

New Castle Point Local Plan

Pre-submission Plan

October 2019

(Version for Full Council

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1. Foreword

To be completed

2. Introduction

2.1 Castle Point Borough Council has prepared this Plan in order to set out how the development and growth requirements of Castle Point for the period 2018 to 2033 will be met. It also sets out the policies that will be applied to ensure that individual development proposals contribute positively towards the achievement of the vision set out in this Plan. The *Policies Map* supporting the plan sets out the policies presented within this document spatially and should be read alongside it to fully understand the location of growth and development in the borough. It covers all planning matters except for waste and minerals development which are planned for separately by Essex County Council as the waste and minerals planning authority.

2.2 This Plan, along with the current *Essex Minerals Local Plan* and *Essex and Southend-on-Sea Waste Local Plan*, form the Development Plan for Castle Point Borough. Policies in this plan will replace the 2007 saved policies from the *Castle Point Borough Local Plan* adopted in 1998.

2.3 This document comprises the full suite of strategic policies, allocation policies and development management policies. The vision and objectives for future development and change within the Castle Point Borough are accompanied by policies that set out the strategic approach to growth and distribution of development across the borough in order to achieve sustainable development.

2.4 The **strategic policies** set out an overall strategy for the pattern, scale and quality of development, and make sufficient provision housing, employment, retail, leisure, infrastructure, and other developments. They provide a borough-wide approach for guiding development to designated parts of the borough, and for putting in place mechanisms for delivering infrastructure and protecting and enhancing the built and natural environment.

2.5 The **local policies** identify the specific location where development and change will occur within the borough

2.6 The policies in the Local Plan may in turn, be supported by **Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD)** which will provide further local guidance on specific elements of development (such as the application of Vehicle Parking Standards or the use and design of Sustainable Drainage Systems), or may assist in coordinating or managing development in specific areas, such as Town Centres or Conservation Areas. An SPD can be prepared at any time to supplement the Local Plan and its delivery.

2.7 In order to ensure that this plan is robust and responds positively to local issues, policies are supported by evidence. This evidence includes studies and assessments undertaken in order to understand both the needs for development and growth, their likely impact, and the physical constraints on development and growth in the borough.

2.8 The evidence for the Local Plan, does where appropriate take account of that prepared for previous draft plans in 2014 and 2016. The New Local Plan has also been informed by the responses received during the *Regulation 18 Consultation* undertaken in 2018. Having regard to the consultation responses, the Council aims to secure improvements to road infrastructure and community facilities alongside the delivery of new development.

2.9 The Local Plan identifies locations where there are constraints on growth in the borough, including areas of specific nature conservation value, areas of higher landscape value and areas at risk of flooding. Castle Point Borough's settlements are also enveloped by a substantial swathe of Green Belt that has worked positively to maintain the separation between towns within and beyond

the borough. The retention of strategic corridors of Green Belt continues to present a constraint on development and how future growth can reasonably be accommodated.

2.10 Whilst there are notable constraints to development within the borough, sites have been identified for inclusion within this plan to meet the development needs identified. This requires some land which was identified by the *Castle Point Adopted Local Plan 1998* as falling within the Green Belt to be reallocated for development purposes. In reallocating such land great care has been taken to identify sites which are less constrained, and which allow for the strategic corridors of Green Belt to continue to fulfil their important and valued function, whilst meeting local need.

2.11 This plan will run alongside the South Essex emerging *Joint Strategic Plan (JSP)*. The strategic area includes input from Essex County Council, Basildon, Brentwood, Castle Point, Rochford, Southend-on-Sea and Thurrock District and Borough Councils. The *JSP* will provide large scale housing, employment and infrastructure to support growth in the South Essex sub-region.

2.12 Along with consultations with the public and local residents, ongoing engagement on a wider strategic scale with relevant public bodies under the Duty to Cooperate has been undertaken. This has included neighbouring authorities, the County Council, infrastructure providers, site promoters and key statutory consultees such as the Environment Agency, Historic England and Natural England. This has enabled the Council to plan more effectively for development, whilst being fully aware of the range of infrastructure, environmental and delivery considerations surrounding the proposals in the Local Plan.

Strategic Priorities

This plan has been prepared in a positive manner with the aim of supporting sustainable economic growth.

This plan supports sustainable development in the Borough aimed at meeting the needs of current and future residents and businesses. It has however been prepared in a way that reflects the Borough's environmental capacity, taking into account the need to protect and enhance areas of nature conservation and the unique landscape of the Borough. It also has regard to the environmental limits the Thames Estuary places on the Borough.

The Strategic Priorities for the Plan are:

- **Maximising the use of available and deliverable urban land for new development.**
- **New development is supported by the provision of infrastructure improvements including transport, education and services and facilities that communities need for their wellbeing.**
- **Promote sustainable development through the effective use of land and ensuring appropriate infrastructure supports development.**
- **Provide high quality mix of suitable and affordable homes to meet the needs of all residents.**
- **Provide attractive employment spaces and create additional employment opportunities for local residents.**
- **Seek to ensure vitality of town centres, by improving the retail offer and supporting a diverse mix of uses and keeping them vibrant attractive places to visit.**

- **Protect, enhance and encourage healthy, active and safe communities, by supporting community resilience and inclusion and opportunities for people to flourish through maximising the quality and provision of open spaces.**
- **Promote sustainable travel and reduce travel times by enhancing existing transport infrastructure and facilities.**
- **Promoting improvements in digital communications and connectivity for residents, businesses and public services.**
- **Ensure attractive design that accentuates the positive features in the natural, built and historic environment.**
- **Prioritising the use of brownfield land for future development but recognising that it is a finite resource and therefore managing the release of Green Belt land for development in a way that prevents urban sprawl, prevents towns merging together and safeguards the most valued countryside.**
- **Promote resilience to flooding and climate change through sustainable development and design; creation of new green infrastructure; and the encouragement of renewable energy production.**
- **Protect and enhance the environment to ensure that there is a net environmental gain.**
- **Conserve and where possible improve important heritage assets.**

3. Policy Context

3.1 The context of Castle Point is vital in the preparation of this Local Plan. There are many drivers, internationally, nationally and at a sub-national level that influence Castle Point and will continue to do so into the future. By understanding these drivers, it is possible to maximise the benefits, and limit their impacts through the New Local Plan.

