expected to be built to full wheelchair accessibility standards.

In the case of both the Lifetime Homes Standard and the wheelchair accessibility requirements, exceptions may be made and a lower proportion of units accepted where such a requirement can be shown to threaten the viability of a particular development.

Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation

Planning must meet the accommodation needs of all communities, including Gypsies and Travellers. The need and demand for Gypsy and Traveller sites in the District has, historically, been very low, especially when compared with other areas of Essex. However, even this low demand has not been met in the past.

The East of England Regional Assembly has prepared a single-issue review on Gypsy and Travellers accommodation that has resulted in the allocation within the East of England Plan of 15 pitches to be provided in Rochford District by 2011.

Given the historically low demand within the District, provision for any additional pitches post 2011 will be subject to further review of need.

Policy H7 – Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation

The Council will allocate 15 pitches by 2011, as per the East of England Regional Assembly's single-issue review.

In allocating pitches the Council will examine the potential of current unauthorised sites to meet this need and will consider granting them planning consent subject to advice in *Circular 1/2006 – Planning for Gypsy and Traveller Caravan Sites*. Sites will be allocated in the west of the District, where transport links and access to services are better. In allocating sites consideration will include:

- The promotion of peaceful and integrated co-existence between the site and the local community;
- The wider benefits of easier access to GP and other health services;
- Children attending school on a regular basis;
- The provision of a settled base that reduces the need for long-distance travelling and possible environmental damage caused by unauthorised encampment on alternative sites; and
- The need to direct sites away from areas at high risk of flooding, including functional floodplains, given the particular vulnerability of caravans.

H Appendix 1

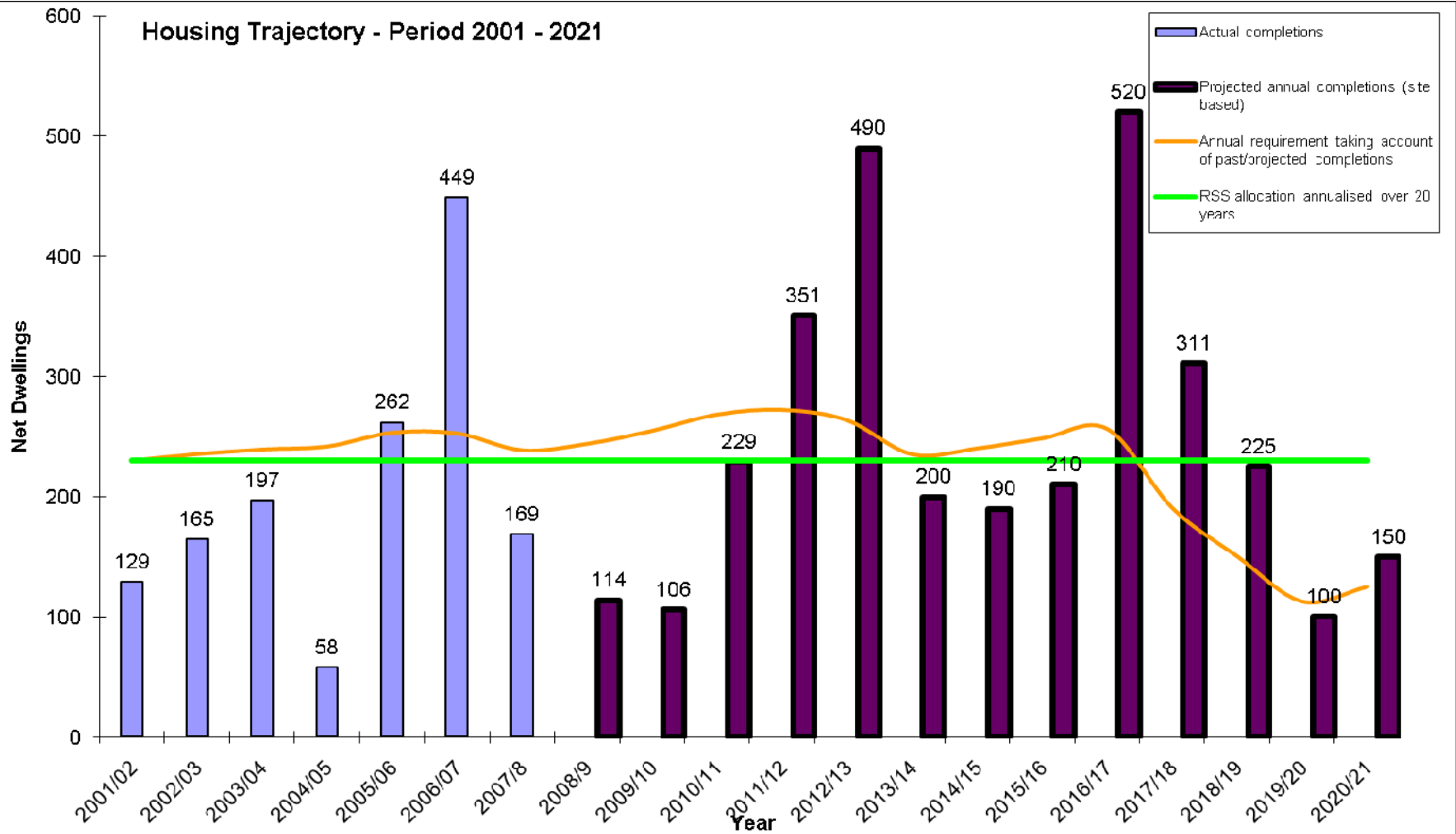
Location	Infrastructure to accompany residential development
North of London Road, Rayleigh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New primary school • Public transport improvements, including link between Rawreth Lane and London Road • London Road junction improvements • Link to Green Grid Greenway No. 13 • Public park land to provide buffer between built environment and agricultural land to the west • Youth and community facilities • Play space • Sustainable drainage systems
West Rochford	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary school • Public transport enhancements • Enhanced pedestrian access to town centre • Hall Road junction improvements • Sustainable drainage systems • Public open space • Play space • Youth facilities and community facilities • Link to cycle network
West Hockley	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable drainage systems • Public open space • Local highway improvements • Play space • Link to cycle network
South Hawkwell	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public transport enhancements • Sustainable drainage systems • Play space • Link to cycle network • Local highway improvements
East Ashingdon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public transport enhancements • Access to King Edmund School • Land made available for the expansion of King Edmund School • Sustainable drainage systems • Public open space • Play space • Youth facilities and community facilities
South West Hullbridge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvements to Watery Lane and Watery Lane / Hullbridge Road junction • Public transport enhancements • Sustainable drainage systems • Public open space • Play space • Youth facilities and community facilities

Location	Infrastructure to accompany residential development
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leisure facilities Link to cycle network
South Canewdon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public transport enhancements Sustainable drainage systems Play space
South East Ashingdon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public transport enhancements Sustainable drainage systems Public open space Play space Youth facilities and community facilities Local highway improvements, including contribution to traffic management of Ashingdon Road
West Great Wakering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local highway improvements Public transport enhancements Sustainable drainage systems Public open space Play space Youth facilities and community facilities
Rawreth Industrial Estate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribution towards new primary school within North of London Road, Rayleigh residential development Public transport enhancements Public open space and play space Sustainable drainage systems Local highway improvements
Eldon Way	<p>Contribution towards Hockley centre regeneration to be determined through development of Area Action Plan, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public transport enhancements Healthcare facilities Public open space Landscaping and street furniture Pedestrian links between centre and train station, linking residential development to both Youth and community facilities Highway improvements, including Spa Road / Main Road junction improvements
Stambridge Mills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flood defence Public transport enhancements Sustainable drainage systems Local highway improvements Public open space Play space
Star Lane Industrial Estate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local highway improvements Public transport enhancements

Location	Infrastructure to accompany residential development
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable drainage systems • Public open space • Play space • Youth facilities and community facilities

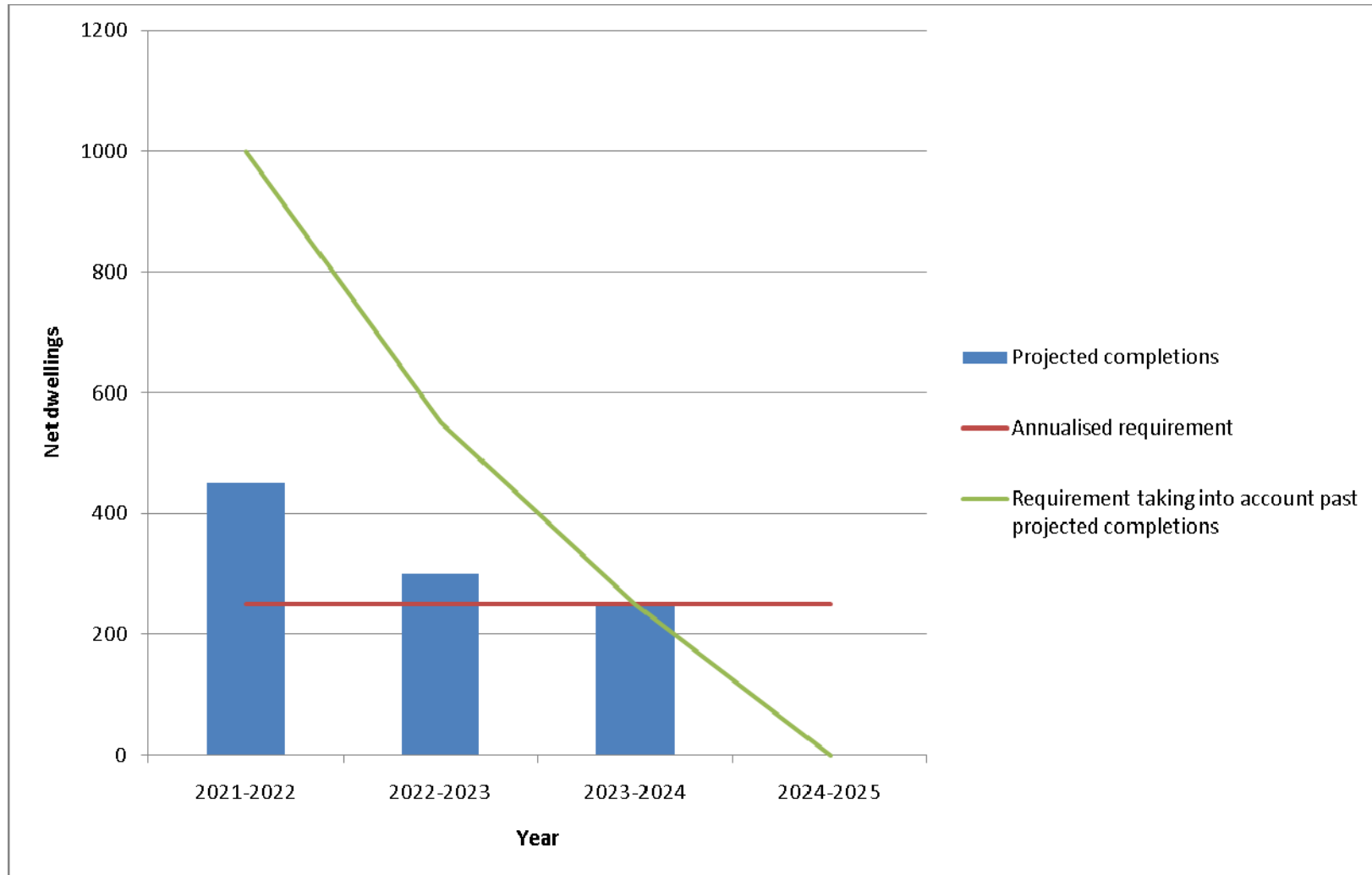
H Appendix 2

Housing trajectory 2001-2021 from combination of Policies H1 and H2:



Housing trajectory 2021 to 2025 from **Policy H3**:

47



Breakdown of 2001-2021 housing trajectory by source:

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Source	Net dwelling completions														
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Actual Completions 2006-2008	449	169	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Extant permissions	-	-	104	106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Redevelopment of identified employment allocations	-	-	0	0	125	125	75	0	0	100	100	120	0	75	75
Other appropriate sites identified in SHLAA	-	-	10	0	104	101	41	0	90	0	0	36	0	0	0
Extensions to residential envelopes	-	-	0	0	0	125	350	200	100	160	225	175	150	150	150

All dwelling completions post-2021 from extensions to residential envelopes.

Character of Place

Vision

In five years...

- The Council has adopted a Local List which has afforded additional protection to locally significant buildings.
- Work has begun on implementing the Conservation Area Management Plans which is having a positive impact on the character and appearance of the District's Conservation Areas.

By 2025...

- The District's distinctive character and historical built environment has been retained.
- New development has been implemented which contributes positively towards the District's character.

Objectives

1. To ensure that new development respect and make a positive contribution towards the built environment.
2. To support and enhance the local built heritage.

Character of Place

Introduction

The District has a distinctive character which is worthy of protection. The Council is committed to both maintaining and enhancing environmental quality in the District.

All new development will be expected to make a positive contribution to this character and be of high quality design. Quality of design is important everywhere within the District. It is essential in producing attractive, vibrant, sustainable places, in which people want to live, work and relax.

Government policy contained in Planning Policy Statement 1 (PPS1) – Delivering sustainable development, makes it clear that good design should be the aim of all those involved in the development process. PPS3 – Housing, also emphasises the need to create places, streets and spaces which meet the needs of people, are visually attractive, safe, accessible, functional, inclusive, have their own distinctive identity and maintain and improve local character. The Council will encourage high standards new build in all circumstances, including in respect of the location, siting, design and materials used, as well as ensuring that the proposal will contribute to the enhancement or, where appropriate, improvement of the character of the area in which it is proposed. Tree planting and landscaping schemes using native species appropriate to their location will be an important part of new development.

Design

Rochford District has a unique character and appearance, much of which stems from the traditional buildings that still dominate the towns and villages. However, more recently the adoption of modern standardised building materials and building design has, in some cases, begun to erode the character of the District. This trend must not be allowed to continue. The Council aims to follow the principles of good urban design set out in national policies and ensure the design of all new and existing development is consistent with the local character.

Design will be expected to enhance local identity by being sympathetic to local needs and by building on local opportunities. In addition, good design can encourage community cohesion by designing out crime and anti-social behaviour, and reducing inequalities. With regards to corporate identities, and in-house building styles, they will be expected to be adapted to the local setting and should respect local character.

The Council will encourage and support the production of Village Design Statements for settlements in the District. These are community-led guidance documents outlining the distinct character of villages and their proposed future development from a local perspective. Design Statements will encourage community ownership and inform planners, designers and developers of sustainable opportunities for village enhancement.

Promoting good design may sometimes conflict with other aims, for example, promoting renewable energy. While promoting the development of small-scale renewable energy

projects, the Council will ensure the location, scale, design and other factors are carefully considered.

The Council has adopted Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) 2 (Housing Design) and SPD 7 (Design, Landscaping and Access Statement) which provide detailed guidance on how good design can be achieved. The Essex Design Guide and Urban Place Supplement also provide guidance on delivering good design.

Policy CP1 – Design

The Council will promote good, high quality design that has regard to local flavour through the use of the adopted Supplementary Planning Documents and the positive contribution of Village Design Statements. The emerging Essex Design Guide and Urban Place Supplement SPDs will help provide guidance without being overly prescriptive.

Developers of large residential schemes will be required to produce and adhere to design briefs, which reflect the local characteristics and distinctiveness of the development area.

Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments and Conservation Areas

Good design is crucial when considering proposals that may affect historic buildings, especially those that are listed due to their architectural interest, protected due to their archaeological or historical status, or their contribution towards the character and appearance of a Conservation Areas. The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 provides specific protection for buildings and areas of special architectural or historic interest.

Listed Buildings

Buildings are listed to help protect the physical evidence of our past, including buildings which are valued and protected as a central part of our cultural heritage and our sense of identity. Hence, these buildings have statutory protection and Listed Building consent is needed for their demolition, or to carry out any internal or external alterations that affect their character.

The Council will support the national policies that seek to protect Listed Buildings and pay particular attention to retaining their character.

Scheduled Monuments

Scheduled Monuments are archaeological or historical sites which are of national importance and protected under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. There are five Scheduled Monuments in the District which are:

- Plumberow Mount, Hockley
- Heavy Anti-aircraft gun site, 380m SE of Butler's Gate, Sutton
- Romano-British burial site on Foulness Island, Foulness
- Rayleigh Castle, Rayleigh
- Rochford Hall (uninhabited portions), Rochford

Conservation Areas

Conservation Areas are ‘Areas of Special Architectural or Historic Interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance’ (Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990). They have been designated to preserve and enhance the character of a whole area. These areas are afforded statutory protection and in addition often contain many Listed Buildings.

The Conservation Areas within the District are as listed below.

Conservation Areas

Battlesbridge
Canewdon Church
Canewdon High Street
Foulness Churchend
Great Wakering
Paglesham Churchend
Paglesham Eastend
Rayleigh
Rochford
Shopland Churchyard

Many of the high quality built environments of the District have been designated as Conservation Areas. These areas have a distinctive character and the Council has adopted Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans for the District’s ten Conservation Areas. These Appraisals and Management plans detail the character of the Conservation Areas, assess their quality, and the proposed actions to be undertaken to ensure their protection and enhancement.

Designation of a Conservation Area extends planning controls over certain types of development, including extensions, boundary treatments, the demolition of unlisted buildings and works to trees. However it does not prevent all change and the area may be subject to pressures (good and bad) that will affect their character and appearance. The Council will preserve the special character of the Conservation Areas and to promote good design through implementing SPD6 – Design guidelines for Conservation Areas, as well as the Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plans.

Policy CP2 – Conservation Areas

The Council will work closely with its partners to implement the actions recommended in the adopted Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plans and will have regard to the advice in the CAAs and adopted SPDs when considering proposals for development within Conservation Areas.

Local Lists

The Council believes that many buildings in the District, despite not being listed, are of local distinctiveness and form part of a familiar and cherished local scene.

The Council dropped the Local List during the preparation of the Rochford District Replacement Local Plan, but more recent guidance (*Review of Heritage Protection: the way forward* (2004) DCMS and *Heritage Protection for the 21st Century* (2007) DCMS) suggests that these lists do have a valuable role. There is now positive encouragement from the government through the recent White Paper for the preparation of such lists and the Council will reintroduce such a list for the District.

Although there is no statutory protection for buildings included on Local Lists (except those in Conservation Areas), the Council will encourage owners to avoid demolition, unsympathetic alteration or changes which would diminish the architectural, historic or townscape value of these buildings.

The Council will not approve any unsympathetic alterations, including replacement of traditional windows or alterations to the external cladding, to buildings included in the Local List – specific design guidance and advice will be included in the Development Control Development Plan Document and appropriate SPDs.

Policy CP3 – Local List

The Local List SPD will give protection to local buildings with special architectural and historic value.

The Green Belt

Vision

In five years...

- The openness and character of the Rochford Green Belt continues to be protected, though small areas next to settlements have been released for development.
- Existing businesses in the Green Belt which are important to the local economy continue to be supported.
- Redevelopment of unattractive buildings in Battlesbridge Conservation Area is taking place, enhancing the character and appearance of the Conservation Area whilst respecting the objectives of the Green Belt.
- A number of rural buildings have been converted to enable and support green tourism projects and rural diversification.

By 2017...

- Green tourism initiatives have been developed which provide sustainable opportunities for rural businesses whilst maintaining a high quality environment. These initiatives have encouraged small-scale tourism projects sensitive to the local environment which help to sustain the rural economy without contributing to climate change.
- Acceptance of greater flexibility towards rural diversification has resulted in the development of a number of bed and breakfasts and hotels, facilitating stays in the countryside for visitors to the area.
- The first phase of sustainable urban extensions to meet the District's housing needs over the plan period have been implemented. A small area of the District's Green Belt has been reallocated for employment use in order to facilitate the creation of new jobs which meet the population's needs and contribute towards the District's economy.

By 2025...

- The Green Belt remains predominantly undeveloped and open in character.
- Rochford District continues to be recognised as the green part of the Thames Gateway.
- The second phase of sustainable urban extensions is completed.
- Rochford is recognised as a tourist destination, with good access to the rivers and waterways and many visitors to the nationally recognised wetlands at Wallasea.

Objectives

1. Continue to protect the openness and character of the District's Green Belt.
2. Ensure the minimum amount of Green Belt is allocated to meet the District's housing and employment needs, and that extensions to the residential envelope are in sustainable locations, which retain the individual identities of settlements and prevent coalescence.

3. Ensure existing lawful businesses in the Green Belt are able to continue to function and contribute to the local economy, as appropriate, having regard to the impact on the openness and character of the Green Belt.
4. Ensure appropriate forms of diversification are encouraged to support the local rural economy and help achieve the vision of developing green tourism in the District.

The Green Belt

Introduction

The District's land mass is predominantly Green Belt, and the Council envisages that Rochford District will continue to be the green part of the Thames Gateway. National policy on the Green Belt is contained within Planning Policy Guidance Note 2 – Green Belts (PPG2). This states that the five purposes of including land within the Green Belt are as follows:

- To check the unrestricted sprawl of large built-up areas;
- To prevent neighbouring towns from merging into one another;
- To assist in safeguarding the countryside from encroachment;
- To preserve the setting and special character of historic towns; and
- To assist in urban regeneration, by encouraging the recycling of derelict and other urban land.

PPG2 also states that development should not be permitted in the Green Belt unless it is for any of the following purposes:

- Agriculture and Forestry (unless Permitted Development Rights withdrawn);
- Essential facilities for outdoor sport and outdoor recreation, for cemeteries, and for other uses of land which preserve the openness of the Green Belt and which do not conflict with the purposes of including land in it;
- Limited extension, alteration or replacement of existing dwellings;
- Limited infilling in existing villages, and limited affordable housing for local community needs under development plan policies according with PPS3; and
- Limited infilling or redevelopment of major existing developed sites identified in adopted local plans (see Annex C of PPG2 for further details).

Policy SS7 of the East of England Plan states that the regional Green Belt boundary is appropriate and should be maintained. However, Rochford District is part of the Thames Gateway Sub-Region and the East of England Plan recognises that local strategic revisions to the Green Belt boundary may be necessary to meet local development needs in sustainable locations. As such a small proportion of the District's 12,763 hectares of designated Green Belt land will be reallocated to meet local housing and employment needs.

Protection of the Green Belt

The application of Green Belt policy has helped protect the historic fabric of the District; prevent encroachment of development into the countryside; protect natural features, flora, fauna and their habitats; and safeguard the countryside to provide recreational opportunities.

The Council recognises that diverting development and population growth away from rural areas to existing urban areas can also assist in achieving sustainability objectives.