3.2 The Council have considered any national planning policy and guidance and regional statutory documents in the preparation of the Local Plan.

3.3 This Local Plan will supersede all the Policies and proposals set out in the 1998 Castle Point Local Plan and the Saved Policies 2005.

Legislative Context

3.4 The Local Plan has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the *Town and Country Planning Act 1990* (as amended), the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, and the *Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 (as amended)*.

3.5 Since 2010, the Government has been reforming the planning system, major changes of which were brought into effect by the *Localism Act 2011*, and subsequent Regulations. Through the *Localism Act*, communities have been given the power to have a greater influence over what happens to the areas where they live and work. They can bring forward Neighbourhood Plans, Neighbourhood Development Orders and Community Right to Build Orders, which must conform to the Local Plan and national planning policy but do allow for communities to have a greater say over managing development.

National Policy Context

3.6 The *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, 2019)* sets out the Government's planning policies for achieving sustainable development, plan making and taking decision on planning applications. Local Plans are key to delivering sustainable development and must therefore be prepared in accordance with the principles and policies set out in the *NPPF*. The *NPPF* is supplemented by *National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG)* which consolidates and updates technical advice and guidance on planning matters.

3.7 In accordance with the *NPPF*, Local Plans should create a vision for the future of the borough and a positive framework for addressing housing, economic social and environmental priorities. In particular, they should include strategic policies to deliver:

- An overall strategy for the pattern and scale of development;
- The homes and workplaces needed, including affordable housing;
- Appropriate retail, leisure and other commercial development;
- Infrastructure for transport, telecommunications, security, waste management, water supply, wastewater, flood risk and coastal change management, and the provision of minerals and energy (including heat);
- Community facilities (such as health, education and cultural infrastructure); and
- Climate change mitigation and adaption, and conservation and enhancement of the natural, built and historic environment, including landscape and green infrastructure.

3.8 The *NPPF* requires that Local Plans are prepared positively, in a way that is aspirational but deliverable. Local Plans should cover, as a minimum, a 15-year period to anticipate and respond to long term requirements and opportunities. Local Plans should be prepared using a proportionate and up to date evidence base addressing cross boundary strategic matters with neighbouring authorities.

3.9 At the heart of the *NPPF* is the presumption in favour of sustainable development. The achievement of sustainable development requires consideration of several themes, including but not limited to economic growth, infrastructure, housing, biodiversity and health. The Local Plan addresses these themes in policies throughout the Plan.

3.10 Alongside the *NPPF* the Government published a separate *Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (PPTS)*. As with the *NPPF*, this Plan sets out the requirements for local planning authorities when preparing Local Plans and taking decisions on planning applications. The requirements of this separate document will be drawn out in the housing section of the New Local Plan.

Sub-national Policy Context

The South East Local Enterprise Partnership

3.11 The South East Local Enterprise Partnership (SELEP) was established in 2010 and it is the largest in England covering East Sussex, Essex and Kent, including the unitary authorities of Medway, Southend and Thurrock. The area has a combined population of over 4m people, with over 344,300 businesses. The SELEP forecasts 105,000 job growth by 2020, which they anticipate doubling in the same period. Roughly 10.7% of the working age population work in London, this figure significantly increases in the districts closest to London.

3.12 The SELEP exists to enable the conditions for business growth at a strategic level by bringing together leaders from business, local government and further and higher education providers to articulate strategic priorities for the area and work in partnership to “create the most enterprising economy in England”.

3.13 The SELEP has an important role to play in allocating Government resources including funding from the Department for Transport and the Growing Places Fund. It also provides a mechanism for coordination on strategic matters. A *Strategic Economic Plan* for the SELEP area identifies the funding priorities for the SELEP area and sets out a programme for delivering economic growth and change, therefore SELEP will be a key partner in helping the Council in the delivery of the plan.

3.14 Opportunity South Essex (OSE) is a business-led partnership which supports the delivery of regeneration and economic growth projects as set out in the SELEP Growth Deal and associated Strategic Economic Plan in South Essex. The South Essex local authorities comprising Basildon, Castle Point, Rochford, Southend-on-Sea and Thurrock, as well as Essex County Council sit on that partnership.

The County Policy Context

Essex Minerals Local Plan and Essex Waste Local Plan

3.15 The *Essex Minerals Local Plan* was adopted in July 2014 and sets out a county wide approach to the use of mineral resources and the protection and extraction of mineral deposits in a sustainable way. There are no significant minerals deposits in Castle Point that require protection or extraction.

However, sustainable building methods are essential to ensuring that there are sufficient resources at sustainable levels.

3.16 Essex County Council is the waste planning authority for the borough, and is responsible for preparing planning policies, and for assessing applications for waste management development. The Essex and Southend-on-Sea Waste Local Plan (2017) is a statutory Plan which should be read alongside the New Local Plan. It sets out where and how waste management developments can occur and is the planning policy against which waste management development planning applications are assessed against.