The Council will continue to support the principles of restricting development in the Green Belt, as set out in PPG2, and will preserve the character and openness of the Green Belt. However, a small proportion of the District's Green Belt will have to have its designation reviewed to allow the development of additional housing and business premises, taking account of the very limited opportunities to accommodate further development within existing settlements. Previous community involvement exercises have made it clear to the Council that the District's residents consider the protection of the Green Belt to be very important, as does national and regional policy. The Council acknowledge this, and will ensure that the amount of Green Belt land released is the minimum necessary for the purposes of housing and employment growth by prioritising land outside of the Green Belt for development, and, where Green Belt release is unavoidable, ensuring that developments occur at a reasonably high density to limit the amount of Green Belt land that is lost. The exact area of Green Belt land to be allocated for development will be dependent on the Allocations Development Plan Document, however, the policies within the Core Strategy will ensure that in the region of 99 percent of the District's Green Belt remains as such.

The term 'Green Belt' refers to a planning designation and is not necessarily a description of quality of the land. Land designated as Green Belt can include, primarily for historical reasons, developed land and brownfield sites. As such, whilst it is considered that all land currently designated as Green Belt helps achieve the five Green Belt purposes as set out in PPG2, to at least a degree, some Green Belt land is less worthy of continued protection. The Council will examine the degree to which current Green Belt land is helping to achieve the purposes of the Green Belt when considering reallocating the land.

Appropriate Green Belt locations have the potential to accommodate small-scale employment and recreation opportunities in the countryside, in the form of rural diversification. The Council supports the development and growth of rural diversification and the protection and enhancement of existing rural businesses within the Green Belt, which would benefit the local economy.

The Council will continue a restrictive policy towards employment growth in the Green Belt, though this will need to be balanced against local employment needs, economic viability and the businesses impact on the objectives of the Green Belt, through its activities and potential traffic generation for example. The conversion of existing rural buildings for small-scale employment uses will be promoted as far as practicable.

The overall strategic development of the District, however, must have regard to the different landscape characters with the aim of protecting and enhancing the diversity and local distinctiveness of the countryside.

Several of the District's Conservation Areas reside within the Green Belt, and as such, the Council consider it appropriate to support limited redevelopment within these areas to enhance the value and appearance of the Conservation Areas, which are of special architectural or historic interest.

Policy GB1 – Green Belt Protection

The Council will allocate the minimum amount of Green Belt land necessary to meet the District's housing and employment needs. In doing so, particular consideration will be given to the need to prevent the coalescence of individual settlements, in order to help preserve their identities.

The Council will direct development away from the Green Belt as far as practicable and will prioritise the protection of Green Belt land based on how well the land helps achieve the purposes of the Green Belt. Rural diversification and the continuation of existing rural businesses will be encouraged, as appropriate, so long as such activities do not significantly undermine the objectives or character of the Green Belt.

Rural Diversification and Recreational Uses

Whilst the District is predominantly Green Belt, only 3% of its VAT registered businesses are agricultural – less than the regional and national averages. It is recognised that diversification into other forms of economic activity is necessary if rural enterprises are to remain viable. There is concern that the current restrictive approach to development in the Green Belt will not allow the Council to achieve its vision of green tourism developing in the District and may hinder rural diversification. However, any over relaxation of Green Belt policies would be harmful to the character of the Green Belt, undermine the purposes of including land within it, and be contrary to sustainability objectives. A balance needs to be struck.

The Council consider a number of activities within the Green Belt to be appropriate and would not have an undue detrimental impact on the objectives of the Green Belt. Existing rural buildings already have an impact on the Green Belt, in particular its openness, and so the Council feel it is appropriate in the interests of encouraging rural economic sustainability to encourage the conversion of existing rural buildings for small-scale employment uses. The conversion of rural buildings for bed and breakfasts / small-scale hotels, where appropriate, is also considered appropriate as it would help to realise green tourism in the District. Outdoor recreation and leisure activities which are considered appropriate rural uses and would not have a detrimental impact on the Green Belt are also encouraged. However, the Council will seek to restrict the agglomeration of similar businesses (for example bed and breakfasts / small-scale hotels) to protect the character of the countryside.

Green tourism is a sustainable form of tourism which encompasses small-scale activities that can be promoted within the Green Belt. Such activities must be sensitive to the local environment, have minimal impact on the objectives of the Green Belt, and be sustainable in terms of stimulating and supporting rural economic growth and encouraging diversification of rural activities. Acceptable forms of green tourism on open areas of land include outdoor recreation and leisure activities such as bird watching, small-scale fishing lakes, cycling, walking and rambling. Designated areas where green tourism will take place include Wallasea Island and Cherry Orchard Jubilee Country Park, although it may take place throughout the countryside in appropriate locations, balancing the need to protect the character and openness of the Green Belt against supporting and enhancing the local rural economy.

Equestrian facilities and playing pitches, in particular, are appropriate activities in the Green Belt as encouraged in national guidance, which the Council support. Equestrian facilities, however, are not considered an appropriate form of green tourism because they have the potential to significantly impact on the openness and character of the Green Belt. Equestrian facilities for leisure and outdoor recreation purposes as a suitable form of rural diversification will be encouraged in appropriate locations within the District.

Policy GB2 – Rural Diversification and Recreational Uses

The Council will maintain a restrictive approach to development within the Green Belt, but with some relaxation for rural diversification. Forms of rural diversification that may be considered acceptable in appropriate circumstances in the Green Belt include:

- Conversion of existing buildings for small-scale employment use;
- Green tourism which is small-scale and sensitive to the local natural environment (e.g. walking or bird watching);
- Conversion of buildings to bed and breakfasts / small-scale hotels; and
- Outdoor recreation and leisure activities.

In considering proposals for the above, issues pertaining to the purposes of the Green Belt and wider sustainability issues will be assessed, but the Council will make allowances for the fact that public transport is limited within rural areas of the District.

Retail (with the exception of farm shops) and residential development are not considered acceptable forms of rural diversification in the Green Belt.

The Green Belt provides leisure opportunities for the District's residents and visitors. Development that is essential for outdoor sport and recreation activities considered appropriate in the Green Belt (e.g. changing rooms connected with a sports use) will be permitted. Such essential facilities will be expected to have a minimal impact on the openness of the Green Belt.

Upper Roach Valley and Wallasea Island

Vision

In five years....

- Cherry Orchard Jubilee Country Park has been expanded to the east and west and access from Cherry Orchard link road, including improved footpath and cycle access has been implemented.

By 2025....

- The Wallasea Island Wild Coast Project has been implemented and has created a space for bird watching and other recreation, whilst also enhancing biodiversity.
- The Upper Roach Valley has become a vast 'green lung' surrounded by Southend, Rayleigh, Hockley and Rochford and provides a substantial informal area of recreation, with green links between Cherry Orchard Country Park and Hockley Woods.

Objectives

1. To create additional informal, high quality recreational spaces in the Upper Roach Valley which is accessible to local residents, whilst ensuring the protection and enhancement of biodiversity.
2. To ensure the delivery of the Wallasea Island Wild Coast Project in an ecologically sensitive manner which provides recreation opportunities whilst enhancing biodiversity.

Upper Roach Valley and Wallasea Island

Upper Roach Valley

The Upper Roach Valley, including the area around Hockley Woods, is an area with special landscape characteristics. In the Rochford District Replacement Local Plan (2006) the area is designated as a Special Landscape Area and as an Area of Ancient Landscape. These designations arose from survey work carried out by Essex County Council.

The Upper Roach Valley is a large 'green lung' bounded by Rayleigh, Hockley, Rochford and Southend. As such, it represents an opportunity to provide informal recreational space accessible to local residents. Parts of the Upper Roach Valley are already well utilised, such as Hockley Woods and the recently established Cherry Orchard Jubilee Country Park.

There are fourteen ancient woodlands in the District and seven of them lie within the Upper Roach Valley, south of the head of the valley formed by the railway line. The area's importance to biodiversity is reflected in the designation of a number of wildlife sites within the Upper Roach Valley.

The need for more informal recreational space in South East Essex has been identified on numerous occasions over a number of years, including in the 1982 and 2001 Structure Plans and the 2005 Thames Gateway South Essex Greengrid Strategy.

The Council has sought to help address this need through the establishment of Cherry Orchard Jubilee Country Park. Work began on the Country Park in 2002 and the park has been gradually expanded. The approach to the development of the Country Park is centred on ensuring the right conditions are in place in order for fauna and flora to flourish, and utilising the existing features of the landscape, all with the minimum of human interference.

The Upper Roach Valley represents an opportunity to provide recreational activities in close proximity to the main residential settlements of the District, as well as Southend. The Council is carrying out works to improve access to the Country Park and will implement improved access and car-parking facilities in a manner that minimises the impact on the landscape. This provides an opportunity to link this area with the wider green infrastructure network and improve access to the countryside from surrounding areas.

To the north-west of the Country Park lies Hockley Woods - and to the south-west of Hockley Woods is an area designated as a special and historic landscape area. Currently these areas are not connected, but there is potential to do so to enhance informal recreational opportunities. Sustainable access to these areas (for example linked cycling networks) will be encouraged. These will also be used to provide wildlife networks, thus avoiding fragmentation of habitats.

Policy URV1 – Upper Roach Valley

The Council will strive to see the Upper Roach Valley become a vast 'green lung' providing informal recreational opportunities for local residents. The Council will protect the area from development which would undermine this aim and will continue the approach of creating the right conditions for flora and fauna to flourish, with the minimum of interference.

Access through the Upper Roach Valley and any essential development will be designed so as to have the minimum impact on the landscape and wildlife.

The Council will expand Cherry Orchard Jubilee Country Park, through compulsory purchase where necessary, and will create links with other parts of the Upper Roach Valley, effectively creating a single, vast informal recreational area. Links will include a network of footpaths, cyclepaths and bridleways that connect areas within the Upper Roach Valley and residential areas, whilst being located and designed so as to not adversely affect the landscape and wildlife.

Wallasea Island

The RSPB's proposed Wallasea Island Wild Coast Project has potential for tourism and leisure, as well as ecological, benefits. This project is adjacent to the recently realigned coast of Wallasea Island and involves the RSPB working in partnership with the Environment Agency and Crossrail to turn a large area of arable land into an area comprising a plethora of wildlife habitats comprising 133 ha of mudflats, 276 ha of saltmarsh, 76 ha shallow saline lagoons, 11 ha of brackish grazing marsh and 109 ha of pasture. The project also aims to incorporate improved access into the new landscape which will allow visitors to appreciate the area without adversely affecting wildlife.

At the same time, Essex Marina is located on Wallasea Island and there is potential to further develop waterfront recreation on the Crouch through the provision of additional marina facilities in this area.

Opportunities are somewhat constrained by the lack of accessibility to Wallasea Island, in addition to the need to ensure that any increased levels of human activity are not detrimental to ecological and environmental interests, particularly given that the area is part of the Natura 2000 network.

Policy URV2 – Wallasea Island

The Council will support the RSPB in delivering the Wallasea Island Wild Coast Project with the aim of enhancing the biodiversity value of the area.

The Council will also promote recreational use and additional marina facilities in the area, along with access improvements. Such development will be supported provided any adverse ecological impacts are avoided or mitigated for.

Environmental Issues

Vision

In five years...

- New homes are being developed in sustainable locations, all of which meet at least Level 3 of the Code for Sustainable Homes.
- Initiatives to reduce carbon emissions from new and existing developments are being encouraged.
- Local, national and international sites of nature conservation importance are protected.

By 2017...

- Local, national and international sites of nature conservation importance are being increasingly protected and enhanced to improve their biodiversity and wildlife value.
- Conditions have been put into place for wildlife to thrive in the Roach Valley. The area's size and layout allow for people and wildlife to utilise the space with minimum conflict.
- The Coastal Protection Belt continues to be protected from unnecessary development and other potentially detrimental impacts.
- Later phases of sustainable extensions to the residential envelope are being planned and have begun to be implemented. These strategically located and planned developments are predominantly situated within areas least at risk from flooding.
- New residential developments are carbon-neutral, meeting Code level 6 of the Code for Sustainable Homes.
- New non-residential developments are of a sustainable construction, meeting the BREEAM rating of 'Very Good' as a minimum. The District's Eco-Enterprise Centre is a flagship building meeting the BREEAM rating of 'Excellent' and providing a model for other developments to utilise sustainable, carbon-neutral construction.

By 2025...

- The protection of Sites of Special Scientific Interest has resulted in improvements to the percentage of which, by area, are in 'favourable' or better condition.
- The proportion of the District's energy supply from renewable and low carbon sources has been increased.
- Existing dwellings incorporate renewable energy technologies to reduce their carbon emissions and energy costs.
- New residential and non-residential developments, as appropriate, obtain a proportion of their energy needs from renewable or low carbon sources produced on-site.
- New sustainable dwellings that meet the needs of local people of all social groups are in place and integrated into communities.

Objectives

1. To protect and enhance sites of local, national and international importance and protect the District's historical and archaeological sites.
2. To ensure development is directed away from the Coastal Protection Belt.
3. To ensure development is away from the areas most at risk from flooding, or where this is unavoidable; ensure that appropriate flood mitigation measures are implemented before development ensues.
4. To work with the Environment Agency to maintain the District's flood defences.
5. To reduce the impact of new development on flood risk
6. Increase air quality and decrease the negative impact on the District's residents.
7. Encourage the growth of renewable energy projects and the integration of on-site renewable or low carbon energy technologies for new developments, as appropriate.
8. Ensure new developments are sustainable in terms of their impact on the environment and resources.
9. Encourage the remediation of contaminated land to fully utilise the District's brownfield sites.

Environmental Issues

Introduction

Planning has a key role to play in the protection and enhancement of the District's natural resources and the local environment. The Council will endeavour to ensure that the District's landscape, historic character, agricultural land, wildlife habitats, undeveloped coast and other natural resources are protected and enhanced. In cases where a negative impact is unavoidable, the Council will ensure that measures are in place to mitigate any adverse effects.

Sustainable development is intrinsic to the Core Strategy as a whole, and certain specific contributions towards this are set out in this section. Sustainable development requires effective protection of the environment and careful use of natural resources. It involves accommodating necessary change whilst maintaining and, where possible, enhancing the quality of the environment for visitors, local residents, and for its own intrinsic value.

The Council is mindful of the need to address climate change at a local level, and the role that planning has to play in this. Climate change has been a consideration in the development of all policies but this section also includes policies which specifically address the issue.

Protection and enhancement of the natural landscape and habitats

The Council is committed to the protection, promotion and enhancement of biodiversity throughout the District. Biodiversity is the variety of living species on earth, including well known trees and animals as well as lesser known insects and plants and the habitats that they occupy. It is an essential component of sustainable development.

Local Wildlife Sites (LoWSs)

Local Wildlife Sites (LoWSs) are areas which, despite their lack of national or international statutory protection, are of significant local wildlife value. In 1992 the UK signed the Convention on Biological Diversity which led to the production of the UK Biodiversity Action Plan. However, it is at the local level where the success of biodiversity lies. The Council carried out a Local Wildlife Sites Review in 2007, which showed that Rochford District contains 39 LoWSs. These are predominantly woodland, but there are also significant areas of grassland, mosaic coastal and freshwater habitat types. The Council will work with key stakeholders to promote designing in wildlife schemes in order to obtain a gain in biodiversity, and ensuring any unavoidable impacts from development are appropriately mitigated against.

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) are designated under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. SSSIs are the country's very best wildlife and geological sites. Natural England has a duty to provide notification of these sites. The SSSI network includes some of the best semi-natural habitats including ancient woodlands, unimproved grasslands, coastal grazing marshes and other estuarine habitats.

There are over 4,000 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) in England, covering around 7% of the country's land area. Over half of these sites, by area, are internationally important for their wildlife value, and as such are designated as Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Special Protection Areas (SPAs) or Ramsar sites. There are three SSSIs within the Rochford District as follows:

- i) Hockley Woods SSSI – A site predominantly owned by the Council. The site is also of national importance due to its ancient woodland designation.
- ii) Foulness SSSI – This comprises extensive sand-silt flats, saltmarsh, beaches, grazing marshes, rough grass and scrubland, covering the areas of Maplin Sands, part of Foulness Island plus adjacent creeks, islands and marshes. This is a site of national and international importance.
- iii) Crouch and Roach Estuaries SSSI – (previously known as River Crouch Marshes). This covers a network of sites (salt marsh, intertidal mud, grazing marsh, a fresh water reservoir) including Brandy Hole and Lion Creek, Paglesham Pool, Bridgemarsh Island and marshes near Upper Raypits. This site is of national and international importance.

The Government's Public Service Agreement for SSSIs is to have 95%, by area, in 'favourable condition' by 2010. Only Hockley Woods is currently meeting the Public Service Agreement target. Foulness only has 87.5% of its habitats meeting this target, and the Crouch & Roach Estuaries is in poor condition as it is classified as 'unfavourable no change'¹, or 'unfavourable declining'² condition. The site has not been adequately conserved in the past, but the Council is working closely with Essex County Council, the Environment Agency, the Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (Defra), Natural England, Chelmsford Borough Council, Maldon District Council and the Crouch Harbour Authority to establish the Crouch and Roach Estuary Management Plan to remedy this situation.

Crouch and Roach

The Roach and Crouch estuaries complex drains into the Outer Thames Estuary between two areas of reclaimed marshes; the Dengie Peninsula to the north and the islands of Foulness, Pottton, and Wallasea to the south.

The Crouch and Roach Estuary Management Plan has established objectives in order to strive to ensure the sustainable future of the Crouch and Roach estuaries. Objectives include:

- Have regard to and promote the need for sustainability of the estuary system;
- Seek to ensure that the natural landscape and wildlife is properly protected;
- Seek to ensure sustainable public transport to and from the estuary;
- Encourage eco-tourism through the delivery of a sustainable tourism package;
- Disseminate and deliver information on water quality and raise awareness about improving water and air quality and promote a healthier environment;
- Seek to ensure that the historic environment is conserved and enhanced.

¹ Unfavourable no change: The special interest of the SSSI is not being conserved and will not reach a favourable condition unless there are changes to the site management or external pressures. The longer the SSSI remains in this condition, the more difficult it will be to achieve recovery.

² Unfavourable declining: The special interest of the SSSI is not being conserved. The site condition is becoming progressively worse.

Special Protection Areas (SPAs)

Rochford District has two sites that have been confirmed as SPAs, they are the Foulness (classified in 1996) and Crouch and Roach Estuaries (classified in 1998).

The Council will endeavour to avoid any significant pollution, disturbance to or deterioration of these designated sites.

Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)

Part of the Essex Estuaries SAC lies within the District. It covers the whole of the Foulness and Crouch and Roach Estuaries from the point of the highest astronomical tide out to sea. As such it relates to the seaward part of the coastal zone.

Ramsar Sites (Wetlands of International Importance)

There are two listed Ramsar sites in Rochford District: Foulness and the Crouch and Roach Estuaries. The same sites are also designated as SPAs, under the Natura 2000 network.

Historical and Archaeological Sites

The District contains numerous sites of historical and archaeological interest both in both rural and urban areas, for example:

- There are significant concentrations of prehistoric find spots between the settlements of Ashingdon and Hockley, and Ashingdon itself is an Early Saxon settlement;
- Land to the south of Great Wakering, where brick earth extraction has demonstrated continuous settlement from at least the Middle Bronze Age, also contains a number of important military remains dating from World War I and II including pillboxes, and anti-aircraft batteries;
- The historic core of the market town of Rochford is dominated by the many Listed Buildings and the surviving street pattern;
- A Motte and Bailey Castle lies just west of the medieval town of Rayleigh, which was constructed between 1066 and 1086 making it one of the earliest Norman castles in England.

The historic and archaeological importance of the District is further detailed within the Rochford District Historic Environment Characterisation Project.

Policy ENV1 – Protection and Enhancement of the Natural Landscape and Habitats and the Protection of Historical and Archaeological Sites

The Council will maintain, restore and enhance sites of international, national and local nature conservation importance. These will include Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Special Protection Areas (SPAs), Ramsar Sites, Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), Ancient Woodlands, Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) and Local Wildlife Sites (LoWSs). In particular, the Council will support the implementation of the Crouch and Roach Management Plan.

The Council will also protect landscapes of historical and archaeological interest.

Coastal Protection Belt

The undeveloped coast is one of the most important landscape assets of the District, matching the Special Landscape Areas. The District's coast and estuaries are of great importance recognised through national and international designations for their wildlife and natural habitats.

At the national level, Planning Policy Guidance 20 (PPG20 – Coastal Planning) provides guidance to Local Planning Authorities on planning for development and protecting the coastal environment (paragraph 1.2). This document is clear on the need to protect the undeveloped coast and this is especially true for the Rochford District, where much of the coast is covered by national and international nature conservation designations.

At regional level, the Coastal Protection Subject Plan, a statutory plan adopted in 1984, defined the extent of the coastal areas within Essex where there would be the most stringent restriction on development, due to the special character of the open and undeveloped coast. Policy CC1 of the Essex and Southend-on-Sea Replacement Structure Plan (2001) embodies the commitment to the Coastal Protection Belt. This will be replaced by our own policies once the Development Plan Documents are adopted.

Policy ENV2 – Coastal Protection Belt

The Council will:

- Protect and enhance the landscape, wildlife and heritage qualities of the coastline, recognising the implications of climate change and sea level rise, and the need for necessary adaptation;
- Prevent the potential for coastal flooding; erosion by the sea; and unstable land (e.g. land slips);
- Not permit development in coastal areas which are at risk from flooding, erosion, and land instability;
- Ensure that development which is exceptionally permitted does not adversely affect the open and rural character, historic features or wildlife;
- Ensure that development which must be located in a coastal location will be within the already developed areas of the coast.

Flood Risk

Development opportunities on the undeveloped coastline are limited by physical circumstances in the District, such as risk of flooding, erosion and land instability, as well as conservation policies. Climate change and related sea-level rises will have an impact on flood risk. A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) has been produced for Thames Gateway South Essex area. This assesses the flood risks posed and outlines the main hazard zones in order to further aid the planning process.

The Environment Agency is working with other Local Authorities in Essex, including Rochford District, in the production of a Shoreline Management Plan. The Shoreline Management Plan will be a high level document that forms an important element of the strategy for flood and coastal erosion risk management. The Council will work with the Environment Agency to ensure that the District continues to be subject to an appropriate level of protection.

Flooding can result in significant damage to properties and threaten human life. To counteract these risks, Planning Policy Statement 25 (PPS25 – Development and Flood Risk) requires that flood risk is taken into account at all stages of the planning process. The Council will avoid inappropriate development by appraising, managing and reducing the risk in the areas prone to flooding.

1) Appraising risk:

The Council will apply the sequential test and direct development to areas least at risk of flooding. The Council will apply the exceptions test, as per PPS25, when the sequential test has shown that there are no available locations for necessary development other than within areas at risk of flooding, and will only allow development within such areas if the benefits of the development clearly outweigh the risks from flooding. When development is permitted, significant levels of flood risk management (e.g. surface water management plans, conveyance and Sustainable Drainage Systems) will be required.

A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment for the Thames Gateway South Essex has been prepared and will be used to inform and apply the sequential test in development decisions for the District.