Integrated County Strategy

3.17 Castle Point Borough is a two-tier authority area, with Essex County Council providing a range of services and infrastructure such as highways, education and social services at a county-wide level. The *County Strategy* focuses the provision of services to achieve the greatest benefit to delivering a buoyant economy for both the existing and future residents and businesses in Essex. Essex County Council has also published several policies and guidance documents relevant to development and growth in the borough. These will be referenced throughout the Local Plan where relevant.

Essex Local Transport Plan

3.18 The *Essex Local Transport Plan (2011) (LTP)* sets out the 15-year vision to improve travel in the county and underlines the importance of the transport network in achieving sustainable, long term economic growth and enriching the life of residents. It is supplemented by delivery strategies for public transport, highways, cycling and public rights of way. *Essex County Council Sustainable Modes of Travel Strategy 2016* supports different modes of transport and aims to give residents a real choice in the way in which they travel.

Strategic Policy for Greater Essex

3.19 The *Economic Plan for Essex 2014* provides a vision for Essex, to identify the priorities needed to achieve increased economic growth. The purpose of the *Plan* is to help ensure that available funding is invested towards priorities which are most likely to generate long-term economic growth. The *Economic Plan for Essex (2014)* remains consistent with this strategic ambition and was developed in conjunction with the district, borough and city councils in Essex. It identifies the steps that local partners will take together, alongside the private sector and the Government to accelerate local growth over a seven-year period (2014-2021) and lays the foundation for long-term sustainable growth in the years to follow. The *Economic Plan for Essex 2014* has three ambitions:

- improve skills
- infrastructure investment in four strategic growth corridors
- enhance productivity

Strategic Policy for South Essex

3.20 the South Essex local authorities, of Basildon, Brentwood, castle Point, Rochford, Southend on Sea and Thurrock, supported by Essex County Council formed the Association of South Essex Local Authorities (ASELA) in 2017.

3.21 ASELA has developed a high-level vision for South Essex entitled South Essex 2050, which considers the future of the enlarged South Essex area, disregarding internal administrative boundaries. The focus of this vision is to secure growth through a process of place-making, and for

that growth to be supported by significant upgrades to strategic infrastructure. Additionally, there is a focus on ensuring that more local people can benefit from that growth by removing barriers to employment. Several work streams have been established to deliver the South Essex 2050 vision. The work streams most relevant to the New Local Plan are those regarding Spatial Planning, Industrial Strategy and Infrastructure.

3.22 The South Essex 2050 vision identifies six main growth locations in the area, and it is now intended that the local planning authorities and Essex County Council will work together to prepare a Joint Strategic Plan for South Essex. This will be accompanied by a separate Joint Infrastructure Delivery Plan. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) has been developed and signed which sets out the framework for delivering a joint plan, and various shared key principles have been agreed including a protocol for engaging with each other on strategic planning matters.

South Essex Joint Strategic Plan

3.23 In January 2018, agreement was reached to form the Association of South Essex Local Authorities (ASELA). Its ambition is to develop a long-term place-based growth ambition across south Essex. A joint strategic approach will enable the South Essex sub-region to collectively support economic growth and respond to external pressures such as the Thames Estuary 2050 Commission and the London Plan.

3.24 Part of the South Essex growth ambition will be realised through the preparation and adoption of a *JSP*. The *JSP* will be a high-level planning framework covering the whole South Essex area. It will set out the overarching spatial strategy, housing target and distribution, strategic employment areas, key transport and other infrastructure priorities and strategic development opportunity areas. It is set to deliver a minimum of 96,000 new homes and 52,000 new jobs by 2050. Along with housing and employment the vision aims to deliver large scale infrastructure that will permit long term growth for the region.

3.25 In accordance with the *NPPF*, a statement of common ground has been prepared to support the preparation of the *JSP*, to ensure that there is not only a proactive and positive approach to strategic planning matters across housing market areas, but that there is a clear (and agreed) approach to how these will be delivered in all relevant local plans.

South Essex Green Grid Strategy

3.26 The *South Essex Green Grid Strategy* established a long-term vision to develop a network of open spaces and green links throughout South Essex. The strategy seeks to enhance confidence in South Essex as a high-quality place to live, work and invest through embracing different habitats and land uses across rural and urban boundaries, connecting new communities with existing neighbourhoods and providing improved 'access for all'.

Local Policy Context

3.27 As with the sub-national level, Castle Point works with a number of partners to address policy matters at a local level. Again, the following section identifies those fundamental cross-cutting areas of policy that impact on the wider plan-making context. Thematic policies are addressed separately as part of the relevant section in this report.

Castle Point Regeneration Framework

3.28 The *Regeneration Framework* for Castle Point was published in 2011 and sets out how partners will work together to deliver regeneration ambitions in Castle Point in the period to 2021. The framework addresses a range of themes including town centre regeneration, regeneration of employment areas, skills development and environmental improvements. The Regeneration Partnership has already made considerable progress in delivering against the framework and has begun work on an updated Framework to support the delivery of the Local Plan.

Castle Point and Rochford Local Strategic Partnership

3.29 Castle Point and Rochford share a strategic partnership with a joint vision for communities within this part of South Essex. The partnership comprises different parts of the public sector, as well as representatives from the business community and voluntary sectors, so that different initiatives and services support each other and work together.

3.30 The work of the partnership is co-ordinated under several thematic strands, including 'health and wellbeing' 'crime and anti-social behaviour', 'children and young people' and 'business, skills and training'.

Castle Point Leisure and Recreation Strategy

3.31 The Council has undertaken renovations to Runnymede Swimming Pool and built a new gym and fitness facility, a complete refurbishment of Waterside Leisure Centre, refurbishment of the borough's community halls, and the provision of new children's play areas across the borough. The Council has achieved a Green Flag award and brought more land into use as public open space.