Areas at risk of flooding (Flood Zone 3) within the District are unevenly distributed, being concentrated towards the east of the District in predominantly undeveloped, rural areas. The majority of the District's settlements where new development is appropriate lie outside of flood risk areas. As such, it is envisaged that the vast majority of new development necessary within the District can be accommodated within Flood Zone 1 (areas least at risk of flooding), although there may be exceptions involving previously developed land.

2) Managing risk:

PPS25 states that Local Authorities should consider moving existing development away from areas at risk of flooding. Parts of Great Wakering and other existing settlements are in areas at risk of flooding. The Council believe it would not be appropriate to relocate these affected areas due to the detrimental impact this would have on community cohesion and the viability of such an approach. Nonetheless, the Council is working closely with partners to safeguard the flood risk area.

3) Reducing risk:

Built up areas need to drain to remove surface water. The traditional pipeline system has exasperated the problem of polluted runoff from urban areas entering the river system. It is necessary to balance the impact of urban drainage on flood control, water quality management and amenity.

Sustainable Drainage Systems (SUDS) offer an alternative approach to drainage in developed areas. The SUDS approach to drainage management includes a range of techniques to manage surface water as close to its source as possible to minimise potential flood risk. To produce a workable and effective scheme SUDS must be incorporated into developments at the earliest site planning stage. The Environment Agency has identified five techniques:

- Permeable pavement – The water passes through the surface to the permeable fill. This allows the storage, treatment, transport and infiltration of water.

- Green roofs and rainwater use – Green roofs can improve water quality and reduce the peak flow and the total volume discharged from a roof, and a way to increase biodiversity at the same time.
- Swales and basins – Swales are grassed depressions which lead surface water overland from the drained surface to a storage or discharge system, typically using the green space of a roadside margin.
- Infiltration trenches and filter drains – An infiltration trench is a shallow, excavated trench that has been filled with stone to create an underground reservoir.
- Ponds and wetlands – Ponds and wetlands can be designed to accommodate considerable variations in water levels during storms, thereby enhancing flood storage capacity.

Policy ENV3 – Flood Risk

The Council will direct development away from areas at risk of flooding by applying the sequential test and, where necessary, the exceptions test, as per PPS25. The vast majority of development will be accommodated within Flood Zone 1. However, considering the very limited supply of previously developed land in the District, proposed development on previously developed land within Flood Zone 3 will be permitted if it enables a contribution towards the District's housing requirement that would otherwise require the reallocation of Green Belt land, providing that it passes the exceptions tests and is able to accommodate the necessary flood defence infrastructure.

The Council will continue to work with the Environment Agency to manage flood risk in a sustainable manner through capitalising on opportunities to make space for water wherever possible and through the continued provision of flood defences where necessary.

Policy ENV4 – Sustainable Drainage Systems (SUDS)

All residential development over 10 units will be required to incorporate runoff control via SUDS to ensure runoff and infiltration rates do not increase the likelihood of flooding.

The requirement for SUDs will only be relaxed where there is conclusive evidence demonstrating that the system is not viable on a particular site.

Air Quality Management Areas

Air quality is affected by emissions from industrial and commercial activities, cars, airports, power stations, natural and domestic sources, within those, road transport accounts for around 40% of UK Nitrogen Dioxide emissions. The growing dependence on the car in the District has led to increased air pollution, although continuing improvements in technology may counteract this.

Local Authorities are required to carry out periodic reviews of air quality in their areas, and to assess present and likely future quality against statutory air quality standards. Where an area is designated as an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA), the Council will consult local stakeholders and propose an Air Quality Action Plan for improving air quality in that area in particular.

In Rochford District, air quality tests showed that there may be exceedances of particulate matter (PM10) and Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) in Rawreth Industrial Estate and Rayleigh High Street respectively, the Council has factored such issues into the formulation of its policies, in particular those around housing locations.

The Council aims to reduce the carbon emissions produced by vehicles through encouraging the use of public transport and travel plans. The delivery of South Essex Rapid Transport (SERT) will be one of the potential possibilities. This initiative is detailed within the **Transport** chapter. SERT will link residential areas with employment, retail areas and stations and become an alternative mode of transport to the private car. This high quality, frequent and high-capacity service will emit fewer harmful emissions and help to minimise the impact on the District's air quality.

In 2008, the Council introduced the Car Share Scheme to its staff and will continue promoting travel plans in order to reduce cars in key junctions where air pollutants accumulate the most.

Where development proposals are likely to involve significant emissions into the air or where a sensitive development is proposed near an existing source of emissions, the Council will require the submission of appropriate details to enable a full judgement of the impact of the development to be made.

Policy ENV5 – Air Quality

New residential development will be restricted in Air Quality Management Areas in order to reduce public exposure to poor air quality.

In areas where poor air quality threatens to undermine public health and quality of life, the Council will seek to reduce the impact of poor air quality on receptors in that area and to address the cause of the poor air quality. Proposed development will be required to include measures to ensure it does not have an adverse impact on air quality.

Renewable Energy

Addressing climate change is a major priority for the Council as evidenced by its inclusion within the Corporate Plan and Sustainable Community Strategy. One of the Council's corporate aims is to provide a greener and more sustainable environment and to be the 'green' part of the Thames Gateway. There is a need to reduce energy and water consumption not only for the benefit of the local environs, but also for the global environment. The Council is keen to reduce impacts of development on the environment through a variety of measures as set out in the following sections of this chapter.

Whilst recognising the contribution renewable energy can make, there are currently no plans for developing large-scale renewable energy projects within the District. If such schemes were to be proposed, the impact of such development on the character of the landscape would be a concern but the Council will endeavour to be supportive. The Council will refer to the Essex Landscape Character Assessment as a guideline, particularly in areas designated for their landscape and nature conservation value.

To balance nature conservation and the promotion of renewable energy, the Council will seek to reduce carbon emissions through supporting the development of small-scale renewable

energy projects and through its commitment towards zero carbon for all new housing developments.

The Council will encourage the development of small-scale renewable energy projects, where appropriate, including additions to residential properties; these projects and schemes (utilising technologies such as solar panels, photovoltaic cells, geothermal heat pumps and combined heat and power schemes) have the potential to make a positive contribution towards renewable energy provision. The use of biomass heating will not be supported as biomass-burning boilers can produce more pollution than a similar gas system and emit a number of pollutants including nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), particles (PM) and sulphur dioxide (SO₂).

Policy ENV6 – Large Scale Renewable Energy Projects

Planning permission for large-scale renewable energy projects will be granted if:

- the development is not within an area designated for its ecological or landscape value, such as Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Special Protection Areas (SPAs), Ramsar Sites, Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI's), Ancient Woodlands, Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) or Local Wildlife Sites (LoWSs); or if it can be shown that the integrity of the sites would not be adversely affected;
- there are no significant adverse visual impacts.

Policy ENV7 – Small Scale Renewable Energy Projects

The Council will favourably consider small-scale renewable energy development, particularly to residential properties, in both new and existing development, having regard to their location, scale, design and other measures, including ecological impact, are carefully considered.

The Council seeks to increase the proportion of renewable and low carbon energy generation within the District to reduce the consumption of fossil fuels and the District's carbon footprint. New development presents the opportunity to secure decentralised, renewable or low carbon energy sources such as on-site renewable energy generation technologies, which is relatively more cost effective to fit at the construction stage. Therefore new development presents the best opportunity to deliver such technologies.

The East of England Plan requires Local Planning Authorities to encourage developers to incorporate decentralised renewable or low carbon energy technologies to help achieve the Government's targets for reducing carbon emissions, and the Council's local policy is in line with its aims.

On-site renewable energy generation and low carbon energy generation have the potential to contribute towards a reduction in carbon emissions from the District, whilst also helping to reduce energy costs for future residents. The Council therefore supports the provision of on-site renewable and low carbon energy generation in new developments and will seek to secure its provision. The Council encourages developers of both residential and non-residential developments to incorporate on-site renewable energy technologies and low carbon energy technologies to provide a proportion of the developments energy requirements to reduce subsequent carbon emissions.

Policy ENV8 – On-Site Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation

Developments of five or more dwellings or non-residential developments of 1,000 m² or more should secure at least 10% of their energy from decentralised and renewable or low-carbon sources, unless this is not feasible or viable.

Code for Sustainable Homes / BREEAM

New development has the potential to impact upon the environment, from the materials used to construct it, to the impact its future use has on natural resources. It is crucial that energy and water conservation measures be incorporated into new development measures, along with other sustainability measures.

Code for Sustainable Homes

The Code for Sustainable Homes is a national standard for sustainable design and construction of new homes. Mandatory rating for all new social housing developments against the Code for Sustainable Homes comes into effect as from 1st May 2008 and from 2010 all new homes will have to comply with it.

The Code is an environmental assessment method for new homes based on a scoring system of six levels. The different levels are reached by achieving both the appropriate mandatory minimum standards together with a proportion of the 'flexible' standards. The Code uses a sustainability rating system³ indicated by 'stars', to communicate the overall sustainability performance of a home. A home can achieve a sustainability rating from one to six stars depending on the extent to which it has achieved the Code's standards. The Government's aim is for 'carbon neutrality' to be achieved in relation to residential development by 2016.

The Code for Sustainable Homes provides an all-round measure of the sustainability of new homes, ensuring that homes deliver real improvements in key areas such as carbon dioxide emissions and water use. The new mandatory minimum levels of performance have been introduced across 6 key issues⁴. The Government's ambition for the Code is that it becomes the single national standard for the design and construction of sustainable homes, and that it drives a step-change in sustainable home building practice.

BREEAM

It is important that all new non-residential developments should also meet a standard of high quality appraisal in terms of function and impact, not just for the short term but over the lifetime of the development.

³ One star (★) is the entry level – above the level of the Building Regulations; and six stars (★★★★★★) is the highest level – reflecting exemplar development in sustainability terms, of which representing a "zero carbon home", one where there are no net emissions of carbon dioxide from all energy use in the home.

⁴ i) Energy efficiency/ CO₂, ii) Water efficiency, iii) Surface water management, iv) Site Waste Management, v) Household Waste Management, vi) Use of Materials

BREEAM (Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method) is the most widely used environmental assessment method for buildings. BREEAM covers a wide range of building types (e.g. BREEAM Offices, BREEAM Retail, BREEAM Industrial), which are assessed against a set criteria. There are four levels of rating (Pass, Good, Very Good and Excellent) for all non-residential developments to achieve.

The Council will require all non-residential developments to meet the relevant BREEAM assessment criteria. This is felt to be a more holistic approach than simply requiring a proportion of a development's energy to be generated from renewable sources, as it enables a far more proactive approach to carbon management and covers a wider range of issues other than just energy use.

Whilst the importance of building environmentally sound developments is acknowledged, the Council does not want to make development unviable through the imposition of overly onerous standards. As such, whilst a BREEAM rating of excellent will be encouraged, a rating of at least 'Very Good' will be required.

Policy ENV9 – Code for Sustainable Homes

For all new residential developments, the Council will ensure that there are real improvements in key areas such as carbon dioxide emissions and water efficiency. As a minimum, Code level 3 of the Code for Sustainable Homes will be required for all new residential development. From 2013, Code level 4 will be required as a minimum. From 2016 developments will be expected to meet the zero carbon target. The Council will expect developers to go beyond Code level 3 for developments between 2010 and 2013, particularly in terms of water conservation measures, unless such requirements would render a particular development economically unviable.

Policy ENV10 – BREEAM

The Council will require new non-residential buildings, as a minimum, to meet the BREEAM rating of 'Very Good'. The Eco-Enterprise Centre proposed for the District will meet the 'Excellent' rating.

Contaminated Land

Contaminated land is land that has been polluted with hazardous materials. This may, for example, be due to past industrial uses or storage of industrial substances on land. As such, the issue of contaminated land has the potential to impact upon the reuse of previously developed, brownfield sites.

Legislation concerning contaminated land is discussed within Part IIA of the Environmental Protection Act 1990, which came into force from 1st April 2000. This Guidance requires Local Authorities to inspect land in their area for threats to human health and the environment from land contamination.

The Council is continuing to inspect the District in order to identify contaminated land, as outlined in the Contaminated Land Strategy (2004). The Strategy clearly sets out how land which merits detailed individual inspection within the contaminated land regime, will be

identified in an ordered, rational and efficient manner. The Council will not resist the development of appropriate sites solely because of land contamination, as contaminated land can be remediated and made 'fit for purpose'.

In light of the Council's desire to encourage the reuse of brownfield sites over greenfield land, identifying and mitigating the impact of contaminated land is paramount.

Policy ENV11 – Contaminated Land

The presence of contaminated land on a site will not, in itself, be seen as a reason to resist its development.

The Council will require applicants who wish to develop suspected contaminated land to undertake a thorough investigation of the site and determine any risks. Relevant remediation and mitigation measures will need to be built into development proposals to ensure safe, sustainable development of the site.

Community Infrastructure, Leisure and Tourism

Vision

In five years...

- New sustainable, residential developments that incorporate additional, or are well related to, infrastructure, community facilities and play space have been planned and have begun to be implemented.
- Other parks and open spaces continue to be improved through a rolling programme of open space refurbishment.
- Initiatives have been implemented, which provide more facilities for young people and at least one new facility a year is being developed.
- Additional leisure uses at Great Wakering and Rayleigh leisure centres have been implemented.

By 2017...

- New healthcare facilities in accessible have been developed in the District, including a new primary care centre which provides hospital-type services such as day case procedures, outpatient clinics and diagnostic tests to the District's residents.
- Green tourism initiatives and rural diversification have provided sustainable opportunities for rural businesses whilst maintaining a high quality environment.
- The District's tourism offer has been further enhanced through the implementation of heritage initiatives.
- A new single-form entry primary school with early years and childcare facilities has been built in Rochford, well related to residential development, and is serving the local community

By 2025...

- A wide range of accessible community facilities and local services have been provided alongside new development which aids the integration and cohesion of communities. Such facilities include green open spaces, community halls, and play space, which cater for residents of all ages.
- A new single-form entry primary school with early years and childcare facilities has been built in Rayleigh, well related to residential development, and is serving the local community. Primary schools in the District's rural settlements are well attended and remain important, viable community facilities. The District's secondary schools have been expanded and enhanced.

Objectives

1. Ensure that adequate infrastructure is provided alongside new developments, through an open and transparent charging system.

2. Ensure that resident's educational needs are met through the provision of additional and expanded secondary schools, primary schools and early years and childcare facilities, where appropriate.
3. Work with the Primary Care Trust and developers to ensure the provision of adequate healthcare facilities within the District.
4. Protect existing facilities, as appropriate, and ensure the provision of new community facilities, play space, youth facilities, leisure facilities, playing pitches and open space alongside new development.
5. Facilitate and promote green tourism projects within the District.

Community Infrastructure, Leisure and Tourism

Introduction

It is vital that new development is accompanied with appropriate infrastructure in order for it to be sustainable. The term 'infrastructure' encompasses a wide range of issues, from roads and sewers to education and healthcare. Infrastructure is provided by a range of groups, including both private and public organisations. It is imperative that the Council work with such organisations in order to ensure the requisite infrastructure is delivered when required.

Planning Obligations and Standard Charges

The planning system has, for a number of years, enabled councils to require developers to make payments or undertake additional works to mitigate the impacts of new development, using a system known as planning obligations involving a legal agreement between developers and local authorities. Government guidance on planning obligations is set out in Circular 05/2005 and the Council has used this to secure the provision of infrastructure improvements, such as highway improvements, and to ensure affordable housing is delivered. There are concerns that planning obligations cannot address all the infrastructure deficiencies that will be caused by new development, particularly the incremental impact of smaller developments which individually do not warrant the provision of planning obligations, but have a significant cumulative impact.

The Council will produce a document setting out standard charges to be imposed on developers to contribute towards infrastructure provision. This document will be subject to consultation and independent scrutiny before adoption. The document will detail what infrastructure is needed, how much this will cost, and detail how much contribution each development will be required to make based on a simple formula which relates to the size and impact of the development on infrastructure. It will ensure that standard charges are used to aid the delivery of the requisite infrastructure in a manner which is fair and provides clarity for developers.

It is important that the requirements set by standard charges do not reduce the viability of development coming forward, i.e. it should not be set at such a high rate as to prevent development. As such, when drawing up the details of how the standard charges will be applied in Rochford District through the production of an Infrastructure and Standard Charges Document, the Council will engage with key stakeholders within the development industry in particular.

Policy CLT1 – Planning Obligations and Standard Charges

The Council will require developers to enter into legal agreements in order to secure planning obligations to address specific issues relating to developments, including requisite on-site infrastructure and the provision of on-site affordable housing, as per Circular 05/2005.

In addition, the Council will apply standard charges to developments in order to secure financial contributions towards off-site and strategic infrastructure required as a result of additional development.

The contribution required will be based on a standard formula which will be set out in a separate Planning Obligations and Standard Charges document. This will be developed in conjunction with key stakeholders, including developers and service providers, having regard to the size and impact of developments, as well as impact on economic viability.

Residential and employment development will be required to contribute to infrastructure as set out in **Appendix CLT1** through Standard Charges.

The requirement to pay standard charges may be reassessed and modified in cases where actual provision of infrastructure or facilities normally covered by standard charges are provided as part of the development.

Education

It is crucial that planning addresses accessibility to education.

Essex County Council is the education authority for Rochford District and produces an annual plan on how education is to be provided within the area – School Organisation Plan. The report includes an analysis of supply and demand for school places within Rochford District.

Recent data has demonstrated there is no direct correlation between estimated total population increase and the numbers of pupils in schools (the overall population increase has been largely due to an increase in the numbers of elderly people, with the youth population shrinking).

In determining the likely impact on school place supply and demand from future housing allocations it will be necessary to take a more sophisticated approach than purely looking at population projections. It will be more appropriate to look at developments on a case-by-case basis to determine their likely impact upon school place provision.

Notwithstanding this, the distribution of housing proposed in the **Housing** section of the Core Strategy makes it clear that new single-form entry primary schools will be required in Rayleigh and Rochford as a minimum.

At least 1.1 hectares of land within areas allocated for residential development will be required for a primary school in Rayleigh and Rochford. In addition, the existing secondary

school in Rochford – King Edmund School – will be allocated the necessary 3 hectares to allow the required expansion to meet additional need. Residential development in Hockley is not considered to generate a requirement for any additional significant educational development, but the Council will continue to monitor the situation and demand contributions from developers when required.

New schools will be developed within new residential areas, delivered through a combination of planning obligations and funding obtained through standard charges on development.

As set out in the **Transport** section of the Core Strategy, new schools will be required to produce a travel plan that demonstrates how use of the private car will be minimised.

Improvements to, and in some cases expansion of, existing schools will also be necessary. All secondary schools in England will be improved through the Building Schools for the Future (BSF) programme. This programme is anticipated to last 15 years and brings together investment in ICT and buildings. The aim is to develop 21st century environments that inspire learners, educators and local communities to become successful life-long learners. Essex County Council will lead in the implementation of the BSF programme for the county and the District's four secondary schools are included in waves 4-6 of this. Rochford District Council will support the development of the BSF programme in the District by supporting the renovation and redevelopment of school premises, including their expansion to increase capacity.

Policy CLT2 – Primary Education, Early Years and Childcare Facilities

The Council will allocate at least 1.1 hectares of land within the new residential areas of both Rayleigh and West Rochford, arising from the allocation of land in the general areas indicated in **Policy H2**, for new single-form entry primary schools with early years and childcare facilities.

The Council will work with Essex County Council and developers to ensure that new primary schools with early years and childcare facilities are developed in a timely manner and well related to residential development. The new schools will be of a flexible design that allows it to adapt to future supply / demand issues.

In conjunction with Essex County Council, the Council will carefully monitor the supply and demand of primary school places. Developer contributions will be sought to increase the capacities of existing primary schools where required. Standard charges will be applied as per **Policy CLT1**.

Policy CLT3 – Secondary Education

As part of new development coming forward in Ashingdon, the Council will require that 3 hectares of land be reserved for the expansion of King Edmund School. In addition, new development in East Ashingdon will incorporate a new, improved access to King Edmund School.

The Council will work with Essex County Council and the individual schools themselves to achieve the necessary expansion of Fitzwimarc and Sweyne Park schools. Developer contributions will be required for this purpose where appropriate. Standard Charges will be applied as per **Policy CLT1**.

In conjunction with Essex County Council, the Council will carefully monitor the supply and demand of secondary school places. Standard Charges will be applied as per **Policy CLT1** to increase the capacities of existing secondary schools where required.

Standard Charges will be applied to mitigate the cost of transporting pupils from new residential developments in settlements without a secondary school to an appropriate secondary school, as per **Policy CLT1**.

The Council will support the implementation of the Building Schools for the Future in the District, including the renovation, redevelopment and expansion of the District's secondary school premises.

Healthcare

Healthcare facilities are a crucial component of community infrastructure.

The Council will work with its partners – particularly the South East Essex Primary Care Trust – to ensure that adequate healthcare facilities are in place to meet the needs of the District's growing, and ageing, population.

Current healthcare facilities are concentrated in the District's three largest settlements: Rayleigh, Hockley and Rochford. There are some healthcare facilities in the smaller settlements. Accessibility of healthcare services is vital and new facilities must be well located in relation to the District's population, and accessible by a range of transport options to ensure that no one is excluded.

The Council will take a two-pronged approach to ensuring this: firstly, new residential development will be located in areas from which healthcare facilities are accessible, or will be of a scale to ensure that new facilities are viable (see **Housing** chapter); Secondly, the Council will support the Primary Care Trust in identifying appropriate sites for additional facilities in appropriate locations.

Health Impact Assessments (HIAs) can be utilised to ensure that developments have regard to healthcare provision needs. Health Impact Assessment (HIA) is an approach that ensures decision making at all levels considers the potential impacts of decisions on health and health inequalities. The assessments identify the actions that can enhance positive effects and

reduce or eliminate negative effects on health and inequalities, including in relation to the provision of healthcare facilities.

Policy CLT4 – Healthcare

The Council will take the following actions to ensure that healthcare needs are met:

- Assist the Primary Care Trust in identifying sites for additional healthcare facilities in the District which are well related to the District's population and in accessible locations, and aid their implementation.
- Require new residential developments over 50 dwellings and non-residential developments over 1000 square metres to be accompanied by a Health Impact Assessment and an assessment of their impact on healthcare facilities. Where significant impacts are identified, developers will be required to address negative effects prior to the implementation of development.
- Take a positive approach towards proposals for the renovation or replacement of healthcare facilities that become outdated.

Open Space

The District contains numerous open spaces within built up areas, both privately and publicly owned, formal and informal.

These contribute towards the character of the District's settlements and form green links, as well as providing recreation and sports opportunities.

While the District contains large amounts of open green space, it is important that new development incorporates accessible public open space, designed in such a way that is integrated into the development and accessible to local people.

In addition, particularly with development in town centre locations, public open space including public art can make a positive contribution towards character and sense of place, as well as residential amenity.

Policy CLT5 – Open Space

New public open space will be required to accompany additional residential development, having regard to local current and projected future need. Standard Charges may be applied to developments as necessary.