3.32 Issues associated with the quality of provision have been addressed. The Council is now moving forward with a *Leisure and Recreation Strategy* that will ensure that these assets are maintained to a good standard, and residents are encouraged to use facilities to the benefit of their health and well-being.

4. Spatial Portrait

4.1 Castle Point is a relatively small local authority area just 45 square kilometres in size, with a population of 88,000 people. It sits at the heart of the South Essex sub-region on the northern bank of the Thames Estuary between the larger settlements of Basildon and Southend. It is these larger settlements, along with London, on which Castle Point relies for a great deal of its employment, services and leisure opportunities.

4.2 Castle Point is well connected with the wider Essex area and London by the strategic highway and railway network. The A13, A127 and A130 pass through Castle Point linking the borough with opportunities in south Essex, mid-Essex and London. The railway service meanwhile is well rated for customer satisfaction and provides fast, direct connections to Basildon, London and Southend, and connecting services to employment growth locations in Thurrock. Castle Point itself comprises of the towns of Canvey Island, and South Benfleet, Hadleigh and Thundersley.

4.3 The Thames Estuary is a significant feature in the landscape of Castle Point. It has and will continue to play an influential role in the natural environment and scope of development within the borough. It also acts to separate the towns in south Essex with those in north Kent, with data indicating that there is a low level of connectivity between these places despite being relatively close in proximity.

4.4 Castle Point Borough comprises of the towns of Canvey Island, South Benfleet, Hadleigh and Thundersley.

Canvey Island

4.5 Canvey Island is separated from the other towns in Castle Point by a series of creeks and other natural features which provide it with a unique character. The western part of the Island is largely undeveloped and largely covered by an ancient marshland system recently enhanced by the Royal Society for Protection of Birds (RSPB) as a nature reserve. Holehaven Creek is designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and has been identified as a potential Special Protection Area (SPA). Canvey Wick is also designated as a SSSI. There are also several Local Wildlife Sites (LoWS) to the west of Canvey Island, making it an important location for rare species. These areas of nature conservation importance contribute towards the quality and diversity of the Greater Thames Marshes Nature Improvement Area (NIA).

4.6 Canvey Island is the largest town in Castle Point with a population of around 40,000 people with the borough's largest town centre and largest employment estate (Charfleets Industrial Estate). However, there are significant levels of commuting off the Island to access jobs and services.

4.7 Compared with other parts of the borough Canvey Island is relatively more deprived, with pockets of income and employment deprivation, and wider issues associated with the education and skills of residents. However, there is a robust community spirit, and this has been recognised by partner organisations who have worked together to deliver infrastructure on Canvey Island to address deprivation issues. This includes a healthcare centre, two secondary schools, a vocational college and works to improve the quality of the public realm within the employment area.

4.8 Investment has also been secured for projects related to the well-being of the community on Canvey including the creation of a new nature reserve covering a large area of west Canvey and the refurbishment of Waterside Farm Leisure Centre. At present opportunities are also being explored to deliver regeneration of Canvey Town Centre to ensure it better meets the needs of residents.

4.9 Canvey Island is peripheral to the public transport network and therefore many residents rely on the private car to access jobs and services. East-west routes across the Island are heavily congested. Additionally, there are only two single carriageway routes on and off the Island which

converge at a single junction (Waterside Farm). This results in peak time congestion and is a significant issue for residents.

4.10 The Island is flat and largely below sea level. As a result of severe flooding of the Island in 1953 which resulted in the loss of many lives, the Island now benefits from a very high standard of tidal flood risk management infrastructure. Whilst it is the intention of agencies involved to maintain and improve the sea defences on Canvey Island funding needs to be secured for this purpose. There is also a need to ensure that the residents and the properties on Canvey Island are resilient to any residual risk that may remain.

4.11 The flat, low lying topography of Canvey Island also creates issues associated with surface water management and the ability to drain water away during heavy rainfall events. As a result, Canvey Island is identified as a critical drainage area which experiences localised issues of surface water flooding during heavy rainfall events.

4.12 Canvey Island has a port facility serving the Oikos and Calor Gas fuel storage and distribution facilities. Both are registered as top tier Control of Major Accident Hazards (COMAH) Hazardous Installations. These facilities are the receptors of fuel products entering the UK and are of national significance. Due to their proximity to the resident population they are a constraint on development within designated areas.

Benfleet, Hadleigh and Thundersley

4.13 These towns sit on the mainland between settlements in Basildon and Southend boroughs and have a combined population of 48,000 people. Included within the landscape is several ancient woodland and grassland systems including three sites of SSSIs and the Benfleet and Southend Marshes SPA/Ramsar site, important for its assemblage of migratory bird species. Due to its elevated topography, tidal flood risk is less of an issue in Hadleigh and Thundersley compared to Canvey, although there are some low-lying areas still at risk in South Benfleet. Surface water flood risk however presents a more significant issue, particularly in parts of South Benfleet and Thundersley.

4.14 Each of these towns has its own shopping area, which in the main are relatively successful in terms of local shopping provision. There has however been a need identified to regenerate Hadleigh Town Centre in order to improve the quality of the shopping experience for residents. There are also two main employment areas at Manor Trading Estate in Thundersley and at Stadium Way in Hadleigh. Stadium Way is also the location of the borough's main out of centre shopping area.

4.15 Compared with Canvey Island, Benfleet, Hadleigh and Thundersley are relatively less deprived, with some pockets of significant wealth. However out-commuting rates are high, and as a result highway infrastructure capacity is also an issue in this part of the borough. There has been notable investment in improvements to the road network and community wellbeing projects including the refurbishment of Runnymede Pool in Thundersley and through various projects to enhance public open space provision including the creation of an Olympic Legacy mountain biking course at Hadleigh Farm.