In particular the Council will seek the incorporation of a significant amount of public open space to accompany new, and be integrated with existing, residential development in the west of Rayleigh.

Provision of public art within public open spaces will be encouraged.

Furthermore, the following existing uses will usually be protected, whether in public or private ownership:

- Parks;
- Amenity areas;
- Allotments;
- Playing pitches; and
- Any other form of open space that has a high townscape value or is intrinsic to the character of the area.

New forms of the above will be promoted.

Community Facilities

A comprehensive range of community facilities, including meeting halls, places of worship and social clubs exist throughout the District. These are well used and provide an important role for communities. The Council will seek to safeguard the use of community facilities, and to ensure they continue to provide a useful function to the communities they serve.

A need for additional community facilities within the District will arise as a result of residential development and the increasing population. Community facilities can act as a focal point for new or existing communities, helping strengthen identity and sense of community.

A strong sense of community, it is hoped, will also contribute towards increasing participation in volunteering, as per one of the key objectives of the Sustainable Community Strategy.

The Council will, in conjunction with its partners, need to ensure that new community facilities are developed and existing ones adapted to meet changing needs.

Policy CLT6 – Community Facilities

Community facilities will be safeguarded from development that will undermine their important role within the community.

New community facilities will be promoted in new and existing residential areas where a need is shown. The Council may require such facilities to be accommodated within new residential development schemes.

Standard Charges may be applied as necessary in order to facilitate the delivery and enhancement of community facilities, as per **Policy CLT1**.

Play Space

With higher densities of residential development being required in order to reduce the amount of greenfield land lost to housing, it has become increasingly difficult to ensure that dwellings are accompanied with large garden areas that can be utilised as play space. As such, communal play space will play an important function in new residential developments. Communal space can help foster a sense of community within new developments, providing a space where neighbours interact.

The Council's 2007-2012 Play Strategy sets out the Council's approach to the provision of play space in the District. The Council aims to increase the number of affordable play, cultural and leisure opportunities for children and young people, including partnership agreements with schools and other publicly owned facilities. The Council also seek to establish play space which is safe, comprising activities that are self-directed and fun.

The Play Strategy recognises that accessibility of play space is key. As such, new play space should be provided within new residential developments. It is crucial that parents and children feel safe within such space; therefore play space should be located in areas that are subject to natural surveillance – i.e. are overlooked and / or are subject to a number of passers-by.

The provision of new space in the District should accord with the Council's Play Strategy.

There are a number of existing play spaces within the District which are well used and important to the local communities they serve. The Council will seek to protect and enhance such spaces, including through the provision of additional fixed play equipment funded by Big Lottery Fund money received.

Policy CLT7 – Play Space

New residential developments will incorporate appropriate communal play space which complies with the Council's Play Strategy, is accessible and subject to natural surveillance.

Play space within developments must be maintained in perpetuity by developers or an appropriate management company.

The Council will usually protect existing play spaces and enhance them through the provision of additional fixed play equipment.

Standard Charges will be applied to secure play space enhancements as per **Policy CLT1**.

Youth Facilities

Formal places where people can meet and interact with their peers have traditionally fallen into two categories: spaces for children (e.g. playgrounds); and spaces for adults (e.g. pubs). Within such spaces adolescents do not tend to be welcome and may find themselves excluded. This coupled with a lack of accessible, appropriate, informal meeting places for adolescents in the District has created a demand for additional youth facilities. The exact nature of such facilities will depend on the particular local need and the particular group such use is meant for, for example facilities for 12 year-olds are likely to differ considerably from those appropriate for older teenagers.

The Council has provided a number of teen shelters in areas of the District where a need for spaces for youths was shown as a short-term measure.

There have been efforts in recent years by various organisations to create facilities for young people, but concerns have been expressed that existing planning policies have hindered their development. A more positive approach is now required. There is a particular opportunity to increase provision of activities for young people in the centre of Hockley, as detailed in **Retail and Town Centres** section of the Core Strategy.

Policy CLT8 – Youth Facilities

The Council will encourage the provision of additional facilities for young people within appropriate locations where a need has been identified and which are accessible by a range of transport options.

Such facilities should be appropriate to the target age-group, should be well managed and flexible to meet changing needs. Any development of youth facilities will be required to show that the views of young people have been incorporated into the development. Standard Charges will be applied to aid the delivery of youth facilities, as per **Policy CLT1**.

Leisure Facilities

Leisure activities have an important role to play in health, quality of life and the economy. The importance of having good, accessible leisure facilities is iterated in the East of England Plan.

The District contains an array of both private and public sports facilities. The two main leisure centres are Clements Hall, Hawkwell and Rayleigh Leisure Centre, but their offer is complemented by a variety of other facilities across the District.

A study carried out by Sport England in 2006 found that 74.7% of the District's adult population were satisfied or very satisfied with the level of sports provision in their area – the third highest satisfaction rating in Essex. However, only 6.95% of Rochford District residents live within 20 minutes of at least 3 different leisure facilities, of which at least one has received a quality mark. This is the 4th lowest in the County and below the Essex average.

Accessibility of leisure and recreation facilities is an important issue and future leisure developments should be in locations accessible by a range of transport options.

The Council recognises that there are a number of potential leisure opportunities in the District, such as within school premises, which are currently not available to all. Such facilities, if opened up fully, have the potential to increase accessibility to leisure activities for the District's population.

Policy CLT9 – Leisure Facilities

The Council will work with its partners to ensure that leisure facilities across the District are maintained and enhanced.

In particular, the Council will seek to enhance recreational opportunities at Rayleigh Leisure Centre and further develop leisure uses at Great Wakering Leisure Centre.

The Council will also look to make the best use of existing facilities in the District by encouraging those such as within school premises to be made accessible to all.

Playing Pitches

In addition to other leisure facilities as discussed above, playing pitches are considered worthy of specific mention within the Core Strategy.

Playing pitches are areas of formal open space available to the public and used specifically for the playing of sports such as football, rugby, hockey and cricket.

The District has a role to play within the wider area with regards to playing pitch provision. Whilst the District relies, to a degree, on the more urban neighbouring centres for jobs, facilities and retail, there is a reciprocal reliance from these areas on Rochford to provide open space and recreational opportunities.

The District has the potential to accommodate playing pitches as they are considered an appropriate form of development within the Green Belt. However, playing pitches will not always be considered appropriate in all Green Belt locations. Playing pitches require maintenance and, in many cases, the provision of ancillary buildings and, as such, have a very different impact on the landscape to more informal open spaces. They are also subject to frequent visits. Issues such as accessibility, impact on biodiversity, character and openness of the Green Belt, and amenity of neighbouring residents must be considered.

Opportunities to accommodate playing pitches outside of the Green Belt are welcomed, as this will often provide facilities in more accessible locations, particularly if pitches are accompanying other visitor-generating activities. In this respect, there is an opportunity to accommodate additional playing pitches to the rear of Rayleigh Leisure Centre. When considering proposals for playing pitches outside of the Green Belt, many of the same issues (e.g. accessibility, residential amenity etc) will still apply.

Sport England has published detailed guidance for the provision of essential built facilities to accompany playing pitches within *Design Guidance Notes: Pavilions and Club Houses*. Within the Green Belt, any accompanying facilities will be expected not to exceed the minimum size as recommended within such guidance.

The Council will produce a Supplementary Planning Document on playing pitch provision which will include an analysis of the supply and demand of pitches, together with a quantitative and qualitative assessment of future need.

Policy CLT10 – Playing Pitches

The Council will take a positive approach to the provision of playing pitches within the District.

Green Belt locations for additional playing pitches will be considered appropriate in the following circumstances:

- There is a need for additional playing pitches in the area which cannot be met by available sites outside of the Green Belt.
- The site is in an accessible location on the edge of a settlement
- The impact on the openness of the Green Belt is minimised through the provision of pitches being on a small-scale and any essential accompanying facilities to be developed at the minimum necessary size having regard to guidance from Sport England.
- The finished site will be level, free-draining and of a sufficient size to accommodate the proposed uses, as stipulated in Sport England guidance.
- There is no undue impact on residential amenity or highway safety and efficiency.

In addition, the Council will resist the loss of existing playing pitches unless the replacement of such pitches by an equal or better provision in an appropriate location can be secured, or it can be clearly demonstrated that the site is not viable for use as a playing pitch.

Tourism

The Council is exploring the possibility of enhancing the District's economy through the promotion of tourism. The District has been identified as the 'green' part of the Thames Gateway and as having the potential to be the arts and cultural opportunities area for the sub-region.

The Council has begun to actively promote the area as a tourist destination, having produced and circulated a District tourism guide.

The District's tourism opportunities are focussed primarily on the themes of heritage, coastline and countryside. The latter raises a number of issues: impact on character and openness of the Green Belt; possible effect on biodiversity; and sustainability. It will be possible to promote rural tourism in a sustainable manner which respects biodiversity and the character of the Green Belt (The issue of tourism in relation to the Green Belt specifically is discussed in **Green Belt** chapter of the Core Strategy). The impact on ecological issues will also be a particular issue in respect of coastal tourism.

Government guidance on this issue contained within *Good Practice Guide on Planning Tourism* (DCLG, 2007) notes the potential for tourism to deliver economic benefits. The guide states that transport and accessibility is inherent to tourism. However, it also notes that public transport is often limited within areas with rural tourism potential and that other factors, such as the need for rural regeneration, need to be given weight.

The RSPB's proposed Wallasea Island Wild Coast Project has potential tourism opportunities and is discussed within the **Upper Roach Valley and Wallasea Island** chapter of the Core Strategy.

Policy CLT11 – Tourism

The Council will promote the development of green tourism projects and the conversion of appropriate rural buildings to bed and breakfasts / hotels which do not adversely impact upon character of place or biodiversity.

Whilst priority will be given to areas which are accessible by alternative means to the car, schemes that are in locations with limited public transport links will also be supported if such proposals are able to make a positive contribution to rural regeneration or the well-being of rural communities.

CLT Appendix 1

Infrastructure required	Standard Charges to be used		Planning obligations to be used where appropriate	Other issues / comment
	Residential development	Employment development		
Highway improvements	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Public transport improvements	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Cycle network	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Greenways	Yes	No	Yes	
Recycling facilities	Yes	No	Yes	
Primary education, early years and childcare facilities general improvements	Yes	No	Yes	
Secondary education general improvements	Yes	No	No	Land to be allocated within new residential areas, as appropriate.
New primary school, Rayleigh	Yes	No	Yes	Land to be allocated within new residential areas, as appropriate.
New primary school, West Rochford	Yes	No	Yes	Land to be allocated within new residential areas, as appropriate.
Expansion and improvement of access at King Edmund School	Yes	No	Yes	Land to be allocated within new residential areas, as appropriate.
Expansion of Fitzwimarc and Sweyne Park Schools	Yes	No	No	
Flood Protection Measures	No	No	Yes	
Sustainable drainage systems	No	No	Yes	
Youth facilities	Yes	No	Yes	Standard charges applied to secure enhancements.

Infrastructure required	Standard Charges to be used		Planning obligations to be used where appropriate	Other issues / comment
	Residential development	Employment development		
				Planning obligations applied to secure on-site provision where appropriate.
Community facilities	Yes	No	Yes	Standard charges applied to secure enhancements. Planning obligations applied to secure on-site provision where appropriate.
Leisure facilities	Yes	No	Yes	Standard charges applied to secure enhancements. Planning obligations applied to secure on-site provision where appropriate.
Healthcare improvements	Yes	No	Yes	Standard charges to secure delivery of new facilities. Planning obligations to require mitigation measures identified by healthcare impact assessment to be undertaken.
Open space	No	No	Yes	Open space to be provided alongside new residential development.
Play Space (new and enhancement of existing)	Yes	No	Yes	Standard charges applied to secure enhancements. Planning obligations applied to secure on-site provision where appropriate.

Transport

Vision

In five years...

- Transport schemes have been initiated to help reduce congestion on the District's roads, such as online road improvements and the implementation of travel plans.
- Improvements have led to a more frequent, reliable and comprehensive public transport system with better linkages between bus and rail.
- Work will be undertaken with the County Council as highway authority to look at potential solutions to congestion issues across the District to ensure the highway infrastructure becomes 'fit for purpose'.
- The Rochford District Council Transport Strategy Supplementary Planning Document has been adopted and will help to ease transport issues across the District.

By 2017...

- A walking cycling and bridleway network has been implemented across the District. There is improved public access to the District's rivers.
- Residential development will have considered community facilities provision and access to these will be easy and sustainable
- Appropriate infrastructure will have been put into place to secure access to the wharfage at Baltic Wharf, thus helping to secure its future as an employment area.
- The South Essex Rapid Transit System (SERT) has been implemented giving people a genuine sustainable alternative to the private car.

By 2025...

- Developer contributions have ensured that new developments are well integrated with public transport. Cycle and pedestrian networks have been developed linking important areas.
- The new employment park is accompanied by a travel plan and is accessible to workers by a range of transport options.
- Road infrastructure through the District will have been secure and improved with easier access to the A127 and A130.
- Wallasea Island will be accessible by secure and improved road access
- The employment park in the west of the District will have easy access on to the main transport networks.

Objectives

1. To deliver developments that will reduce reliance on the private car, and that are well related to the public transport network.

2. To deliver online improvements on the east to west road networks in partnership with the Highways Authority, Essex County Council.
3. To identify and assess locations in the District that currently suffer from poor highway connectivity and congestion, and work with the Highways Authority to identify solutions.
4. To work alongside Essex County Council and other Thames Gateway authorities to support the implementation of the South Essex Rapid Transit system, in particular ensuring that SERT connects the residential areas with the employment areas within Rochford District.
5. To ensure that all new developments including residential, employment, education and leisure, implement travel plans to reduce the reliance on the private car.
6. To work with Essex County Council and other organisations, such as Sustrans, to ensure that a safe, accessible and convenient network of cycle and pedestrian routes is implemented across the District.
7. To aid the delivery of greenways identified in the Thames Gateway Green Grid Strategy, alongside Essex County Council and neighbouring authorities.
8. To ensure appropriate car parking provisions accompanies development at a level which strikes a balance between meeting the needs of motorists, ensuring that parking does not take up excessive amounts of developable land, and encouraging alternatives to car use.

Transport

Introduction

The East of England Plan incorporates a Regional Transport Strategy (RTS) which outlines the delivery of funding for transport initiatives, and also sets out transport policies which are in line with the objectives of the East of England Plan. The Regional Transport Strategy is a statutory document and as such is influenced by the delivery programmes of both the Highways Agency and Network Rail. In turn, the Regional Transport Strategy will then help to shape Local Transport Plans (LTP) which are produced by Local Highways Authorities; namely County and Unitary Councils. The Local Transport Plan covering the district of Rochford is produced by Essex County Council and the current LTP covers the time period 2006-11.

Rochford District currently has high-levels of car ownership with only 16% of households in the District not owning a car or van (2001 Census). The District is also subject to high levels of out-commuting and suffers limited public transport provision, particularly in rural areas.

There are concerns that, with the projected population increase, car usage will increase to the detriment of the environment and lead to intolerable levels of congestion.

The Council will continue to work with Essex County Council who are the Highway Authority covering Rochford District, to ensure that the road network is maintained and upgraded where necessary.

However, highway improvements serving new developments and mitigating their impacts will be required to come forward in a timely manner, ensuring that developments are delivered alongside the necessary infrastructure.

In addition, improvements to existing east-west routes are also required in order to reduce the east-west divide of the District and to ensure that employment areas in the east remain viable.

Whilst current economic and social needs must be met, the only long-term option for Rochford District is to try and reduce the need to travel by car and promote the use of alternative methods of transport. It is recognised that people cannot be forced to not use their cars and the Council must be realistic in terms of ensuring there is adequate highway infrastructure. Planning must aim to give people the option to use alternatives. The theme of reducing car dependency is highlighted in this chapter, but also runs through the Core Strategy as a whole.

Highways

In order for development to be sustainable it must meet the needs of the present, as well as the future. Currently, the nature of the District does not lend itself to travel without the use of a private car. The District experiences high-levels of car usage and, whilst it is important that

the Council plan development in a way that reduces this reliance on the car, the economic and social importance of car usage in the District at this time should not be underestimated.

It is important that new development be accompanied by the requisite highway infrastructure improvements to mitigate their impact on the existing network. The Council will work with Essex County Council to ensure that such highway improvements are delivered, aided through a combination of planning obligations and standard charges for developers (see Preferred Option CLT1 for further details). In addition, the Council believe that existing connections between the west, where the population is focussed, and the more rural east which nevertheless contains a number of local employment uses, is inadequate. The Council will work with Essex County Council to seek necessary improvements to east-west highways in order to help sustain employment uses in the east of the District. The Council will also liaise with developers to ensure the delivery of Transport Impact Assessments alongside any proposed development.

Policy T1 – Highways

Developments will be required to be located and designed in such a way as to reduce reliance on the private car. However, some impact on the highway network is inevitable and the Council will work with developers and the Highway Authority to ensure that appropriate improvements are carried out. The Council will seek developer contributions where necessary.

The Council will work with the Highways Authority to deliver online improvements to the east to west road network, and improvements to the highways serving Baltic Wharf in order to sustain employment in this rural part of the District. The Council will also work with the Highways Authority to find ways to manage congestion along specific routes in the District.

Policy T2 – Highways Improvements

The Council will work with Essex County Council Highways Authority to ensure that highway improvements are implemented to address issues of congestion, road flooding and poor signage. In particular, highway improvements to the following will be prioritised:

- Brays Lane, Ashingdon (improved to access to King Edmund School);
- Ashingdon Road;
- Golden Cross Roundabout (Ashingdon Road);
- Watery Lane;
- Spa Road / Main Road Roundabout Hockley;
- Rayleigh Weir junction;
- Enhancements to the B1013 to improve traffic flows and reduce congestion; and
- Surface access to London Southend Airport.

It should however be noted that Rochford District Council is not the Highway Authority and as such does not have responsibility for the Highway network. The Council will however work closely with the Highway Authority, Essex County Council, in order to ensure any proposed schemes in Rochford are given the appropriate priority.

The list in **Policy T2** is by no means exhaustive or definitive and the Council will continue to work with Essex County Council to resolve any highways issues across the District as a whole. Details of highway improvements to improve surface access to London Southend Airport will be included as part of the London Southend Airport and Environs Joint Area Action Plan.

Essex County Council as the Highway Authority have also stated in their Local Transport Plan (2006 – 2011) that Rochford has been recognised as playing a prominent part on the regeneration of the Thames Gateway sub-region through its role as a centre for leisure and recreational facilities within the Thames Gateway. It is also noted within the LTP that the potential development of London Southend Airport will play a key strategic role for economy and tourism, and will require a Surface Access Strategy in order to provide a choice of transport alternatives.

A Route Management Strategy will be developed and implemented in order to tackle the issues of congestion and poor air quality around many junctions on the strategic networks by Essex County Council in partnership with Southend Borough Council and Thurrock Council. Specifically the Rayleigh Weir junction of the A127 is mentioned.

The Council will work in partnership with Essex County Council as the highway authority to design and implement a Transport Strategy for Rochford District. The Strategy will assess the transport issues seen in the District and set out how they will be improved and dealt with.

Public Transport

One method of reducing the need to travel by private car is to ensure that residential areas are connected to destinations, such as places of work and town centres, by a reliable and efficient public transport system. As public transport in the District is privately operated, there is a limit to how much the Council can influence the provision of public transport.

Planning should, however, ensure that new development is well related to existing public transport where possible, and encourage the provision of additional public transport. Planning can also require developers to contribute towards public transport provision, in order to mitigate against possible impacts of new developments on the highway network.

Policy T3 – Public Transport

Development must be well related to public transport, or accessible by means other than the private car.

In particular, large-scale residential developments will be required to be integrated with public transport and designed in a way that encourages the use of alternative forms of transport to the private car.

Where developments are not well located to such infrastructure, and alternatives are not available, contributions towards sustainable transport infrastructure will be sought.

The Council will work with developers, public transport operators and Essex County Council to ensure that new developments are integrated into the public transport system and, where necessary, public transport infrastructure is upgraded.

The Council recognise that public transport is provided in the District as a commercial enterprise and, as such, it is important to ensure that developments are planned in a manner such that the provision of public transport to them is economically viable for operators. Nevertheless, the provision of public transport services and facilities is socially important, and contributes to equality of access to services. The Council will seek to ensure that good public transport links continue to be provided to the town centres.

South Essex Rapid Transit (SERT)

Essex County Council, in partnership with the unitary authorities of Southend and Thurrock, have developed a programme for the delivery of a rapid transit system for South Essex – South Essex Rapid Transit (SERT). SERT will comprise of a network of corridors connecting the four main hubs, key development sites, major services and providing connections between the radial routes. The four main hubs are Basildon, Thurrock, Southend and London Gateway Port. While the initial route does not directly serve the District, future phases have the potential to do so.

SERT will involve high-quality bus-based vehicles travelling on a combination of specially dedicated routes and existing roads where SERT vehicles are given priority over other traffic. This service will provide rapid and reliable connections between residential areas and employment within the sub-region, helping to reduce car usage and ease congestion.

Policy T4 – South Essex Rapid Transit (SERT)

The Council will work with Essex County Council to support the implementation of SERT. The Council will seek to ensure that SERT connects the District's residential areas with employment opportunities (particularly London Southend Airport and environs) and, where this is the case, assist Essex County Council in implementing dedicated routes and measures to ensure that SERT vehicles have priority over other traffic.

Travel Plans

A travel plan is a package of practical measures to encourage employees / staff and pupils / residents/ patients to be able to use methods of transport other than the car, and to reduce the need to travel by private car. A travel plan should be tailored to a particular site and use, and include a range of measures which will make a positive impact at that site. These could include, for example, setting up a car sharing scheme; providing cycle facilities; offering attractive flexible-working practices. The idea is to make alternatives to the car more feasible and more attractive to people.

There are several types of travel plans. Trip destination travel plans have been the significant focus to date. Destination travel plans have the overarching aim of reducing car use to specific destinations – schools, workplaces, visitor attractions etc. The travel plan will be drawn up in partnership with the employer, school or attraction, local authority and public transport operators. An example would be a “walking bus” to a school, or a car share scheme operated by an employer.

Origin, or residential travel plans, addresses the problem from the opposite angle. However, this raises several issues in that the pattern of journeys originating from residential areas are to varied and multiple destinations. As a consequence of this residential travel plans should incorporate a wider variety of measures encouraging more sustainable travel choices. Targets should also be set within travel plans to ensure that the objectives are achieved. Residential travel plans highlight the necessity of high levels of connectivity with the local transport network, and may also involve more personalised travel plans.

Travel plans may vary in scale and form, from a small package that includes bus timetables, maps of cycle footpaths, etc, to larger measures such as cycle vouchers.

Policy T5 – Travel Plans

Travel plans will be required for developments involving both destinations and trip origins. New schools, visitor attractions, leisure uses and larger employment developments will be required to devise and implement a travel plan, which aims to reduce private, single-occupancy car use. Existing schools and employers will be encouraged to implement travel plans.

A travel plan will be required for any residential development comprising 50 or more units and should be tailored to meet the specific requirements of the development.

Cycling and Walking

Increased opportunities for cycling and walking not only provide health and leisure benefits, but can also help reduce car dependency for certain journey types.

A two-pronged approach will be necessary to improve people's opportunity to cycle: an improved network of safe and convenient cycle paths, together with the provision of secure

cycle parking and other facilities such as lockers, changing rooms, showers etc at destinations.

Policy T6 – Cycling and Walking

The Council will work with Essex County Council, along with other organisations such as Sustrans, to ensure that a safe and convenient network of cycle and pedestrian routes is put in place to link homes, workplaces, services and town centres. Where developments generate a potential demand to travel, developers will be required to contribute to the delivery of such a network. The Council will also continue to require developers to provide facilities for cyclists at destinations.

The Council will also seek the further development of cyclepaths, footpaths and bridleways that, having regard to ecological interests, open up and develop the access network alongside the District's rivers.

The Council will also encourage new cycle and footpath links with neighbouring authorities.

Greenways

As part of ensuring that the regeneration of the Thames Gateway is sustainable, a strategy has been produced – the Green Grid Strategy – which has a number of aims, including to connect new communities with existing neighbourhoods, the regenerated riverside, local attractions and the countryside; create high quality new green spaces links in areas of opportunity and need; and plan and promote the Green Grid network as part of a sustainable transport strategy.

The Council are a member of the Green Grid partnership and, as such, are committed to seeing the aims of the Green Grid Strategy realised. Part of the Green Grid Strategy proposes the creation of “greenways” – footpaths, cyclepaths and bridlepaths that connect to and through towns and the rest of South Essex area which, in addition to leisure and recreational routes, also provide alternative transport options. A number of the proposed greenways are within Rochford District, and although not directly able to implement greenways alone, the Council will work with partners to see them realised.

It should be noted that the proposed cycle network has the potential to deliver an element of the planned greenways.

Policy T7 – Greenways

The Council will work with partners, including neighbouring authorities, to aid the delivery of the following greenways identified in the Thames Gateway Green Grid Strategy which are of relevance to Rochford District:

- Greenway 13: South Benfleet;
- Greenway 16: Leigh-Rayleigh;
- Greenway 18: Central Southend (to Rochford);
- Greenway 19: Southchurch;
- Greenway 20: Shoeburyness; and
- Greenway 21: City to Sea / Shoreline.

Parking Standards

National government policy, as stated in Planning Policy Guidance Note 13, has made it clear that parking policies should be used as part of a range of measures to promote sustainable transport and reduce reliance on the private car, stating that Local Authorities should not apply minimum parking standards to development. However, the Council have always been concerned that limiting parking at the origin of trips, i.e. homes, may lead to excessive on-street parking, to the detriment of highway safety and efficiency. As such the Council have sought to maintain minimum standards in certain cases. Planning Policy Statement 3 indicates that local circumstances should be taken into account when setting standards, and that proposed development should take a design led approach to the provision of car parking space. This will enable the provision of car parking spaces that are “well integrated with a high quality public realm and streets that are pedestrian, cycle and vehicle friendly.”

Our current parking standards are set out in Supplementary Planning Document 5 – Vehicle Parking Standards. This seeks to limit the level of parking at trip destinations and residential development in certain circumstances, whilst applying minimum parking standards to residential schemes within other situations.

The Council believe that limiting parking provision at trip destinations can have a positive impact on sustainability and reduce congestion. However, the Council also believe that limiting car parking for residential development has little impact on the number of cars people use, and has predominantly negative effects. In such cases, a minimum standard is appropriate, although residential development within town centre locations or within close proximity to one of the District’s train stations may be exempted from such requirements.

Essex County Council in conjunction with the Essex Planning Officers Association is currently undertaking a comprehensive review of car parking standards and initial conclusions are that a move to minimum standards at trip origins (residential planning) and maximum standards for trip destinations is appropriate acknowledging the fact that limited parking availability at trip origins does not necessarily discourage car ownership and can push vehicle parking onto the adjacent public highway, diminishing streetscape and potentially obstructing emergency and passenger transport vehicles.

Policy T8 – Parking Standards

The Council will apply minimum parking standards, including visitor parking, to residential development. The Council will be prepared to relax such standards for residential development within town centre locations and sites in close proximity to any of the District's train stations.

Whilst applying maximum parking standards for trip destinations, the Council will still require such development to include adequate parking provision. Developers will be required to demonstrate that adequate provision for the parking, turning, loading and unloading of service vehicles has been provided.

Economic Development

Vision

In five years...

- The Council are using the findings of the Employment Land Study to ascertain future employment provision to meet the District's needs, and to assist in identifying alternative locations for old and poorly located employment sites which are no longer fit-for-purpose.
- The long term future of the wharfage at Baltic Wharf as an employment area has been secured.
- Area Action Plans for Rochford, Rayleigh and Hockley have been finalised and the first phase of enhancement opportunities are being implemented.
- The potential of London Southend Airport and its environs is beginning to take shape through the provision of a Joint Area Action Plan in partnership with Southend Borough Council.
- The Joint Area Action Plan seeks to realise the airport's potential as a driver for the sub-regional economy, providing significant employment opportunities and ensuring the quality of life for its residents and workers.

By 2017...

- Sustainable, well used and strategically located industrial estates are being protected and enhanced, where appropriate.
- New businesses are being supported at the most vulnerable points in their lifecycle through the development of an Eco-Enterprise Centre.
- The Eco-Enterprise Centre is a flagship, eco-friendly building creating an inward investment draw which is bringing new businesses into the area.
- Appropriate uses within the District's commercial centres are being supported.
- London Southend Airport and its environs has become a driver for the sub-regional economy, providing a range of aviation and non aviation-related employment opportunities for the local population.
- A skills training academy within the vicinity of London Southend Airport and its environs has been established to provide high-skilled training in aviation-related industries.
- The Joint Area Action Plan supports and regulates the operations of London Southend Airport taking into consideration environmental and social effects, and residential amenity.
- A new airport terminal building at London Southend Airport has been completed and is operational following the implementation of an agreed surface access strategy.
- A new employment park in the west of the District with good links to the main access networks has been developed which caters for a range of employment types in a flexible manner that adapts to changes in the economy.

By 2025...

- Old, poorly located, “bad neighbour” industrial estates have been relocated to fit-for-purpose sites in sustainable locations which meet the needs of businesses and benefits residential amenity.
- The new employment park is accompanied by a travel plan and is accessible to workers by a range of transport options.
- Over 3000 net additional jobs have been provided which meet local employment needs. A balance has been struck between the local workforce and jobs through the aviation-centred skills training academy providing local workers with high-value, transferable skills.

Objectives

1. Ensure the growth of local employment opportunities and deliver an additional net 3000 local jobs by 2021.
2. Enhance the local skills base in the District through providing additional training and support.
3. Implement the London Southend Airport and Environs Joint Area Action Plan to realise the potential of this local resource.
4. Ensure the delivery of an Eco-Enterprise Centre which will provide valuable support for new businesses within the District.
5. Support the continued functioning and growth of small and medium sized businesses, and encourage flexible practices such as home-working to enhance the range of local employment opportunities in the District.
6. Implement Area Action Plans for the commercial centres of Rayleigh, Rochford and Hockley to enhance their attractiveness and increase spending retention within the District.
7. Support projects within the District such as Cherry Orchard Jubilee County Park and aid the delivery of priorities in the Economic Development Strategy.
8. Ensure the protection of existing employment land in sustainable locations, and reallocate “bad neighbour” industrial estates for more appropriate uses, such as residential, to meet the District’s housing needs.
9. Allocate the minimum amount of Green Belt necessary for additional employment land, as appropriate, and fully utilise the office space potential of Rayleigh and Hockley centres.

Economic Development

Introduction

The Council's approach to economic development is focused on developing existing spatial patterns of employment, providing higher level employment, realising the economic potential of London Southend Airport, and enhancing the skills of the District's population.

Rochford District is a generally prosperous part of the country, despite only a modest share of resident 'knowledge workers', the typically higher paid employees.

There are a number of opportunities for economic development in the District, for example London Southend Airport has the potential to provide significant economic growth, including, but not exclusively, around aviation-related industries. Further to this, there is an entrepreneurial culture within the District; and the District is part of the Thames Gateway – a national priority for regeneration and growth.

In the past, employment allocations for the District were quantified in terms of the amount of land to be set aside for employment purposes. The East of England Plan instead specifies the number of jobs each sub-region must provide. Rochford District is within the Thames Gateway sub-region and must provide 3000 new jobs during the plan period. A significant proportion of these jobs can be accommodated as part of the growth around London Southend Airport and the Council will produce a Joint Area Action Plan with Southend Borough Council to ensure that the airport's potential is fully realised, whilst having regard to environmental and amenity impacts such as noise, air quality and traffic generation.

There are a multitude of physical constraints within the District that restrict opportunities for employment growth. The two primary constraints are the rural nature of the District together with the limited transport links – both issues are more prevalent in the east of the District. The Council encourage rural diversification in the District and are seeking improvements to transport connections. The Council's approach to rural diversification is set out in the **Green Belt** section of the Core Strategy and the approach to transportation issues in **Transport**.

There are a number of areas within the District which are currently allocated specifically for employment purposes and are protected from development which would undermine their role in generating employment. The Council consider it necessary to review some of these allocations, particularly in light of changes to the economy and the decline of the manufacturing sector. Some sites currently allocated for employment are better utilised as residential or mixed-use, reducing the need to release Green Belt for housing, or, where appropriately located, alternative employment or community uses other than industrial ones.

The Council examined these issues in depth through the production of an Employment Land Study. The study provides the following:

- An assessment of current and future demand for different types of employment land outside of the London Southend Airport Joint Area Action Plan area.
- An assessment of the current supply of existing employment land including analysis of the quality of existing employment land allocated in the Rochford

District Replacement Local Plan 2006.

- An assessment of the appropriateness of potential additional sites for use as employment land.

The Employment Land Study assesses demand for additional employment land against two scenarios, in addition to a base line scenario. The two scenarios are based on differing levels of development at London Southend Airport.

Low growth involving some additional supply of employment land at the airport would have little impact on demand across the District. Higher growth increases both demand for additional allocations and supply for the District as a whole.

	Demand m ²	Supply m ²	Balance m ²	Balance ha
Base case				
Office	18,161	0	-18,161	-2.27
Industrial	15,356	15,760	404	0.10
Total	33,517	15,760	-17,757	-2.17
Scenario A				
Office	18,248	783	-17,378	-2.2
Industrial	15,901	16,685	1329	0.3
Total	34,149	17,468	-16,049	-1.8
Scenario B				
Office	20,603	3,340	-17,263	-2.2
Industrial	21,042	19,707	-1,335	-0.3
Total	41,645	23,047	-18,599	-2.5

Under all the Scenarios (including the Base Case) there is an additional net demand for employment land outside of the London Southend Airport Joint Area Action Plan area for office development of just over 2 ha and a sufficient land supply for industrial uses.

The Employment Land Study also recommends that any de-allocations of employment land be compensated for by allocations of new employment sites.

Employment Growth

The Council will actively seek to maintain high and stable levels of economic and employment growth in the District, and will support proposals that secure growth within high value businesses and which match local skills in order to reduce reliance on out-commuting.

The Employment Land Study has identified the economic characteristics and opportunities for the District as a whole (excluding the area around London Southend Airport which has been looked at in detail as part of the London Southend Airport and Environs Joint Area Action Plan evidence base). The study notes that the supply of employment land within the District is tight, with little available land. Rochford District is currently a stronger industrial, rather than office location, however, net additional demand for industrial land is very limited over the planning period. The study recommends that an additional 2.2 hectares of land suitable for office use be allocated.

Town centres have an important role to play in the District's economic development. Rochford is recognised as a healthcare hub providing local employment opportunities and supporting the vitality of the town centre. Rayleigh town is the largest in the District, supporting a range of activities, and the Employment Land Study has identified the potential for additional office uses within Rayleigh town centre given its strategic location. The economic potential of the town centres of Rayleigh, Rochford and Hockley is further acknowledged, particularly with regard to their redevelopment opportunities, through the provision of Area Action Plans. This is discussed in more detail in the **Retail and Town Centres** section of this document.

The Economic Development Strategy is regularly updated to reflect the local economic climate and local employment opportunities. It seeks to work with partners and colleagues to maximise opportunities for development within the District and encourage a thriving local economy. Three key themes emerging from the Economic Development Strategy run through the Core Strategy, including increasing the skills base, increasing competitiveness and enhancing places, to ensure a cohesive approach to economic and employment growth.

The Economic Development Strategy supports the development of key projects such as Cherry Orchard Jubilee County Park and Wallasea Island Wild Coast Project. The strategy supports the enhancement of the District's commercial centres to ensure their economic vitality by increasing footfall and spending retention in the District, through the development of Area Action Plans. Equally the Core Strategy supports economic and employment growth, local skills enhancement and the development of an Eco-Enterprise Centre in an appropriate location (Policy ED4) to provide support for new and existing businesses.

The Council recognises the need to develop skills within the District to meet local employment opportunities and vice versa, and as such, the Council supports the development of a skills training academy to ensure a balance. This approach has the advantage of training people and providing them with additional skills, increasing the proportion of highly skilled jobs in the District, and increasing people's transferable skills whilst reducing out-commuting.

The Council also recognises the need to support the development of an Eco-Enterprise Centre which would offer invaluable support and advice for early stage businesses at the most vulnerable point in their lifecycle.

The District is entrepreneurial in character, and small and medium sized businesses contribute significantly to the area's employment and economy. The Council supports the protection and enhancement of small and medium sized businesses, both within the existing industrial estates and town centres and those existing enterprises in rural locations, which are important to the local economy. The Council also acknowledges the important role that home-working can play in the local economy through retaining employment opportunities within the District, and the development of the Third Sector through enhancing local volunteering opportunities as encouraged in the Sustainable Community Strategy.

Policy ED1 – Employment Growth

The Council will encourage development that enables the economy to diversify and modernise through the growth of existing businesses and the creation of new enterprises providing high value employment, having regard to environmental issues and residential amenity.

The Local Planning Authority supports the Economic Development Strategy, and will ensure that planning enables the spatial aspects of the Economic Development Strategy to be delivered.

The Council will support:

- the development of Cherry Orchard Jubilee County Park;
- the development of Wallasea Island Wild Coast Project;
- the enhancement of the District's commercial centres;
- the development of an Eco-Enterprise Centre;
- the development of a skills training academy;
- the enhancement of London Southend Airport;
- the development and growth of the the voluntary sector;
- the development and growth of home-working; and
- the protection and enhancement of the role of small and medium sized businesses.

The economic potential of the District's town centres, as well as social and environmental enhancements, will be realised through the development and implementation of Area Action Plans for Rochford, Rayleigh and Hockley.

An Eco-Enterprise Centre will be accommodated within an employment allocation which will support the growth and prosperity of new businesses at the beginning of their lifecycle.

The development of a skills training academy to enhance the skills base within the District and match local skills with locally available employment opportunities will be supported.

London Southend Airport and Environs

The East of England Plan identifies London Southend Airport as having an important role to play in the economic development of the area. London Southend Airport is split between Rochford and Southend, and, given its importance to the region, Rochford District and Southend on Sea Borough Councils are producing a Joint Area Action Plan in order to identify how the airport's economic potential can be realised.

Southend on Sea Borough's Core Strategy (December 2007) recognises the importance of London Southend Airport for the area. Strategic objective SO11 of this strategy is to:

“Secure the regeneration of London Southend Airport to enable it to reach its potential to function as a local regional airport providing for significant new employment opportunities and improved surface access subject to environmental safeguards”

The Airport Masterplan 2005, prepared by London Southend Airport, sets out a vision for how the airport could grow towards being a regional airport based on using its current runway (length 1,610 metres), but with the provision of new passenger infrastructure in the form of a railway station for the airport and investment in new passenger terminal facilities. The importance of the railway is fundamental to increasing the attractiveness of the airport to potential airline operators as it increases the size of the passenger catchment to include core markets within London (by reducing the travel time to the airport). With this investment, the Airport Masterplan indicates there is the potential to increase passenger movements at the airport to around 1 million passengers by 2012 and up to 2 million passengers by 2030.

The airport has been supported in phase one of its development and currently has planning permission for the development of the train station, passenger terminal and new hotel.

Whilst it is acknowledged has the potential to become a regional catalyst for economic growth and employment generation, the Council is mindful of concerns regarding the potential impact of the airport's development on the environment and on the amenity of local residents. These are issues that will be accounted for as part of the Joint Area Action Plan which provides an opportunity to introduce tighter controls over the operation of the airport.

The airport is surrounded by employment uses, many of which complement the airport. The Council believe that there is also an opportunity for economic development through the expansion of other employment uses around the airport, including those that are not directly linked or reliant on the aviation industry. Thus, whilst the airport has economic growth potential, it is recognised that the Council cannot be over-reliant upon one employment sector. As such, the growth of employment uses within the Joint Area Action Plan Area will not be focussed solely on aviation-related uses, although it is recognised that non aviation-related businesses would benefit from a thriving London Southend Airport.

Marrying local skills with jobs is necessary to increase local employment opportunities and sustain the local economy. Through recognising the growth potential of the airport, there is opportunity to provide high-tech skills training in aviation-related industries to meet local employment needs. The Council will support the development of a skills training academy, which can train the local workforce in an employment sector with growth potential and provide employees with valuable transferable skills.

Policy ED2 – London Southend Airport

The Council will support the development potential of London Southend Airport as a catalyst for economic growth and employment generation.

The Council will work with Southend on Sea Borough Council to prepare a Joint Area Action Plan for London Southend Airport and environs and will work with partners to see the airport's economic potential realised, whilst having regard to local amenity and environmental issues. The Joint Area Action Plan will enable the Council to regulate the operation of the airport through balancing noise and environmental issues with residential amenity.

The Council will support the development of a skills training academy around the airport to provide training to increase and enhance aviation-related skills in the local area and to meet local employment needs.

Expansion of employment land to the north of the airport for the development of non aviation-related industries will be supported to increase local employment opportunities within the District.

Existing Employment Land

The Council will enable existing businesses to diversify, modernise and grow and will protect employment land from alternative development that would reduce the quantity and / or quality of jobs in the District. Employment policies will maintain a degree of flexibility in order to ensure that sites can respond and adapt to changes in the economy.

However, the District contains several industrial estates which are looking tired and in need of investment. Some are also close to housing and have a negative impact on residential amenity.

The Council will consider the location and condition of existing industrial estates and will promote the creation of new employment areas in more sustainable locations. The Council will encourage the relocation of existing “bad neighbour” uses to more appropriate locations.

The Council will protect appropriately located industrial estates which are well used and sustainable with the potential for continued economic and employment vitality, and support the improvements recommended in the Employment Land Study, where appropriate.

Existing employment land identified within the District includes:

- Star Lane Industrial Estate, Great Wakering
- Baltic Wharf, Wallasea Island
- Eldon Way / Foundry Industrial Estate, Hockley
- Ashingdon Road/Leecon Way, Rochford
- Purdeys Industrial Estate, Rochford
- Riverside Industrial Estate, Rochford
- Stambridge Mills, Rochford
- Rochford Business Park, Cherry Orchard Way, Rochford

- Rawreth Industrial Estate, Rayleigh
- Imperial Park Industrial Estate, Rayleigh
- Brook Road Industrial Estate, Rayleigh
- Northern section of Aviation Way Industrial Estate, Southend

The Council will protect the District's employment land considered to be economically sustainable, good neighbour sites, which exist in harmony with surrounding land uses. Subject to enhancement or redevelopment where appropriate, the following sites will be protected:

Baltic Wharf – This site adequately serves its current purpose in providing employment in port-related activities. Due to its poor strategic location and poor site access, infrastructure improvements should be made to improve its accessibility and to retain existing employment uses.

Ashingdon Road/Leecon Way – This is a fit-for-purpose industrial estate which is in a good condition. The existing uses should be retained.

Purdeys Industrial Estate – This is a fit-for-purpose industrial estate which is in a good condition. The site should be maintained and, if possible, expanded.

Riverside Industrial Estate – The quality of existing building stock at this site is very poor and so should be improved. It is centrally located, which makes it a strategically good site for additional office use to meet future requirements.

Rochford Business Park – This is a new site in very good condition with good access to the highway network.

Imperial Park Industrial Estate – This is a fit-for-purpose industrial estate with good access to amenities, which is in a good condition. The existing uses should be retained.

Brook Road Industrial Estate – Although the existing building stock quality is poor there is potential for redevelopment which should incorporate high quality office accommodation.

Aviation Way Industrial Estate – This site is in adequate condition but could be improved through enhancement, intensification and expansion which will be promoted as part of the London Southend Airport and Environs Joint Area Action Plan.

The Council will seek alternative uses for existing employment land sites which are considered poorly located “bad neighbours”, or where an alternative use would be more appropriate. In cases where such land is reallocated, the Council will seek to ensure existing businesses can be re-accommodated at appropriate alternative employment sites.

Star Lane Industrial Estate (5.8 ha) – The site has good road access at a site level and it is adequately serviced for its purpose, however, it has poor strategic access and the quality of existing building stock is very poor. As such, the Council will reallocate this site for other uses and the existing employment land will be relocated elsewhere within the District.

Eldon Way / Foundry Industrial Estate (4.6 ha) – In recent years there has been increasing pressure for non-industrial uses on the estate to be allowed in place of employment uses.

The site is well placed in proximity to the centre of Hockley and would be more appropriately utilised as a mixed use development incorporating office space to complement surrounding employment uses, as well as a range of community and leisure uses more appropriate to its town centre location. The existing employment land will be relocated in a more appropriate location elsewhere within the District.

Stambridge Mills (1.8 ha) – This site is currently poor quality and is not in use. Whilst it could be safeguarded for light industrial use, it has been identified within the Urban Capacity Study as a suitable site for housing allocation, and as such, the existing employment land should be reallocated. Issues around flood risk must be resolved prior to any development of this site.

Rawreth Industrial Estate (5.9 ha) – Existing building stock is of poor quality and the site has particular environmental issues. The site has been identified in the Urban Capacity Study as suitable for housing use, and as such, the site will be reallocated for housing. The existing employment land will be relocated elsewhere within the District.

The allocation of the above employment areas will entail the de-allocation of a total of 18.1 ha of employment land.

Policy ED3 – Existing Employment Land

Existing employment sites which are well used and sustainable will be protected from uses that would undermine their role as employment generators.

The Council will protect existing employment land within the District, but will reallocate land at Star Lane Industrial Estate, Eldon Way / Foundry Industrial Estate, Stambridge Mills and Rawreth Industrial Estate for appropriate alternative uses. Land capable of accommodating the businesses and industries that currently occupy these sites but which would not be appropriate to be incorporated into their redevelopment, will be allocated to more appropriate and sustainable locations.