4.16 Whilst there has been substantial investment in the highway network over the last few years, there remain capacity issues around the A13 and A129 Rayleigh Road in particular. Furthermore, the highway network is highly sensitive to incidents and adverse conditions which can result in severe congestion if occurring at peak times. This congestion impacts not only on people in private vehicles but also on the reliability of public transport provision. This is a significant issue for residents.

5. Key Drivers of Change

5.1 The Local Plan will consider impacts or changes that are likely to occur within the borough over the plan period and beyond, in order to do so a number of key drivers are set out below.

Economic Growth

5.2 The Government is pursuing an economic growth agenda in order to ensure that Britain has an innovative and open economy. Local Plans are expected to help create conditions in which businesses can invest expand and adapt. Boosting the economy and increasing productivity are a major driver for change in the emerging South Essex Plan and clearly laid out in the Statement of Common Ground agreed by the Association of South Essex Authorities.

5.3 The borough is not a major economy compared with other locations within Essex, but it has a large pool of labour. Residents out commuting is focussed primarily on London, Basildon and Southend On Sea. There are three major commercial area (B1 to B8) at Stadium Way (close to the A127); Manor Trading estate in Thundersley; and the Charfleets Trading Estate on Canvey Island. Planning permission has also been granted for two further employment areas on Canvey Island called Thames View 130 and Gateway 130. These will be the focus for economic growth within the B use sector.

5.4 There are four town centres – Canvey, Hadleigh, Tarpots and south Benfleet. Each are convenience shopping focussed with a high level of independent stores. The Council purchased the Knightswick Shopping Centre in Canvey town centre in 2019 to support regeneration of that town centre. There is a limited retail offer by national multiples, with larger scale comparison shopping needs being met at sub-regional centres such as Basildon, Southend, Lakeside and Chelmsford.

5.5 Retail warehousing is provided at Stadium Way and at the Canvey Retail Park, opened in 2018.

5.6 The Council is seeking to retain more employment within the Borough and providing opportunities for start up businesses and commuters seeking to work closer to home. The location of the USP College SEEVIC Campus, together with South Essex College's Procat Campus on Canvey Island are catalysts for improving further, higher and vocational training.

5.7 To improve connectivity the Council is participating in the roll out of a local full fibre network across the Borough initially connecting key public buildings and facilities – Council buildings, health, CCTV, care homes, education and blue light services. This government funded project aims to increase business connectivity into the full fibre network.

5.8 A key driver for local businesses will be the provision of improved infrastructure and to the strategic networks, such as access to and from Canvey Island, where fuel ports of national importance are located.

5.9 Tourism is focused on Canvey seafront, and the Hadleigh Castle Park and Olympic Mountain Bike Centre at Hadleigh. There are further opportunities through the England Coastal Path which will provide greater connectivity across the South Essex Marshes into Thurrock, Basildon and Southend-on-Sea boroughs.

Demographic Change and Population Growth

5.10 Proportion of people over the age of 65 expected to increase from 21.5% in 2011 to 34% in 2031. A population that includes a higher proportion of older people will need a different mix

of services compared to that evident in the borough today. There will be a need for more specialist accommodation to be provided as the number of elderly people increases.

5.11 It is expected that there will be an increasing level of vacant school places, whilst pressure on healthcare services, social services and daytime clubs and leisure facilities will grow.

Improving the Quality of Life

5.12 Engagement on this plan and other strategies have identified several issues that are important to residents in terms of ensuring a good quality of life.

5.13 There is frustration at the level of traffic congestion, particularly at peak times, and in certain locations around Stadium Way, Tarpots and Canvey and therefore a reduction in the levels of congestion should be a key driver for change. Opportunities presented through the *LTP*, South Essex *JSP* and development proposals in this plan will facilitate solutions to relieve congestion, spread development spatially across the borough so that growth is not concentrated and drive a modal shift.

5.14 There is a strong value attached to openness and greenness in the borough, and therefore this should be enhanced and protected as appropriate. The Green Grid Strategy provides a tool enabling this to occur. Greater use needs to be made of open spaces and through development increasing accessibility to the Green Belt.

5.15 There is strong loyalty to local services and town centres. This plan seeks to support their development and long-term sustainability. should be enhanced and protected as appropriate. Canvey and Hadleigh Town Centre master plans are tools which will enable this to occur.

Protecting the Environment

5.16 The environment in Castle Point is fundamental to the quality of life of residents as an amenity and is also intrinsically important for its ecological and heritage assets, and landscape value.

5.17 Such enhancements may include opportunities to use green areas in a multi-functional way to, for example, reduce flood risk whilst also providing opportunities for recreation and biodiversity as promoted in the *Thames Estuary 2100 (TE2100) Plan*.

5.18 The need to protect the environment meanwhile may drive changes to the way in which new developments are built and serviced in order to reduce the amount of pollution to the air and to watercourses. These changes are promoted through the Building Regulations and will also be required to ensure that water quality achieves the requirements of the *Water Framework Directive*.

Climate change and flood risk

5.19 It is clear from empirical evidence that the climate is changing, and that this has long-term implications for coastal locations such as Castle Point.

5.20 Sea-level rises are expected to increase the risk of flooding in low lying areas. The Thames 2100 Plan makes provision for increasing the height of and strengthening of the Canvey Island tidal flood defences before the end of the century in order to ensure that they continue to provide the maximum level of protection.

5.21 The risk of tidal flooding is a constraint on development on the island with developers having to provide mitigations, such as refuge areas. This impacts on development viability and limits the range of development.

5.22 As the sea-levels rise coastal habitats become squeezed between the sea and any defences, resulting in their decline and eventual loss. There are legal duties to plan for, and where possible to limit such losses.

5.23 There is also evidence of the occurrence of more extreme weather events. Extreme rainfall events for example have become more prevalent resulting in issues of surface water flooding and increase fluvial flood risk in Castle Point. The risk of surface water flooding due to extreme rainfall events is most heightened on Canvey Island where the combination of the low-lying topography, limited natural drainage and sea wall creates a bowl like effect, and increases flooding risk.

5.24 There have also been prolonged dry spells in recent years resulting in water shortages. Such events will have effects on the health and well-being of people, particularly the elderly and vulnerable people. It will also impact on people's homes, businesses and on the cost of insurance. Additionally, it may impact on food supply. There is a need to ensure that development and communities are resilient to the impacts of extreme weather events.

6. Vision for the Future

6.1 Having regard to the context for Castle Point and the key drivers for change, a vision for the future has been developed that focuses on Castle Point's communities and high-quality natural environment.

By 2033, Castle Point will play a pivotal role in the South Essex sub-region by providing communities where people want to live, and a high-quality environment, supporting economic growth opportunities in both Castle Point and neighbouring districts.

Communities will have been improved through appropriate, high quality development that provides a good mix of homes to support citizens throughout the different stages of their lives. These communities will have good access to services and facilities that respond to the needs of all generations, and local town centres and local shopping parades will provide a range of shopping facilities that local people want to visit.

The environment for business within Castle Point will have been improved through appropriate investment in education and training, the public realm, and new and improved business premises. Employment opportunities within Castle Point will be more competitive and support a good quality of life for those residents that need or prefer to work close to home.

In order to improve the quality of life within the communities in Castle Point, the public transport network will have been enhanced to provide links for all the borough's residents to education, employment, shopping and leisure opportunities within Castle Point and in neighbouring districts, so that public transport is a realistic alternative to the private car. It will also be possible to make more local journeys by foot or bicycle through enhancements to the network of footpaths and cycle ways.

Castle Point will benefit from an enhanced network of formal open spaces, accessible natural green spaces and open land. Where appropriate, having regard to nature conservation concerns, access to green and open spaces will have been increased so that the local communities, communities in neighbouring districts and visitors can further enjoy the diverse landscape of Castle Point and the Thames Estuary waterfront.

Important features in the natural and historic environment including wildlife, habitats, landscape features, historic buildings and archaeology will have been protected and where possible enhanced. Opportunities to improve the quality of land, air and water will have been realised in order to ensure that the environment is healthy and more resilient to the risks of climate change.

The design and location of new development will have ensured that additional pressures on the natural environment are minimised, and that the threats posed to communities by climate change, and all types of flood risk and man-made hazards are suitably managed and reduced.

7. Objectives of the New Local Plan

7.1 In order to deliver the vision of this plan, the policies in this plan are designed to meet the following objectives:

Objective 1: To protect and enhance the range of services that support healthy and active communities within Castle Point.

Objective 2: To provide high quality homes in sustainable locations that meet the needs of local people through an appropriate mix of housing sizes, types and tenures.

Objective 3: To make the town centres in Castle Point places where local people want to visit and access community and local facilities.

Objective 4: To create an environment that supports business growth and creates local job opportunities.

Objective 5: To promote more sustainable travel patterns within Castle Point through the location of development, and the provision of public transport and cycling infrastructure to complement the existing highway network.

Objective 6: To protect and enhance the network of high quality, accessible green and open space throughout Castle Point.

Objective 7: To protect and enhance the quality of the natural, built and historic environment within Castle Point, having regard to features of ecological, landscape and heritage importance.

Objective 8: To promote high levels of sustainability and resilience to natural and man-made risks through the location and design of development, having regard to the implications of climate change, including flood risk from all sources

8. Achieving Sustainable Development

Making Effective Use of Land

Policy Context

8.1 The NPPF expects local plans to promote the effective use of land in order to meet identified needs, and strategic policies should describe a strategy for meeting those needs by making the most of previously-developed or brownfield land.

Evidence Base

8.2 The Council affords significant weight to the principle of developing brownfield land in order to make the most efficient and effective use of land on sustainable locations. It has carried out a Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment each year since 2011, all of which have taken a forensic approach in examining all potential sites regardless of size, particularly in the built-up area, to ensure that all opportunities are identified.

8.3 This Plan sets out how the identified needs of the District can be met. Employment need is met through the two new employment zones on Canvey Island – Thames View 130 and Gateway 130, plus redevelopment and reuse of other existing employment areas, and the regeneration of the town centres, particularly in Hadleigh and Canvey Island where regeneration plans are being implemented.

8.4 However, to meeting housing need, the Council's strategy is to promote development with both existing urban areas and through limited urban extensions. The latter involves the re-designation of land identified as Green Belt in the 1998 Local Plan. The Council is committed to ensuring that opportunities to make greater use of the Green Belt and improving accessibility without destroying its intrinsic open and attractive character.

8.5 In considering the location of new residential development the Council has prioritised development within the existing urban areas and previously developed land. Accordingly, together with extant planning permissions and sites development since the 1st April 2018, urban or previously developed sites account for nearly 50% of the total land supply during the plan period. This includes sites on the brownfield register; sites promoted in the SHLAA that are policy compliant but too small to include as allocations in this Plan; and allocated sites within the urban areas. It is assumed that due to Green belt policy constraints most of the expected windfall will also be within urban areas.