The Council will support improvements to the quality of all retained employment sites and will work with partners to maintain their viability by ensuring adequate infrastructure is in place. In particular, the Council will require improvements to the highways serving Baltic Wharf in order to sustain employment in this rural part of the District.

Future Employment Allocations

The Employment Land Study has identified that there is generally a sufficient supply of employment land for industrial use within the District, but that any de-allocation would have to be compensated for. The study also identified a need for an additional 2.2 hectares of office space. Land to the west of Rayleigh is the most suitable strategic location for additional employment land provision and the Employment Land Study recommends that land in this location comes forward for office development. There is a recognised deficit in adequate brownfield sites within the District, and as such, the Council will reallocate the minimum quantity of Green Belt land necessary in this appropriate location to meet this local need.

The industrial estate at Aviation Way is also a good strategic location with the potential to

develop and provide additional capacity for non aviation-related industries with good infrastructure links. The potential enhancement, intensification and expansion of Aviation Way Industrial Estate will be explored within the London Southend Airport and Environs Joint Area Action Plan.

It is also important to take into account environmental and social considerations. New employment areas will be directed away from areas of landscape or ecological value. In addition, new employment developments must be accessible to all sections of the community by a range of transport opportunities and should be of a type that meets local skills.

The Employment Land Study recommends that, in order to satisfy the additional office demand in the District, a portion of land west of Rayleigh, which is currently allocated as Green Belt, be developed for employment use. This will principally be a mix of high quality office and industrial space. This approach should ensure that the Green Belt allocation west of Rayleigh is, on the whole, still protected.

The rationale for allocating land in Rayleigh is that it is well connected to London by road on the A127 and it is an ideal location for strategic employment development in the District. Employment Land Study research shows that the west of the District is the most desirable location for employment mainly due to its strategic access. This location also relates well to the A127 enterprise corridor, which is a sub-regional focus for employment growth and infrastructure investment. The area will consolidate its position as a strategic office location during the planning period and a new development within Rochford District is a strategically sound place to develop office employment stock.

The Council will support the development of an Eco-Enterprise Centre. Enterprise, or business incubation, centres provide an ideal, structured environment in which new businesses can grow. They differ from other types of business support because they offer comprehensive, responsive and customised services to early stage businesses at the most vulnerable point in their lifecycle. The most obvious benefits are usually inclusive rents and short term tenancies which help businesses to avoid longer term financial commitments. With communal areas, access to meetings rooms and a shared reception, start-up businesses are able to bring prospective clients to quality premises and give a highly professional appearance. Business support services, seminars and training can be provided on site, making them far easier to access and lessening staff time out of the office to train.

The Centre's support services are usually provided by an internal team as well as sought from external networks and partner agencies. Incubation is a resource-intensive activity not intended to support businesses indefinitely. Incubation services help businesses to survive the particularly difficult first few years so they can move on with increased chances of sustainability.

The Council believes that the establishment of an eco-friendly Enterprise Centre would help to reduce the number of business closures in the District and help to educate forming businesses of their environmental responsibilities. The Centre, which will be a flagship, eco-friendly building, will also act as a much needed inward investment draw, bringing new businesses to the area. It would become a focal point for businesses in the District seeking access to information, guidance, mentoring and involvement with local business networks.

The Council will work with landlords to develop appropriate grow-on space in the District. The

Council will do this by developing service level agreements and for landlords prepared to meet the necessary criteria, which will include operating business friendly leases and meeting certain environmental standards, their premises will be added to a list of recommended grow-on space for businesses moving on from the Centre. This will help to make best use of and improve local, vacant stock, and keep the businesses supported operating within the Rochford District.

In order to achieve this, the Council intend to secure public funding which in turn will be used to lever private sector investment. In terms of delivering services on an ongoing basis, the Council will work in partnership with other key stakeholders and partners whose remit is to support and develop businesses in the District.

The Enterprise Centre will be incorporated into employment allocations or an Area Action Plan that includes increased employment opportunities.

Policy ED4 – Future Employment Allocations

The Council will allocate 18 ha of industrial land to compensate for de-allocations as per **Policy ED3**. New employment allocations will be in better strategic locations to meet the needs of businesses, be in accessible locations to the local population, and at the same time minimise any negative impact on residential amenity. The Council will direct the majority of future employment to the west of the District and in proximity to London Southend Airport. Some industrial land will be allocated in proximity to Great Wakering to provide local employment and mitigate the de-allocation of Star Lane Industrial Estate.

In addition, the Council will allocate a further 2.2 ha for office development in order to meet projected demand. This office space will be predominantly directed to Rayleigh and Hockley, with exact locations and quantum to be determined through Area Action Plans for the respective centres. The Council will adopt a sequential approach, prioritising Rayleigh and Hockley centres with any demand that can not be accommodated in these centres being incorporated into a new employment allocation to the west of Rayleigh.

1. West of Rayleigh

The Council will allocate land to the south of London Road, Rayleigh to accommodate a new employment park capable of accommodating businesses displaced by the redevelopment of Rawreth Industrial Estate as well as additional office space. It will have the following characteristics:

- Able to accommodate employment uses displaced by residential redevelopment of Rawreth Lane Industrial Estate;
- Be suitable for high-quality office and industrial development;
- A versatile layout and design that can accommodate a range of uses and can be adapted to meet changes in the economy;
- Accessible by a range of transport options; and
- Good links to the A130 and A127.

2. North of London Southend Airport

The Council will allocate land to the north and west of London Southend Airport for employment uses to compensate for de-allocations elsewhere in the District.

The Council will work with the private sector to secure the delivery of an Eco-Enterprise Centre within a new business park incorporating employment uses. The Centre will provide invaluable support for early stage businesses and will be built to high environmental standards through meeting the 'Excellent' BREEAM rating for sustainable, carbon-neutral construction, reducing energy costs and promoting sustainable construction. The development of an Eco-Enterprise centre will be subject to a feasibility study.

The Council will also encourage the development of employment generating uses within existing settlements, particularly town centres, where appropriate.

3. South of Great Wakering

The Council will allocate land to the south of Great Wakering for a new strategically located employment park. This new employment facility will be capable of accommodating businesses displaced from Star Lane Industrial Estate.

Retail and Town Centres

Vision

In five years...

- Area Action Plans for Rochford, Rayleigh and Hockley town centres have been produced and adopted. The plans provide a clear framework, developed having regard to the results of community involvement, to guide the regeneration of these centres.

By 2025...

- The District's town centres are vibrant places containing a range of shops, services and facilities that meet local demand.
- The vast majority of new retail development has been directed to Rochford, Rayleigh and Hockley. Some additional retail has been provided within the District's smaller settlements and within residential areas outside of the designated centres which provides convenient, accessible top-up shopping for local communities and reduces the need to travel.
- The leakage of retail expenditure outside of the District has been significantly reduced, with shoppers attracted to the District's town centres not simply due to the provision of retail, but because of the range of activities and the quality of the environment.

Objectives

1. To direct retail development to the District's town centres of Rochford, Rayleigh and Hockley
2. To enhance the centres of Rochford, Rayleigh and Hockley ensuring they are vital and vibrant places containing a range of uses and activities for all
3. To reduce the leakage of retail expenditure out of the District
4. To ensure that village and neighbourhood shops provide a service for local communities, particularly for those with limited access to transport.

Retail and Town Centres

Retail

The Council approach to retail strategy seeks to strengthen the role of the District's town centres, whilst ensuring that village services are sustained.

The 2008 Retail and Leisure Study indicates that there is a significant leakage of retail spending out of the District, with the majority of shopping by Rochford District resident's undertaken outside of the District.

Shopping patterns vary across the District and by type of goods bought. With regards to convenience shopping (e.g. food), 17.8% of main food shopping is retained within the District compared to 54.4% of top-up shopping. This pattern is not replicated consistently across the District. Rayleigh retains the most convenience shopping, retaining 37.8% and 75.9% of main food shopping and top-up shopping, respectively. Other areas of District experience higher rates of retail leakage.

The majority of spending goes to Southend, Shoeburyness and Benfleet. Distance is not the only factor, with residents prepared to travel further to these areas than other potential retail destinations within the District.

There is an even greater leakage of spending in relation to comparison shopping (e.g. clothes, electrical goods etc) with the vast majority of spending going out of the District into Southend in particular, together with a considerable amount from the west of the District leaking out to Basildon.

Retail spending is projected to grow and it is important that the District ensures it at least maintains its current market share of spending – and continues to provide for the people who shop within the District – by ensuring there is adequate retail space allocated. In addition, whilst it is to be expected that a significant proportion of spending will be attracted out of the district to regional centres such as Southend, the Council recognises there is an opportunity to reduce leakage of expenditure out of the District by making town centres more attractive to shoppers, enhancing their vitality and vibrancy, and concentrating retail development within the District's centres.

National policy on town centres (Planning Policy Statement 6 – Planning for Town Centres (PPS6)) states that Local Authorities should quantify the need for additional retail development and then identify locations for such development by applying a sequential approach which prioritises town centre locations. The District supports this approach as a means of ensuring the vitality and vibrancy of Rayleigh, Rochford and Hockley town centres.

The District contains one established out-of-town retail park – the Airport Retail Park located to the east of the airport and abutting a residential area of Southend Borough to the south. Although adjacent to a residential area, the retail park still maintains many of the characteristics traditionally associated with its more isolated contemporaries, namely a concentration on the sale of bulky, comparison goods and a layout that is unwelcoming to all unless arriving by car. Further retail development and intensification at this location is not

only considered unsustainable, but would also undermine efforts to enhance the vitality of the District's town centres.

Policy RTC1 – Retail in town centres

The Council will seek to enhance Rochford, Hockley and Rayleigh town centres' market share of retail spending through the following actions:

- Enhancement of Rochford, Hockley and Rayleigh town centres making them more attractive places for shoppers to visit
- Directing retail development towards the town centres of Rayleigh, Rochford and Hockley to ensure a strong mix of retail uses focussed within the respective town centres

Policy RTC2 – Sequential approach to retail development

The Council will apply a sequential approach to the location of retail development which prioritises the town centres of Rochford, Rayleigh and Hockley.

When applying the sequential approach to retail development, the settlements of Rayleigh, Rochford and Hockley will be acknowledged as distinct areas – retail needs in one settlement cannot be met by development in others.

Where town centre locations are not available, edge-of-centre locations are to be utilised with priority given to locations which have good links to the town centre and are accessible by a range of transport options.

Small-scale retail development will be encouraged in out-of-centre residential areas and villages where such development will serve a local day-to-day need and will not undermine the role of the District's town centres.

Retail development in out-of-town locations, including intensification of uses in existing out-of-town retail parks is considered inappropriate and is not supported.

Village and Neighbourhood Shops

A great many shops and services are located outside of the established town centres and dotted throughout residential areas in the District's towns and villages.

These perform a vital role in providing convenience goods and services to meet people's day-to-day needs. The Retail and Leisure Study found that village shops were particular important in providing local top-up food shopping.

The location of such units within residential areas means that they can be easily reached on foot, reducing the need to travel. Local facilities also provide a lifeline for those without access to public or private transport. In addition to the aforementioned benefits, the provision of village shops and services can also help maintain a sense of place and community within

the settlement. The protection of local shops and facilities is thus, for the foresaid reasons, considered to be crucial.

Policy RTC3 – Village and Neighbourhood Shops

The Council will protect existing retail uses within residential areas outside of the defined town centres.

The Council will encourage and support the provision of additional small-scale retail development in conjunction with new residential development, as long as such retail development will not undermine the role of the District's town centres.

The loss of such retail uses within residential areas will only be permitted where it has been clearly demonstrated that a retail use in the location is not viable and that the proposed alternative use will still offer a service to the local community that meets day-to-day needs.

Town Centres

There are three Town Centres in the District: Rayleigh, Rochford and Hockley.

Rayleigh provides the most comprehensive range of facilities, and is classified as a Minor District Centre in Management Horizons Europe's UK Shopping Index (2008). Rochford and Hockley are ranked as Local and Minor Local, respectively.

Table RTC1 below shows the ranking, together with score based on level of facility provision, the District's centres compared to centres within the sub-region. The ranking relates to approximately 7,000 centres (1 being the centre with the greatest retail provision).

Centre	Score	Rank 2008	Location Grade
Southend-on-Sea	254	54	Major Regional
Basildon	227	79	Regional
Rayleigh	57	600	Minor District
Pitsea	55	629	Minor District
Wickford	44	816	Minor District
Billericay	44	816	Minor District
Laindon	26	1364	Local
Rochford	20	1716	Local
Hockley	7	3321	Minor Local

Table RTC1 – Ranking of District and other local centres (Management Horizon's UK Shopping Index 2008).

As part of ensuring the vitality and long-term viability of the town centres, it is crucial that they contain a high proportion of retail uses. Whilst a proportion of non-retail uses (e.g. banks, building societies, restaurants and pubs) will complement a shopping centre, long stretches of 'dead' non-retail frontage and a high percentage of non-retail uses throughout the centre will undermine its role and vitality.

As such, the Council will seek to control the amount of non-retail use permitted within core areas of town centres. It is considered appropriate to define primary and secondary shopping frontage areas within town centres based on their existing characteristics and seek to maintain retail uses within these, albeit with a more relaxed approach to non-retail within secondary shopping frontage areas. It is important that town centres not only offer an enticing range of shops but also a pleasant environment in which to shop. The Council are committed to maintaining and enhancing the character and attractiveness of its town centres.

People make town centres vibrant. The Council will encourage people to visit town centres, by ensuring they are attractive, accessible and contain a variety of uses, but the Council will also enable people to live in the District's town centres by taking a positive approach to the residential conversion of buildings above ground floor level, residential intensification within town centres, and by incorporating residential development into large town centre schemes. This also has the advantage of reducing the need to develop greenfield sites or intensify non-central residential areas, whilst providing adequate residential development.

Rayleigh Town Centre

Rayleigh is the principal centre in the District and maintains a much greater proportion of its convenience and comparison shopping than any other area of the District, even drawing in spending from other areas around the District. Much of this retention in relation to food shopping is down to the presence of two relatively large convenience stores within Rayleigh, although one is located outside the town centre.

The town centre environment is positive and a portion of it is designated as a Conservation Area. The Council has produced Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans which assess their quality, and the proposed actions to be undertaken to ensure their protection and enhancement (see **Character of Place** section of this document for more details) and there are a range of actions proposed for Rayleigh.

The Retail and Leisure Study 2008 noted that Rayleigh's town centre comprised a higher proportion of comparison shopping units than the national average, and included national multiple retailers. Convenience shopping, retail service sector, financial and business uses are also well represented in the centre. The study, however, identified a lack of leisure uses, which includes pubs, bars, nightclubs, restaurants, bingo halls, cinemas etc.

In terms of the provision of floorspace relative to spending, the Retail and Leisure Study found that there was no capacity for additional convenience floorspace but considerable capacity for additional comparison floorspace.

Rayleigh town centre has a number of strengths: a strong convenience and comparison sector; a high amenity built environment; low proportion of vacant units; high retail demand; and a range of unit sizes thereby catering for a range of retailers, including national multiples; and it has undergone recent town centre improvement works.

In addition, the Employment Land Study has identified Rayleigh town centre as having potential to accommodate additional office space, due to its strategic location.

Given the current state of Rayleigh town centre and its ability to meet projected future demand, radical changes to the town centre are not considered necessary. The Council will explore the above issues and potential in detail through the development of an Area Action Plan for Rayleigh centre.

Policy RTC4 – Rayleigh Town Centre

The Council will ensure that Rayleigh town centre's role as the District's principal town centre is retained through the production and implementation of an Area Action Plan which delivers the following:

- Improved accessibility to and within the town centre
- A safe and high quality environment for residents and visitors
- A predominance of retail uses, including intensification of existing retail uses, which cater for a variety of needs
- A range of evening leisure uses
- Promotes provision of community facilities, including exploration of potential locations for a healthcare centre and, if appropriate delivery of such facility

The Council will work with landowners and its partners to deliver the Area Action Plan.

Rochford Town Centre

Rochford town centre is the second largest within the District and is classified as a local centre. Although it has a relatively strong convenience sector, the Retail and Leisure Study found the comparison sector to be limited. There is a significant leakage of spending out of the Rochford area for all forms of retailing.

Rochford town centre is part of the Rochford Conservation Area and its unique character and layout is an asset.

Rochford town centre contains only one national multiple retailer and the majority of units are of a small size, limiting their attractiveness to retailers. The presence of an additional national multiple would act as an 'anchor' and draw in additional shoppers and retailers. The October 2007 Focus Report indicated that since the date of the report, only four retailers expressed demand to locate within Rochford.

Notwithstanding the above, and the fact that there is a limited retention of spending, the Retail and Leisure Study has identified capacity for additional convenience and comparison retail floor space.

Work, including community involvement, has been undertaken in preparation for a masterplan for Rochford town centre. This, in conjunction with the Retail and Leisure Study, has identified a number of opportunities for the town centre.

The unique, historic character is one such opportunity that can be utilised to encourage visitors to the town centre. There are a number of opportunities to enhance this and, at the

same time, improve connectivity and access around the centre particularly from the train station.

The market square is currently used for parking. The considerable potential for town centre enhancements through the pedestrianisation of the market square, thereby providing a focal point for town centre activities and encouraging a local 'café culture' complementary to other uses with the town, has been identified. There are, however, concerns over the impact on local businesses of the loss of parking and changes will have to be considered carefully before any final decision can be made about the future of the market square.

In addition, the current town centre boundary covers a considerable area beyond the key retail area. It is felt that the reduction of this will focus future retail development more centrally, reducing the dilution of retail activity within the town centre and improving its vitality and vibrancy.

Previous community involvement exercises have identified demand for community facilities. Current policies are restrictive towards non-retail uses within the town centre area and, whilst it is important that retail uses continue to dominate the town centre area, a more permissive approach to A3 (restaurant, cafes etc) and A4 (bars, pubs etc), would benefit the town centre, particularly if focussed around the market square. The introduction of evening activities within the town centre would also increase natural surveillance and help quell concerns regarding anti-social behaviour in Rochford.

The Council will explore the above issues and potential in detail through the development of an Area Action Plan for Rochford centre.

Policy RTC5 – Rochford Town Centre

The Council will produce an Area Action Plan for Rochford town centre which delivers the following:

- A safe and high quality environment for residents
- A market square area that encourages visitors
- Enhanced retail offer for Rochford
- A range of evening leisure activities
- Improves accessibility to and within the town centre

The Council will work with landowners and its partners to deliver the Area Action Plan.

Hockley Town Centre

Hockley is the smallest town centre in the District and there is less retention of spending within the Hockley area than Rayleigh or Rochford.

As with Rochford, Hockley retains very little expenditure.

It has a good mix of independent traders and a well maintained pedestrian environment. The size of Hockley itself and its location relative to the larger town centres of Rochford, Rayleigh and Southend, lessen its attractiveness to national multiples.

The Retail and Leisure study indicates that Hockley has great potential. Hockley has been identified as having a need for additional convenience floorspace, and with the housing target in the area; the Council will look at the opportunities for more valuable and appropriate uses of the industrial land between Hockley railway station and the town centre. This would enhance the retail and leisure offer of the town centre whilst at the same time provide an opportunity for a better linkage between the centre and the station.

Eldon Way / Foundry Industrial Estate, in particular, has been identified as a potential opportunity site given its location in proximity to Hockley centre and the train station, and the potential for industrial uses to be accommodated in more appropriate locations within the District, as examined within the **Economic Development** section of the Core Strategy.

The Council will explore the above issues and potential in detail through the development of an Area Action Plan for Hockley centre.

Policy RTC6 – Hockley Town Centre

The Council will produce an Area Action Plan for Hockley town centre which delivers the following:

- A safe and high quality environment for residents
- Enhanced retail offer for Hockley
- Redevelopment of Eldon Way / Foundry for a variety of uses more appropriate for a town centre location, including residential, commercial and leisure
- A public space within a defined centre
- Improved connectivity between retail focus and train station
- Redevelopment of industrial uses for retail, leisure and residential development
- Green landscaping along Main Road, Spa road and Southend Road to enhance the visual amenity

The Council will work with landowners and its partners to deliver the Area Action Plan.

Policy	Implementation and Delivery	Potential Risk	Risk Mitigation	Monitoring
Housing				
H1 – The efficient use of land for housing	<p>The Council will prioritise the use of appropriate previously developed land and land within existing settlements, whilst resisting the inappropriate intensification of residential areas, through the allocation of land as part of the Local Development Framework and by exercising development management.</p> <p>The Council will work with developers and service providers to ensure appropriate sites come forward.</p>	Residential developments on appropriate sites within existing settlements or on previously developed land are not delivered.	Sites have been identified following consultation with developers, land owners and agents. Engagement with developers to ascertain deliverability of sites has taken place and will continue throughout the plan period.	The proportion of dwellings developed on previously developed land is recorded by the Council and will be included in the Annual Monitoring Report, as is the density of residential developments.
				National Indicators
				<p>NI 159: Supply of ready to develop housing sites.</p> <p>NI 170: Previously developed land that has been vacant or derelict for more than 5 years.</p>
				Core Indicators
				H3: New and converted dwellings – on previously developed land.