8.6 The Plan acknowledges that there is a limited urban capacity within the Borough. Castle Point is typified by suburban residential development around Hadleigh, Benfleet and Thundersley (the 'Mainland'). Intensifying development within these areas will destroy the suburban character and the attractive character which makes them popular places to live. Within these areas, employment uses are limited to the Stadium Way / Rayleigh Road area and the three town centres. Large scale redevelopment of employment areas will undermine the economic objectives of the plan, requirement large scale relocation of existing businesses and only force employment into more isolated locations outside of the urban area, away from public transport and the local pool of labour or to adjoining boroughs, thereby increasing out commuting. Decentralisation of the economy is not a sustainable option for the Council.

8.7 Canvey island is a high-density settlement based on shallow plots with a tight street pattern. Whilst there are several small sites identified in the SHLAA which are policy compliant for development they do not make a significant contribution towards the overall housing need target. Increasing density within Canvey is not possible. As on the 'mainland' the redevelopment of

employment areas is not for consideration. Indeed, the main employment growth within the district will be on Canvey Island and improved access will further extend the status of the island as a business location.

8.8 The Council will work with developers and land owners of sites to put in place master plans or planning or development briefs to ensure that all policy requirements are delivered from key sites, including optimising the use of land. Master plans prepared collaboratively with the local community and partners, are the best way to ensure to that the use of land is maximised whilst balancing the need for development with creating high quality places and minimising the impact on existing communities.

8.9 The master plans for Hadleigh and Canvey Town Centres seek, inter alia, to diversify the range of uses to include residential. This plan identifies two sites within Hadleigh town centre for residential development and the Canvey town centre Master Plan will be reviewed following the acquisition by the Council of the Knightswick Shopping Centre which was acquired to assist regeneration and diversification

8.10 Therefore, the Council has optimised development within the urban areas. Strategic Policy SD1 sets out the general principles against which the Council will favourably consider applications for new development which meet the objectives of this Plan.

Strategic Policy SD1

Making Effective Use of Land

The Council will seek to make the most effective use of development land in the Borough by:

- 1. Granting permission where detailed proposals come forward for development on sites allocated in this Plan for that purpose, and which comply with all other relevant policies in the Plan.**
- 2. Favouring a design-led approach to establishing site density that maximises the use of land and ensures that proposals are of high quality and compatible with the character of the area.**
- 3. Favouring a design-led approach to development, ensuring that proposals are of high quality and are compatible with the prevailing character of the area.**
- 4. Recognising this as an important source of supply, the Council will support proposals for development on previously developed land, including land within the Green Belt where those proposals are consistent with Green Belt policies in this Plan.**

Development Contributions

Policy Context

8.11 The NPPF makes it clear that plans should set out the contributions expected from development for the infrastructure, including education, health, transport, flood and water management and green infrastructure.

Evidence Base

8.12 The Castle Point Borough Infrastructure Delivery Plan sets out the infrastructure required to support the delivery of growth within the Borough. The Whole Plan Viability Assessment and shows that the proposals sites are viable, and the policies in the plan do not undermine this. Contributions to infrastructure will therefore be sought.

The Infrastructure Delivery Plan lists the type of infrastructure sought:

- Footways, cycleways, bridleways and highways
- Public transport
- Drainage and flood protection
- Waste recycling facilities
- Education and childcare
- Healthcare
- Sports, leisure and recreation facilities
- Community and social facilities, cultural facilities, including public art, emergency services
- Green infrastructure and open space
- Digital connectivity and utilities
- Facilities for specific sections of the community such as youth or the elderly
- Renewable energy

8.13 The types of contributions that will be sought from qualifying development will vary according the nature of the development and from site to site. Further guidance is set out in the Council's adopted Developer Contributions SPD 2008 which will be updated during the Plan period to reflect the Infrastructure Delivery Plan and the introduction of the Community Infrastructure Levy.

8.14 The infrastructure delivery mechanisms will be identified through the master planning or planning briefs. However, in order to ensure that appropriate infrastructure is in place to serve the development needs identified in this plan, planning obligations will be sought.

8.15 The Council will implement a Community Infrastructure Levy charging schedule to enable contributions to be made towards infrastructure and services from new development below the qualifying threshold.

8.16 This Plan together with the requirements in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan have been tested through an All Plan Viability Assessment. That assessment concluded that the requirements of the plan are viable and therefore, as far as sites allocated in this plan, plus windfall sites which will be subject to Community Infrastructure Levy or as yet unidentified Section 106 agreements, are viable and deliverable.

8.17 The Infrastructure Delivery Plan sets out the infrastructure needs to meet the growth within the Borough. However, if through monitoring of this plan it is found that there are unforeseen

infrastructure deficits which even with the implementation of the infrastructure delivery plan cannot be met, development may be delayed until such a deficit is resolved. It would be unreasonable for existing communities to be harmed or at risk by growth stretching infrastructure (health and education in particular) to an unsustainable level. In this context, infrastructure capacity will include ensuring enough staff and not just facilities.

Strategic Policy SD2

Development Contributions

- 1. The Council will seek appropriate contributions from qualifying developments in order to support the delivery of new or improved infrastructure necessary to deliver the sustainable development promoted in this Plan.**
- 2. Permission will only be granted if it can be demonstrated that there is enough infrastructure capacity to support the development or that additional capacity will be delivered by the proposal. It must further be demonstrated that capacity as is required will prove sustainable over time both in physical and financial terms. Where there is insufficient capacity, development will be constrained until such time as capacity is provided to meet demands: this will apply to health and education.**
- 3. Where a development proposal requires additional infrastructure capacity, the mechanism for providing the infrastructure must be agreed with the Council and the appropriate infrastructure provider. Such measures, to be set out in Section 106 Agreements including:**
 - financial contributions towards new or expanded facilities;**
 - on-site construction of new provision;**
 - off-site capacity improvement works;**
 - the provision of land;**
 - financial contributions to the future maintenance and management of new infrastructure; and/or**
 - Local Management Organisations to maintain and manage public open space and public realm within developments.**
- 4. Developers and land owners are expected to work positively with the Council, neighbouring authorities and infrastructure providers throughout the planning process to ensure that the cumulative impact of development is considered and then mitigated, at the appropriate time.**
- 5. The Infrastructure Delivery Plan sets out the infrastructure needs of the Borough to meet the demands of new development. Sites allocated and where appropriate other development will be expected to contribute towards the provision of the infrastructure identified in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan.**