Policy	Implementation and Delivery	Potential Risk	Risk Mitigation	Monitoring
H2 – Extensions to residential envelopes and phasing	The Council will work with local landowners, agents and developers to ensure that development in these areas is viable. The ‘call for sites’ exercises has ascertained that there are sites within these locations which developers are willing and able to develop.	Extensions to the residential envelope pre-2021 in the identified general areas are not delivered in time, and there is not a constant five-year housing supply.	Locations have been identified following consultation with developers, land owners and agents. Engagement with developers to ascertain deliverability of sites within locations has taken place and will continue throughout plan period. A flexible approach will be maintained with regards to the timing of the release of land for extensions to the residential envelope to ensure a constant five-year supply of land. In the event that development in identified areas can no longer be delivered, alternative sites scheduled to be developed later will be	As part of the Annual Monitoring Report, the Council record planning permissions granted and completions of residential development. This is translated into a housing trajectory which includes an assessment of the five-year supply of land.
	The Council has worked with service providers and its partners to ensure that development within these locations is feasible.			National Indicators
	The completion of dwellings will be carried out by developers having regard to the Council’s adopted policies in the Local Development Framework, guided by the Council’s development management.			NI 154: Net additional homes provided. NI 159: Supply of ready to develop housing sites.
	The phasing will be controlled through the development management process and delivered by working with developers and landowners to ensure there is a constant five-year supply of available land that will be delivered.			Core Indicators H1: Plan period and housing targets H2(a): Net additional dwellings – in previous

Implementation, Delivery and Monitoring

Policy	Implementation and Delivery	Potential Risk	Risk Mitigation	Monitoring
			brought forward.	years H2(b): Net additional dwellings – for the reporting year H2(c): Net additional dwellings – in future years H2(d): Managed delivery target

Policy	Implementation and Delivery	Potential Risk	Risk Mitigation	Monitoring
H3 – Extension to residential envelopes post-2021	<p>Sites within the identified general locations will not be allocated for development until post-2021. Such sites will be prevented from development until an appropriate time through the development management process.</p> <p>Post-2021, the completion of dwellings will be carried out by developers having regard to the Council's adopted policies in the Local Development Framework, guided by the Council's development management.</p>	<p>Extensions to the residential envelope pre-2021 in the identified general areas are not delivered, and there is not a constant five year housing supply.</p> <p>Extensions to the residential envelope post-2021 in the identified general areas are not delivered, and there is not a constant five year housing supply.</p>	<p>A flexible approach will be maintained with regards to the timing of the release of land for extensions to the residential envelope to ensure a constant five year supply of land. As such, some sites may be brought forward from post-2021 allocations, if allocated sites pre-2021 are not delivered.</p> <p>Where post-2021 sites are brought forward for development, it is anticipated that pre-2021 sites which were not delivered through earlier phasing, will be delivered post-2021. However, if there are not enough deliverable</p>	As part of the Annual Monitoring Report, the Council record planning permissions granted and completions of residential development.
				The Council will monitor the delivery of residential development and review the situation through the Local Development Framework process to ensure a constant five year housing supply.
				National Indicators
				<p>NI 154: Net additional homes provided.</p> <p>NI 159: Supply of ready to develop housing sites.</p>
				Core Indicators

Policy	Implementation and Delivery	Potential Risk	Risk Mitigation	Monitoring
			sites, then the Council will review the situation through the Local Development Framework Process.	H1: Plan period and housing targets. H2(a): Net additional dwellings – in previous years. H2(b): Net additional dwellings – for the reporting year. H2(c): Net additional dwellings – in future years. H2(d): Managed delivery target.
H4 – Affordable Housing	Affordable housing will be delivered in conjunction with developers and Registered Social Landlords. Developers will be required to enter into a legal agreement with the Council to ensure that the requisite proportion of affordable units come forward as part of a development. The policy makes allowances to ensure that this approach does not undermine the deliverability of schemes.	The affordable housing requirement renders development financially unviable, preventing the delivering of housing.	The Core Strategy policy allows for a flexible approach to affordable housing to ensure it does not render schemes undeliverable.	As part of the Annual Monitoring Report, the Council record the tenure of dwellings completed, allowing the Council to ascertain whether the target for affordable housing is being met.
		Insufficient levels of affordable housing are delivered to meet need.	The Core Strategy seeks a proportion of affordable housing in line with the recommendations of	National Indicators NI 155: Number of affordable homes delivered (gross)
				Core Indicators

Policy	Implementation and Delivery	Potential Risk	Risk Mitigation	Monitoring
			<p>the Strategic Housing Market Assessment for the sub-region. The Local Planning Authority and the Council's Housing Strategy work with Registered Social Landlords and developers to ensure an adequate supply of affordable housing.</p> <p>In determining specific sites for development through the Allocations Development Plan Document, the Council will have regard to the potential for affordable housing to be provided.</p>	H5: Gross affordable housing completions
H5 – Dwelling Types	The mix of dwelling types will be delivered by developers and guided by the Council's development management.	Developers wish to implement dwelling types that do not meet local need.	The Council will ensure that developers deliver a mix of dwelling types within new	The size of dwellings (in terms of the number of bedrooms they contain) is recorded as part of the

Policy	Implementation and Delivery	Potential Risk	Risk Mitigation	Monitoring
			developments that meet local need. This will be ascertained through the Council's Housing Strategy team. The Housing Strategy team will engage with developers in the development process. Dwelling type mix will be regulated through the development management process. Pre-application advice will be available for developers.	Annual Monitoring Report, enabling an assessment of the mix of dwelling types coming forward.
H6 – Lifetime Homes	The delivery of dwellings meeting the Lifetime Homes Standard will be through developers, guided by the Council's development management. The policy makes allowances to ensure that this approach does not undermine the deliverability of schemes.	The requirement for all new dwellings to meet the Lifetime Homes Standard makes the scheme undeliverable.	A flexible approach will be maintained to ensure that where it can be shown that the requirement threatens the viability of a scheme, then the Council will require a proportion of units to comply with the standard.	The Council will monitor the proportion of dwellings meeting the Lifetime Homes Standard as part of the Annual Monitoring Report.
				Core Indicators
				H6: Housing Quality – Building for Life Assessments.

Implementation, Delivery and Monitoring

Policy	Implementation and Delivery	Potential Risk	Risk Mitigation	Monitoring
			<p>In determining specific sites for development through the Allocations Development Plan Document, the Council will have regard to the potential for lifetime homes to be delivered.</p> <p>If it is consistently shown that the requirement makes schemes undeliverable then the Council may review the situation through the Local Development Framework Process.</p>	

Policy	Implementation and Delivery	Potential Risk	Risk Mitigation	Monitoring
H7 – Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation	Gypsy and Travellers sites will be allocated by the Council but developed by private landowners. The development of sites will be guided by the Council's development management.	Allocated sites are not implemented.	The Council will allocate Gypsy and Travellers pitches through the Allocations Development Plan Document and will engage with representative groups to ensure that such allocations are suitable.	<p>The Council will monitor the granting of planning permission for Gypsy and Travellers sites, and their development, as part of the Annual Monitoring Report.</p> <p>Core Indicators</p> <p>H4: Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller).</p>
Character of Place				
CP1 – Design	<p>The design of developments will be guided by the Council's development management.</p> <p>Developers will be expected to utilise, where relevant, the following as guidance for good design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supplementary Planning Documents; • Village Design Statements; • the Essex Design Guide; and • the Urban Place Supplement 	Developments whose design does not reflect character of place or good design as recommended within supporting documents are granted consent.	<p>The Council will work with developers at pre-application stage to ensure that developments reflect the identity of individual settlements and promote good design.</p> <p>Supplementary planning documents will provide clear guidance to decision makers and applicants</p>	The success of the implementation of this policy will be monitored by recording the proportion of appeals of the Council's decision to refuse planning applications based on character of place which are dismissed.

Policy	Implementation and Delivery	Potential Risk	Risk Mitigation	Monitoring
			as to quality of design that will be required. This will be regulated through the development management process.	
CP2 – Conservation Areas	Recommendations within the Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plans will be implemented through a collaborative approach with the Council's partners, and seeking legal advice and acquiring consent from the Secretary of State.	Lack of involvement from key external partners, including service providers.	The Council will work closely with its partners to implement the actions recommended in the plans. The Council has and will maintain regular dialogue with key stakeholders such as parish councils, Essex County Council and neighbouring local authorities.	The Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plans will be reviewed and updated on a regular basis to ensure Conservation Area boundaries are preserved and continue to enhance the local character.
		The need to accommodate new development harms character of Conservation Areas.	The Council will have regard to the guidance and advice in the plans when making decisions affecting Conservation Areas, ensuring that any new development respects	

Policy	Implementation and Delivery	Potential Risk	Risk Mitigation	Monitoring
			the character of such areas.	
CP3 – Local List	The Local List Supplementary Planning Document is currently being updated, and will be finalised and adopted. Buildings listed within this document will be protected by the Council's development management.	Lack of statutory protection to buildings on local list results in loss of, or unsympathetic additions to, buildings of local architectural or historical value.	<p>The Council will maintain and update the Local List ensuring it is robust, having regard to consultation with stakeholders and ensuring it comprises buildings worthy of protection whose protection is justified.</p> <p>The Council will work with the owners of buildings on the Local List and provide them with guidance and advice on how to ensure the building's character is retained.</p> <p>The impact of proposed</p>	The Local List Supplementary Planning Document will be updated on a regular basis and the buildings contained within it examined as part of the update to ensure they are being protected.

Policy	Implementation and Delivery	Potential Risk	Risk Mitigation	Monitoring
			development on a locally listed building will be considered as part of the development management process.	
Green Belt				
GB1 – Green Belt Protection	The Green Belt will be protected through the allocation of land and regulated through the development management process.	Pressure on the District to accommodate additional development results in the loss of Green Belt.	The Local Development Framework will set out a robust strategy for the delivery of all development required, based on sound evidence. By allocating land for the development the District is required to accommodate, the Council will be able to ensure that land allocated in the Local Development Framework as Green Belt remains protected from inappropriate development.	The proportion of the District allocated as Metropolitan Green Belt will be assessed in production of the Allocations Development Plan Document. The outcome of planning applications for inappropriate development within the Green Belt will be recorded in the Annual Monitoring Report.

Implementation, Delivery and Monitoring

Policy	Implementation and Delivery	Potential Risk	Risk Mitigation	Monitoring
			The protection of the Green Belt will be regulated through the development management process.	
GB2 – Rural Diversification and Recreational Uses	Rural diversification will be undertaken by landowners and enabled through a more permissive approach to the determination of planning applications.	Rural enterprise is restricted by the need to ensure the character and openness of the Green Belt is protected.	A more permissive development management framework balances the needs of rural businesses with the need to preserve the character and openness of the Green Belt.	The number of change of use applications permitted on land designated as Green Belt, and the nature of those uses, will indicate whether rural diversification is being undertaken and will be recorded in the Annual Monitoring Report.

Policy	Implementation and Delivery	Potential Risk	Risk Mitigation	Monitoring
Upper Roach Valley and Wallasea Island				
URV1 – Upper Roach Valley	The Council will expand Cherry Orchard Jubilee Country Park through the use of Council owned land and the acquisition of land where necessary. The Council will only use compulsory purchase powers as a last resort where all other alternatives have been exhausted.	The extension of Cherry Orchard Jubilee Country Park to provide a vast 'green lung' linking other parts of the Upper Roach Valley for informal recreational opportunities is undeliverable.	The Council will work closely with landowners to secure the future of Cherry Orchard Jubilee Country Park, and will use compulsory purchase as a last resort.	The expansion of Cherry Orchard Jubilee Country Park will be monitored as part of the Annual Monitoring Report.
		Pressure on the District to accommodate additional development results in difficulty in protecting the Upper Roach Valley from development.	The Local Development Framework will set out a robust strategy for the delivery of all development required, based on sound evidence. By allocating land for the development the District is required to accommodate, the Council will be able to ensure that land allocated in the Local Development	

Policy	Implementation and Delivery	Potential Risk	Risk Mitigation	Monitoring
			Framework as Green Belt remains protected from inappropriate development.	
URV2 – Wallasea Island	The Council will work with the RSPB to deliver the Wallasea Island Wild Coast Project. Other stakeholders will also be engaged, including Essex County Council with regards to the sites accessibility, and the Environment Agency, given the physical constraints in the locality.	The Wallasea Island Wild Coast Project is not implemented / access improvements are not forthcoming.	The Council will work with the RSPB and other key stakeholders to ensure the Wallasea Island Wild Coast Project is delivered and the site is accessible.	The progress on delivery of the Wallasea Island Wild Coast Project will be monitored as part of the Annual Monitoring Report.
		Development cannot take place due to harm to sites of ecological importance, including those with statutory protection.	All plans are subject to Environmental Impact Assessment and / or Appropriate Assessment under Habitats Directive, as appropriate.	
Environmental Issues				

Policy	Implementation and Delivery	Potential Risk	Risk Mitigation	Monitoring
ENV1 – Protection and Enhancement of the Natural Landscape and Habitats and the Protection of Historical and Archaeological Sites	The Council will prevent development that would be of harm to areas of international, national and local nature conservation importance and sites of historical and archaeological interest through the development management process.	The District's SSSIs are not being protected, and the Crouch and Roach Estuaries, in particular, continue to deteriorate in quality.	Sites of international, national and local nature conservation importance and sites of historical and archaeological interest will be protected through the development management process.	As part of the Annual Monitoring Report, the condition of the District's SSSIs will be recorded, enabling the Council to review whether the Public Service Agreement target is being met.
	The enhancement of existing sites owned by the Council will be achieved by the positive management of them. In the case of other sites, the Council will encourage owners to do likewise.	The Crouch and Roach Estuary Management Plan is not delivered.		National Indicators
	The Crouch and Roach Estuary Management Plan will be delivered in partnership with stakeholders.	Sites of historical and archaeological interest are not being protected.		NI 197: Improved Local Biodiversity – proportion of Local Sites where positive conservation management has been or is being implemented.
				Core Indicators E2: Change in areas of biodiversity importance.
ENV2 – Coastal Protection Belt	The Coastal Protection Belt will be protected from harmful development through the development management process.	Development within the Coastal Protection Belt, in exceptional circumstances, is unavoidable which may impact on the	The Council will direct development away from the Coastal Protection Belt, as far as practicable, through the development	The success of this approach will be measured by the quality of the landscape in the Coastal Protection

Policy	Implementation and Delivery	Potential Risk	Risk Mitigation	Monitoring
		open and rural character of the undeveloped coast.	management process.	<p>Belt, as well as its biodiversity.</p> <p>The Council will include reports on development within the Coastal Protection Belt in the Annual Monitoring Report.</p>
ENV3 – Flood Risk	The Environment Agency is a statutory consultee on all planning applications where potential flood risk or water quality issues may arise. The Council will work with the Environment Agency to ensure that flood risk is reduced.	In exceptional circumstances, development is located within areas most at risk of flooding.	<p>Proposals must pass the sequential test and the exceptions test, where necessary.</p> <p>Development will be required to be accompanied by appropriate flood mitigation measures.</p> <p>This will be regulated through the development management process.</p>	As part of the Annual Monitoring Report, the Council monitor the number and proportion of planning applications that have been allowed contrary to Environment Agency advice on flood risk or water quality. The Annual Monitoring Report will also detail total area at risk of flooding.
		Climate change and	The Council will work	Core Indicators

Policy	Implementation and Delivery	Potential Risk	Risk Mitigation	Monitoring
		sea level rise increase the chances of flooding within the District, particularly in the east.	with the Environment Agency to monitor flood risk throughout the District and will seek to ensure the most vulnerable areas at risk of flooding are defended, as appropriate. The Environment Agency updates the Council on areas at risk of flooding on a regular basis.	E1: Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds.
ENV4 – Sustainable Drainage Systems (SUDS)	The Council will work with developers to ensure Sustainable Drainage Systems (SUDS) are incorporated into new developments. This will be guided by the Council's development management.	The SUDS requirement renders a scheme unviable.	The policy makes allowances to ensure that this approach does not undermine the deliverability of schemes.	The Annual Monitoring Report will record the proportion of applications in which sustainable drainage systems are incorporated.

Policy	Implementation and Delivery	Potential Risk	Risk Mitigation	Monitoring
ENV5 – Air Quality	Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) will be designated where necessary. Development within AQMA will be restricted through the development management process. AQMA status will be removed once the air quality is deemed acceptable.	Air quality within the District deteriorates, negatively impacting on the quality of life of residents.	Air quality throughout the District is monitored on a regular basis, particularly at congestion hotspots and vulnerable highway intersections. AQMA will be designated, as appropriate, and development will be restricted within these areas, until the air quality improves and the designation is lifted.	Air quality will be monitored by the Council, as required by the 1995 Environment Act, on a periodic basis. Air quality and development within AQMA will be recorded.
				National Indicators
				NI 194: Air quality – % reduction in NO _x and primary PM ₁₀ emissions through local authority's estate and operations.
ENV6 – Large Scale Renewable Energy Projects	The development of large-scale renewable energy projects will be guided by the Council's development management.	Detrimental impact on sites of nature conservation importance, and / or landscape character.	The policy does not permit such development which would have a detrimental impact. This will be regulated through the development management process.	The development of large-scale renewable energy projects will be monitored as part of the Annual Monitoring Report.
				Core Indicators
				E3: Renewable energy generation.

Implementation, Delivery and Monitoring

Policy	Implementation and Delivery	Potential Risk	Risk Mitigation	Monitoring
ENV7 – Small Scale Renewable Energy Projects	Some small-scale renewable projects such as domestic photovoltaic cells do not require consent from the Council. However, those that do require approval will be guided by the Council's development management.	Development control restricts small-scale renewable energy projects, to the detriment of the generation of renewable energy.	The Council will take a positive approach to such development through the development management process.	The Council will monitor the implementation of small-scale renewable energy projects in the Annual Monitoring Report.
				Core Indicators
				E3: Renewable energy generation.
ENV8 – On-Site Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation	A proportion of the energy requirements for new developments will be required to be provided from on-site renewable or low carbon energy sources and will be regulated through the development management process. The policy makes allowances to ensure that this approach does not undermine the deliverability of	The requirement for new residential development and non-residential development, as appropriate, to provide a proportion of the developments energy requirements from on-site renewable or low carbon energy sources	A flexible approach will be maintained to ensure that where it can be shown that the requirement threatens the viability of a scheme, the Council will require a smaller proportion of the developments energy requirements from on-	The Council will monitor the proportion of a new developments energy requirements being provided from on-site renewable or low carbon energy sources as part of the Annual Monitoring Report.
				Core Indicators

Implementation, Delivery and Monitoring

Policy	Implementation and Delivery	Potential Risk	Risk Mitigation	Monitoring
	schemes.	render development schemes unviable.	<p>site renewable or low carbon energy sources.</p> <p>If it is consistently shown that the requirement makes schemes undeliverable then the Council may review the situation through the Local Development Framework process.</p>	E3: Renewable energy generation.
ENV9 – Code for Sustainable Homes	This will be delivered in partnership with developers and regulated through the development management process. The minimum requirements of building regulations will be enforced by the building control process.	The Code level requirement for a residential development makes development schemes unviable, resulting in a shortfall of housing development.	The Code level requirements are being introduced at a national level and as such the building industry will be required to adapt to such requirements irrespective of local policies. With regards to the aim for development to incorporate higher standards than the	The Council will monitor the proportion of dwellings meeting the Code for Sustainable Homes standard as part of the Annual Monitoring Report.

Implementation, Delivery and Monitoring

Policy	Implementation and Delivery	Potential Risk	Risk Mitigation	Monitoring
			<p>minimum required, the Council will maintain a flexible approach to ensure that the schemes are not rendered undeliverable. In determining specific sites for development through the Allocations Development Plan Document, the Council will have regard to the potential for higher standards to be achieved.</p>	

Policy	Implementation and Delivery	Potential Risk	Risk Mitigation	Monitoring
ENV10 – BREEAM	This will be delivered in partnership with developers and regulated through the development management process and building regulations.	The requirement to meet BREEAM standards undermines the viability of schemes, threatening the delivery of commercial development.	The Council will maintain a flexible approach to ensure that commercial needs are balanced with the BREEAM standards requirement.	The Council will monitor the proportion of non-residential development meeting the BREEAM standard as part of the Annual Monitoring Report.
ENV11 – Contaminated Land	Development on contaminated and suspected contaminated land will be guided by the Council's development management.	The remediation of contaminated land to make a site 'fit-for purpose' makes a scheme undeliverable.	The Council will work with developers and landowners to ensure that sites allocated for development are viable.	Development on contaminated land, together with measures to mitigate decontamination, will be recorded in the Annual Monitoring Report.
Community Infrastructure, Leisure and Tourism				
CLT1 – Planning Obligations and Standard Charges	Planning obligations and standard charges will be imposed on developers, where necessary, and regulated through the development management process.	Planning obligations and standard charges render development undeliverable.	The policy explains that the Council will produce a Planning Obligations and Standard Charges document, which will be developed with stakeholder input. This will consider the size and impact of	The Council will monitor the provision of contributions and, together with service providers, the infrastructure that is being delivered.

Policy	Implementation and Delivery	Potential Risk	Risk Mitigation	Monitoring
		Planning obligations and standard charge yield insufficient funds to delivery necessary infrastructure.	developments, and the impact on economic viability. The Council may also review the requirement for Standard Charges through the Local Development Framework process.	
CLT2 – Primary Education, Early Years and Childcare Facilities	Increased primary school provision will be delivered, where necessary, in partnership with Essex Country Council and developers, and guided by the Council's development management. Planning obligations and standard charges will be used to aid the delivery of the requisite educational provision.	Facilities cannot be delivered by Essex County Council on land allocated for additional primary schools with early years and childcare facilities.	The Council has engaged with Essex County Council throughout the Core Strategy production process to ensure emerging policies are deliverable. Land will be allocated through the Allocations Development Plan Document and the Council will work with Essex Country Council and developers, as necessary, to ensure the delivery of facilities	The Council will work with Essex Country Council to monitor the balance between the supply and demand of schools in the District. Essex County Council monitors the present and future provision of school places within the County within <i>The Essex School Organisation Plan</i> which has been updated on an annual basis since 2003.

Policy	Implementation and Delivery	Potential Risk	Risk Mitigation	Monitoring
			<p>in the identified locations.</p> <p>The Council will seek planning obligations and standard charges from developers to aid the implementation of required educational facilities.</p>	
CLT3 – Secondary Education	<p>Additional land for the expansion of school sites (for example the King Edmund School) may be identified within the Allocations Development Plan Document.</p> <p>Secondary school expansion will be delivered in partnership with Essex Country Council and developers, and guided by the Council's development management..</p> <p>Planning obligations and standard charges will be used to deliver the requisite educational provision.</p>	<p>Facilities cannot be delivered by Essex County Council on land allocated.</p> <p>The anticipated expansion of Fitzwimarc and Sweyne Park schools, and other secondary schools as required, is not achieved due to constraints.</p>	<p>Land will be allocated through the Allocations Development Plan Document for the expansion of King Edmund School.</p> <p>The Council will work with Essex Country Council and the individual schools themselves, as necessary, to ensure the delivery and expansion of facilities in the identified locations.</p>	<p>The Council will work with Essex Country Council to monitor the balance between the supply and demand of schools in the District.</p> <p>Essex County Council monitors the present and future provision of school places within the County within <i>The Essex School Organisation Plan</i> which has been updated on an annual basis since 2003.</p>

Implementation, Delivery and Monitoring

Policy	Implementation and Delivery	Potential Risk	Risk Mitigation	Monitoring
			The Council will seek planning obligations and standard charges from developers to aid the increase in capacities of Fitzwimarc and Sweyne Park schools, and other secondary schools as required.	
CLT4 – Healthcare	<p>Developers will be required to work with the Council, the Primary Care Trust and other stakeholders to address any deficiencies identified by the Health Impact Assessment.</p> <p>New healthcare facilities will be delivered in partnership with the South East Essex Primary Care Trust and developers, and their implementation guided by the Council's development management.</p> <p>The Council will use contributions from developers, through standard charges to provide healthcare facilities where necessary.</p>	Healthcare improvements do not meet the needs of residents or are not delivered.	<p>The Council will work with the Primary Care Trust to identify appropriate locations and aid the delivery of additional healthcare facilities.</p> <p>The Council will require Health Impact Assessments to ensure that developments over 50 dwellings meet additional healthcare needs prior to the implementation of development, as</p>	The provision of adequate healthcare facilities will be reported by the Council using data from the Primary Care Trust.

Implementation, Delivery and Monitoring

Policy	Implementation and Delivery	Potential Risk	Risk Mitigation	Monitoring
			appropriate. The Council will support improvements to existing healthcare facilities.	
CLT5 – Open Space	The provision of new open space and the protection of existing open space will be regulated through the development management process.	The provision of new open space and / or the protection of existing open space is not achieved due to pressures to accommodate other forms of development.	New open space will be required as part of proposals for new developments, and the Council will seek standard charges as necessary. Existing open space will be protected through the development management process.	The provision of open space will be monitored by the Council.
CLT6 – Community Facilities	Additional community facilities will be delivered by working in partnership with service providers, including the voluntary sector, and developers. Planning obligations and standard charges will be used to finance the implementation of community facilities.	The provision of new community facilities and the protection of existing community facilities is not achieved due to pressures to accommodate other forms of development.	New community facilities will be required as part of proposals for new developments, where a need has been identified. The Council will seek	The needs for community facilities will be monitored using the 'barriers to housing and service domain' as an indicator from the Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD).

Policy	Implementation and Delivery	Potential Risk	Risk Mitigation	Monitoring
			<p>planning obligations for their provision alongside new development as necessary.</p> <p>Existing community facilities will be protected through the development management process.</p>	
CLT7 – Play Space	<p>The Council will deliver additional play space where required, in conjunction with the developers of new residential sites. The Council will use planning contributions from developers to implement play space where necessary.</p> <p>The protection of existing facilities will be regulated through the development management process.</p>	The provision of new, additional play space as required and the protection of existing play space is not achieved due to pressures to accommodate other forms of development	<p>New play space will be required as part of proposals for new developments, where a need has been identified.</p> <p>The Council will seek standard charges for their provision alongside new development as necessary.</p> <p>Existing play space will be protected through the</p>	The implementation of play space will be monitored and recorded as part of the Annual Monitoring Report.

Implementation, Delivery and Monitoring

Policy	Implementation and Delivery	Potential Risk	Risk Mitigation	Monitoring
			development management process.	
CLT8 – Youth Facilities	<p>The Council will engage with young people through existing community groups and schools to ascertain their needs.</p> <p>The Council will work with other partners, including within the voluntary sector, and developers to ensure the delivery of appropriate facilities. The Council will use planning contributions from developers to implement youth facilities where necessary.</p>	<p>Additional youth facilities, where a need has been identified, are not delivered due to pressures to accommodate other forms of development</p> <p>Youth facilities are not appropriate to the target age group, and are not flexible to meet changing needs.</p>	<p>The Council will seek standard charges to aid the provision of additional youth facilities alongside new development, where a need has been identified, as necessary.</p> <p>The Council will engage with young people through existing community groups and schools to ascertain their needs. These findings will seek to ensure that youth facilities are appropriate in meeting the needs of specific age groups. Developers will be required to take into account the views of young people in designing youth</p>	<p>The provision of youth facilities, together with a measure to ensure their long-term viability, will be recorded by the Council.</p>

Policy	Implementation and Delivery	Potential Risk	Risk Mitigation	Monitoring
			facilities, and this will be regulated through the development management process.	
CLT9 – Leisure Facilities	<p>The Council have adopted the ‘Play Strategy 2007-2012’ which will focus the resources available, and in turn, create a successful play offer captured in the acronym VITAL - Value based, In the right place, Top quality, Appropriate and Long term.</p> <p>The Council will use contributions from developers, through standard charges to provide leisure facilities where necessary.</p>	Leisure facilities throughout the District, in particular Rayleigh Leisure Centre and Great Wakering Leisure Centre, are not maintained and enhanced.	<p>The Council will work with its partners to ensure that leisure facilities are maintained and enhanced, and will seek contributions, as appropriate, to enhance the leisure offer within the District.</p> <p>Schools will also be encouraged to make their leisure facilities available for public use.</p>	<p>The provision of leisure facilities may be monitored using the Sport England <i>Sports Facility Calculator</i>.</p> <p>The proportion (m²) of both completed and outstanding leisure development within the District is recorded within the Annual Monitoring Report.</p>
CLT10 – Playing Pitches	The Playing Pitch Strategy Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) is currently being updated, using the guidance created by Sport England. The purpose of the SPD is to assess current playing pitch supply and demand so that an adequate supply can be maintained.	Insufficient provision of playing pitches to meet demand within the District.	The Council supports the provision of playing pitches within accessible Green Belt locations, having regard to the advice of Sport England and the impact on the	<p>The Council's evidence base work on the Playing Pitch Strategy will be updated on a regular basis.</p> <p>Planning applications</p>

Implementation, Delivery and Monitoring

Policy	Implementation and Delivery	Potential Risk	Risk Mitigation	Monitoring
	<p>The provision of playing pitches within the Green Belt will be guided by the Council's development management.</p> <p>Sport England is a statutory consultee on all planning applications which have an impact on playing pitch provision (i.e. development of playing fields) and, as such, advise the Council on relevant issues.</p>		<p>openness and character of the Green Belt.</p> <p>The loss of existing playing pitches will also be resisted, as appropriate, having regard to the advice of Sport England.</p>	<p>regarding playing fields are monitored by Sport England. The Council will report on these as part of the Annual Monitoring Report.</p>
CLT11 – Tourism	<p>Appropriate tourism opportunities will be guided by the Council's development management.</p>	<p>Green tourism opportunities within the District are not realised.</p>	<p>The Council supports the development of appropriate green tourism opportunities which will be regulated through the development management process.</p>	<p>The number of visitors is monitored as part of the "Economic impact of tourism" report by the East of England Tourist Board. The Council will report on relevant District matters as part of the Annual Monitoring Report.</p>
Transport				
T1 – Highways	<p>The Council will work with the Highways Authority to improve sustainable alternatives to the car, and improve network connections across the District.</p>	<p>Sustainable alternative transport methods to the private car are not encouraged.</p>	<p>The Council will work with the Highways Authority to improve sustainable alternatives to the car,</p>	<p>Annual Progress Reports/Delivery Report – gives km of cycleways delivered, footpaths enhanced</p>

Policy	Implementation and Delivery	Potential Risk	Risk Mitigation	Monitoring
		Improved east to west connections across the District are not delivered.	and improve network connections across the District. Developer contributions and standard charges will be sought, where appropriate, to aid delivery.	etc. The Council may need to contact Essex County Council for District data. National Indicators NI 167: Congestion – average journey time per mile during the morning peak.
T2 – Highways Improvements	The Council will work with the Highways Authority to deliver highway improvements across the District.	Highway improvements identified in the policy, and other identified improvements throughout the plan period, are not delivered by the Highways Authority.	The Council will work with the Highways Authority to deliver highway improvements across the District as identified in the policy, and other identified improvements which may arise, through monitoring the District's highway needs throughout the plan period.	The Council will continue to work with Essex County Council to resolve any highways issues which arise across the District. National Indicators NI 167: Congestion – average journey time per mile during the morning peak. NI 168: Principal roads where maintenance should be considered. NI 169: Non-principal classified roads where maintenance should

Policy	Implementation and Delivery	Potential Risk	Risk Mitigation	Monitoring
				be considered.
T3 – Public Transport	<p>The Council will work with developers and service providers to ensure public transport provision is in place.</p> <p>The Council will ensure development is well located in relation to public transport provision through the Local Development Framework and guided by the Council's development management.</p>	<p>Public transport operators do not deliver additional and improved services due to perceived lack of commercial viability.</p> <p>New development is not well located to public transport networks due to limited availability of land.</p>	<p>The Council will work with developers, public transport operators and Essex County Council to seek improvements to the public transport infrastructure, where necessary.</p> <p>The location of new development will be strategically allocated though the Allocations Development Plan Document, having regard to access to public transport. However, where new development has inadequate access to</p>	<p>The proportion of new development within 30 minutes public transport time of various facilities is recorded and reported in the Annual Monitoring Report.</p> <p>National Indicators</p> <p>NI 175: Access to services and facilities by public transport, walking and cycling. NI 176: Working age people with access to employment by public transport (and other specified modes). NI 178: Bus services running on time.</p>

Policy	Implementation and Delivery	Potential Risk	Risk Mitigation	Monitoring
			<p>the public transport network, particularly to the east of the District, the Council will seek contributions towards sustainable transport infrastructure as appropriate.</p> <p>Development will be located in a manner that encourages the use of public transport, making provision more commercially viable.</p>	
T4 – South Essex Rapid Transit (SERT)	The Council will work closely with Essex County Council to ensure the smooth implementation of South Essex Rapid Transit (SERT).	SERT is not delivered by Essex County Council and partners.	The Council will work with, and assist as appropriate, Essex County Council to ensure the implementation of SERT.	<p>The implementation of SERT will be monitored by Essex County Council, and Thames Gateway South Essex Partnership (Rochford District Council is one of the partners).</p> <p>National Indicators</p> <p>NI 175: Access to services and facilities by public transport,</p>

Implementation, Delivery and Monitoring

Policy	Implementation and Delivery	Potential Risk	Risk Mitigation	Monitoring
				walking and cycling.
T5 – Travel Plans	The Council will work with developers to ensure travel plans are implemented where required. This will be guided by the Council's development management.	Travel plans are not implemented.	The requirement for particular developments to create and implement travel plans will be regulated through the development management process.	<p>The Council will report on the number of planning applications accompanied by travel plans as part of the Annual Monitoring Report.</p> <p>NI 176: Working age people with access to employment by public transport (and other specified modes).</p>
T6 – Cycling and Walking	The Council will work with developers, Essex County Council and Sustrans to ensure, through the use of contributions and the designing of facilities at the planning stage, cycling and walking provision is delivered.	Cycling and walking provision across the District is not delivered.	The Council will work with developers, Essex County Council and Sustrans to ensure the delivery of cycling and walking provision. Such facilities will be required to be designed into developments, and contributions may be	<p>In conjunction with Essex County Council, the Council will monitor the provision of cycling and walking infrastructure.</p> <p>National Indicators</p> <p>NI 175: Access to services and facilities by public transport, walking and cycling.</p>

Implementation, Delivery and Monitoring

Policy	Implementation and Delivery	Potential Risk	Risk Mitigation	Monitoring
			sought, as appropriate.	
T7 – Greenways	Greenways will be implemented by the Council in conjunction with landowners and Essex County Council.	Greenways are not delivered.	The Council will work with partners to aid the delivery of several Greenways within the District identified in the Thames Gateway Green Grid Strategy.	<p>The delivery of Greenways identified in the Core Strategy will be recorded by the Council and reported in the Annual Monitoring Report.</p> <p>NI 175: Access to services and facilities by public transport, walking and cycling.</p>
T8 – Parking Standards	The Council will ensure the provision of the requisite parking provision through development management.	<p>The appropriate parking standards for residential development (minimum standards) are not adhered to, resulting in adverse impacts on highway safety and efficiency.</p> <p>The appropriate parking standards for</p>	The Council will regulate the provision of the requisite parking provision through the development management process.	The Council monitor the provision of car parking on completed developments within the District as part of the Annual Monitoring Report.

Policy	Implementation and Delivery	Potential Risk	Risk Mitigation	Monitoring
		trip destinations (maximum standards) are not adhered to, resulting in an excessive uptake of land for car parking and discouraging alternatives to travel by private car.		
Economic Development				
ED1 – Employment Growth	The Council will work with landowners and business representatives and will produce an updated Economic Development Strategy which, in conjunction with land use policies, will ensure economic development in appropriate locations.	Sustainable economic growth where high value skills enhancement meets local employment opportunities is not achieved.	<p>The Council support the delivery of priorities in the Economic Development Strategy which is updated regularly to reflect the local economic climate and local employment opportunities.</p> <p>The Council supports the development of numerous projects</p>	<p>Employment levels in the District will be used as an indication of success.</p> <p>The proportion of employment development within 30 minutes public transport time is recorded as part of the Annual Monitoring Report.</p>
				National Indicators

Policy	Implementation and Delivery	Potential Risk	Risk Mitigation	Monitoring
			which seek to achieve sustainable economic growth and increase local employment opportunities such as the enhancement of the District's commercial centres, the development of a skills training academy; and the enhancement of London Southend Airport.	NI 171: New business registration rate. NI 172: Percentage of small businesses in an area showing employment growth. NI 175: Access to services and facilities by public transport, walking and cycling. Core Indicators BD1: Total amount of additional employment floorspace – by type. BD2: Total Amount of employment floorspace on previously developed land – by type. BD3: Employment land available – by type. BD4: Total amount of floorspace for 'town centre uses'.
ED2 – London Southend Airport	The Council will produce a Joint Area Action Plan in conjunction with Southend Borough Council that will set out how the Council will ensure that	Failure to work effectively with key partners and stakeholders to realise	The Council will work closely with key partners and stakeholders to ensure	Employment uses developed in and around London Southend Airport will

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	London Southend Airport's economic potential is realised in a manner that balances environmental and social considerations. Stakeholders will be engaged with as part of the Joint Area Action Plan.	the airport and surrounding area's potential.	the delivery of the Joint Area Action Plan for London Southend Airport and environs.	be recorded by the Council.
				Core Indicators
				BD1: Total amount of additional employment floorspace – by type. BD3: Employment land available – by type.
ED3 – Existing Employment Land	Existing employment allocations will be protected from inappropriate development which would undermine their function in providing job opportunities through the management of development.	<p>Loss of existing employment land to alternative uses not protected.</p> <p>The reallocation of “bad neighbour” industrial estates for alternative residential uses is not delivered due to difficulties in land assembly, reluctance for owners to relocate business, and / or lack of</p>	<p>Existing employment land which is well used, sustainable and strategically located will be protected through the development management process.</p> <p>Identified “bad neighbour” industrial estates will be allocated for alternative residential uses through the</p>	<p>The use and development of employment land is monitored as part of the Annual Monitoring Report.</p>
				Core Indicators

Implementation, Delivery and Monitoring

Policy	Implementation and Delivery	Potential Risk	Risk Mitigation	Monitoring
		available alternative locations for businesses,	<p>Allocations Development Plan Document. The Council will work with landowners, developers, business representatives and other stakeholders to ensure this is delivered.</p> <p>Alternative employment land will be allocated through the Allocations Development Plan Document. The Council will work with landowners, developers, business representatives and other stakeholders to ensure this is delivered and that displaced businesses are suitable relocated.</p>	BD3: Employment land available – by type.
ED4 – Future Employment	The Council will allocate future employment land through the	Appropriate alternative employment land to	Alternative employment land will	The development of future allocations with

Policy	Implementation and Delivery	Potential Risk	Risk Mitigation	Monitoring
Allocations	<p>Allocations Development Plan Document. The Council will work with landowners, developers, business representatives and other stakeholders (including infrastructure providers) to ensure the successful delivery of employment development.</p> <p>A site within the new business park to the north of London Southend Airport will be allocated for the Eco-Enterprise Centre. The Council will secure public funding which in turn will be used to lever private sector investment. In terms of delivering services on an ongoing basis, the Council will work in partnership with other key stakeholders and partners whose remit is to support and develop businesses in the District.</p>	<p>create additional employment opportunities and relocate displaced businesses from “bad neighbour” industrial estates is not delivered.</p> <p>The Eco-Enterprise Centre is not feasible.</p>	<p>be allocated through the Allocations Development Plan Document. The Council will work with landowners, developers, business representatives and other stakeholders to ensure this is delivered and that displaced businesses are suitable relocated.</p> <p>A feasibility study will be carried out for the Eco-Enterprise Centre.</p>	<p>appropriate employment-generating uses will be monitored by the Council as part of the Annual Monitoring Report. Employment levels within the District will be used to indicate success.</p> <p>The number of businesses within the Eco-Enterprise Centre, and the proportion of these sustained within the District once they have left the Centre, will be used to measure its success.</p> <p>National Indicators</p> <p>NI 171: New business registration rate. NI 172: Percentage of small businesses in an area showing employment growth. NI 176: Working age</p>

Policy	Implementation and Delivery	Potential Risk	Risk Mitigation	Monitoring
				people with access to employment by public transport (and other specified modes).
				Core Indicators
				BD1: Total amount of additional employment floorspace – by type. BD2: Total Amount of employment floorspace on previously developed land – by type. BD3: Employment land available – by type. BD4: Total amount of floorspace for 'town centre uses'.
Retail and Town Centres				
RTC1 – Retail in town centres	Development will be directed towards the District's town centres through the allocations process and by making the town centres more attractive to shoppers (see other Retail and Town Centres policies).	Regeneration of the District's town centres is not delivered and an enhanced market share of retail spending is not achieved.	The Council will prepare and implement Area Action Plans for the town centres seeking to improve their vitality, vibrancy, and spending retention through site specific	The retail use of the town centres is included as part of the Annual Monitoring Report. Success of the policy will be indicated by a high proportion of retail uses and new retail development

Policy	Implementation and Delivery	Potential Risk	Risk Mitigation	Monitoring
			regeneration plans. Retail development will also be controlled, directing it towards the town centres, as appropriate, through the development management process.	being located in town centres.
RTC2 – Sequential approach to retail development	<p>A sequential approach will be applied to ensure that the majority of retail development is located in town centres. This will be guided by the Council's development management.</p> <p>Small-scale retail development in out-of-town centres will be delivered in partnership with developers as part of the allocations process.</p>	Commercial pressure for additional retail development outside of town centres harms the vibrancy and vitality of the District's centres.	<p>A sequential approach ensures that retail development is located in the most appropriate, sustainable and accessible locations.</p> <p>It will ensure that such development is directed towards town centre locations, whilst balancing the need to meet the needs of local residents. As such, this approach also recognises that local commercial centres play an</p>	The retail use of the town centres is included as part of the Annual Monitoring Report. Success of the policy will be indicated by a high proportion of retail uses and new retail development being located in town centres.

Policy	Implementation and Delivery	Potential Risk	Risk Mitigation	Monitoring
			important role in meeting the day-to-day needs of the local population. Thus small-scale retail development is supported, as appropriate.	
RTC3 – Village and Neighbourhood Shops	The loss of village and neighbourhood shops will be resisted through the Council's development management. The Council will help maintain the viability of village and neighbourhood shops by ensuring that village communities continue to thrive – this will be achieved through a variety of actions, including ensuring there is adequate housing and service provision to support smaller settlements.	Pressure to accommodate alternative development results in the loss of retail uses within villages, to the detriment of village communities and making facilities harder to access, particularly for those without use of a car.	Additional small-scale retail uses within residential areas outside of the defined town centres will be encouraged, as appropriate, through the Council's development management. Existing retail uses within residential areas outside of the defined town centres will be protected through the development management process.	Annual surveys of the retail units within villages will be undertaken and reported in the Annual Monitoring Report.

Policy	Implementation and Delivery	Potential Risk	Risk Mitigation	Monitoring
		Residential development does not take place within village areas, reducing the commercial viability of rural facilities.	Locations have been identified following consultation with developers, land owners and agents. Engagement with developers to ascertain deliverability of sites within locations has taken place and will continue throughout plan period.	
RTC4 – Rayleigh Town Centre	<p>The Area Action Plan for Rayleigh town centre will be produced by the Council with the input of specialist consultants, using masterplanning work already undertaken, and taking on board the views of local stakeholders.</p> <p>The Area Action Plan will be implemented in partnership with local developers and landowners.</p>	The Area Action Plan for Rayleigh is not delivered. The regeneration of the town centre, providing a safe, accessible environment with a range of retail uses, evening leisure activities and community facilities, is not achieved.	<p>The Area Action Plan for Rayleigh will be produced in consultation with the local community to ensure that it reflects local views and opportunities.</p> <p>The Council will work with landowners and its partners to deliver the Area Action Plan.</p>	<p>Surveys of retail areas are carried out on an annual basis. A drop in the number of vacant units and a rise in the total number of shops and facilities will indicate success.</p> <p>Revised retail and leisure studies will be carried out. Improvements in the</p>

Policy	Implementation and Delivery	Potential Risk	Risk Mitigation	Monitoring
		Centres outside of the District draw retail expenditure away from Rayleigh and undermine regeneration potential of centre.	The Area Action Plan will identify actions to increase Rayleigh's attractiveness to shoppers and visitors, enabling it to compete with other centres.	town centre's health assessment will be seen as an indicator of success. Other indicators of the performance of the Town Centre Area Action Plan will include levels of anti-social behaviour reported in the area.
RTC5 – Rochford Town Centre	<p>The Area Action Plan for Rochford town centre will be produced by the Council with the input of specialist consultants, using masterplanning work already undertaken, and taking on board the views of local stakeholders.</p> <p>The Area Action Plan will be implemented in partnership with local developers and landowners.</p>	The Area Action Plan for Rochford is not delivered. The regeneration of the town centre, providing a safe, accessible environment with a range of retail uses, evening leisure activities and an attractive market square, is not achieved.	<p>The Area Action Plan for Rochford will be produced in consultation with the local community to ensure that it reflects local views and opportunities.</p> <p>The Council will work with landowners and its partners to deliver the Area Action Plan.</p>	<p>Surveys of retail areas are carried out on an annual basis. A drop in the number of vacant units and a rise in the total number of shops and facilities will indicate success.</p> <p>Revised retail and leisure studies will be carried out. Improvements in the</p>

Policy	Implementation and Delivery	Potential Risk	Risk Mitigation	Monitoring
		Centres outside of the District draw retail expenditure away from Rochford and undermine regeneration potential of centre.	The Area Action Plan will identify actions to increase Rochford's attractiveness to shoppers and visitors, centred upon its character and heritage, enabling it to compete with other centres.	town centre's health assessment will be seen as an indicator of success. Other indicators of the performance of the Town Centre Area Action Plan will include levels of anti-social behaviour reported in the area.
RTC6 – Hockley Town Centre	<p>The Area Action Plan for Hockley town centre will be produced by the Council with the input of specialist consultants, using masterplanning work already undertaken, and taking on board the views of local stakeholders.</p> <p>The Area Action Plan will be implemented in partnership with local developers and landowners.</p>	The Area Action Plan for Hockley is not delivered. The regeneration of the town centre, providing a safe, accessible environment with a range of retail uses, evening leisure activities and community facilities, is not achieved.	<p>The Area Action Plan for Hockley will be produced in consultation with the local community to ensure that it reflects local views and opportunities.</p> <p>The Council will work with landowners and its partners to deliver the Area Action Plan.</p>	<p>Surveys of retail areas are carried out on an annual basis. A drop in the number of vacant units and a rise in the total number of shops and facilities will indicate success.</p> <p>Revised retail and leisure studies will be carried out. Improvements in the town centre's health assessment will be</p>

Implementation, Delivery and Monitoring

Policy	Implementation and Delivery	Potential Risk	Risk Mitigation	Monitoring
		Centres outside of the District draw retail expenditure away from Hockley and undermine regeneration potential of centre.	The Area Action Plan will identify actions to increase Hockley's attractiveness to shoppers and visitors, centred upon its quality of environment, enabling it to compete with other centres.	seen as an indicator of success. Other indicators of the performance of the Town Centre Area Action Plan will include levels of anti-social behaviour reported in the area.