9. Delivering a Sufficient Supply of Homes

Housing Strategy

Policy Context

9.1 The *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)* requires local planning authorities to boost significantly the supply of housing. It expects the objectively assessed housing needs (OAN) for market and other forms of housing including affordable housing is met in full through planning policy, as far as is consistent with the policies in the NPPF.

9.2 The *NPPF* also sets requirements for securing an appropriate mix of housing. Local planning authorities need to identify the size, type and tenure that is required, reflecting the expected range of local housing need for different groups within the community.

Evidence Base

Housing Need

9.3 Although the *NPPF* requires local planning authorities to set housing targets on the basis of OAN, this assessment is balanced with the constraints and capacity of the borough to accommodate the target figure. Where it cannot do so the local authority must demonstrate that the need will be accommodated outside of the district area.

9.4 The Addendum to the *South Essex Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA Addendum) (2017)* predicts that there will be an increase in the population in the Borough of 9,723 people between 2014 and 2037. However, population increase alone does not attribute to the OAN. Adjustments need to be made to ensure the housing meets the specific needs of new households, market signals, especially in relation to affordable housing and an uplift to support job growth.

9.5 Since September 2018 the standard methodology has been used as a method to calculate objectively assessed needs. Prior to that the government published housing targets for all local planning authorities in England in September 2017 in the *Housing Need Consultation Data Table*. Based on the standard methodology the identified target for Castle Point Borough was 342 new homes to be built per annum or 5,130 homes for the Plan period. The Council does not dispute this target and has used it for this plan.

Housing supply

9.6 This Plan identifies land for 5,284 new homes. This exceeds the OAN by 154 homes and equates to 352 new homes per annum. This exceeds the target of 342 homes per annum. Therefore, there is no unmet need which other local planning authority areas need to include within their emerging local plans.

Housing Capacity

9.7 This plan sets out how the supply of 5,284 will be met during the plan period. The priority has been to accommodate as much of this supply within existing urban areas. However as set out in the *Housing Sites Topic Paper 2018*, developable urban land is a finite resource, and not all the forecast growth can be met within the existing urban areas.

9.8 The *Housing Sites Options Topic Paper 2018* sets out the constraints in the Borough in terms of being able to deliver housing. This paper concluded that due to the small size of Castle Point, the extent of environmental constraints within the borough including nature conservation designations, significant areas of historic and natural landscape value and flood risk, and the importance of protecting the strategic functions of the Green Belt, it was not possible to meet the full, objectively assessed need for housing in Castle Point.

9.9 However, that report which was used to support a November 2018 version of this plan, did not take into consideration existing planning consents or completions since April 2018, both of which boost the overall supply of new homes. Furthermore, there were several urban sites which were discounted from the SHLAA policy compliant schedule, as the landowner did not respond to the 2018 Call for sites, despite having responded to earlier 'Call for Sites'. These are small sites, which provide a total of 166 dwellings and if they come forward are likely to secure planning consent. These have been added to the housing supply towards the end of the plan period.

9.10 Therefore, the borough has capacity to accommodate in the region of 5,284 homes. The Council has prioritised capacity within urban areas and / or on brownfield sites from a variety of sources as set out in the table below. This capacity is drawn from the following:

- Housing completions from 1 April 2018 until 31 March 2019;
- Current extant planning permissions and prior approvals for net new dwellings;
- Policy compliant sites, which are small sites within the urban area that are featured in the SHLAA;
- The Brownfield Land Register (BLR) which is a document agreed by the Council which has a number of brownfield sites that are suitable and available for development in the Borough;
- Small windfall sites; and
- Strategic housing allocations, those within urban areas and those outside urban areas.

9.11 The total housing supply for the plan period is set out in Policy HO1. Of the total 5,284 new homes, approximately half are strategic allocations in non-urban areas:

Delivery and Viability

9.12 The approach taken by this Plan utilises the *SHLAA 2018* to identify the capacity of deliverable and developable sites in Castle Point. It is these deliverable and developable sites that are identified through this Plan.

9.13 The *SHLAA* identifies the likely time frame in which each of the deliverable and developable sites could come forward. However, such time frames are subject to change having regard to issues associated with constraints, the timing of ecological assessments and landownership arrangements and legal agreements. Build rates are also significant and can impact on the level of provision even once construction has commenced. In order to reduce the impact housing land supply has on the delivery of homes, a market led approach is advocated. In this approach the Council does not seek to phase site delivery, except in cases where it is required to ensure infrastructure provision or is otherwise advocated by national policy i.e. the sequential test for flood risk. This will allow the market to bring forward sites to respond to demand from the market.

9.14 In terms of viability, this plan identifies a range of sites and therefore the risks associated with viability causing non-delivery are reduced. The plan has been the subject of a *Whole Plan Viability Assessment*, and overall the policy requirements of the plan, excluding considerations of affordable housing provision, should not cause housing sites to become commercially unviable.

Housing Trajectory

9.15 The supply and delivery of homes over the Plan period and beyond has been established based on the *SHLAA*, a review of historic trends and importantly engagement with the development industry.

9.16 The table below, sets out the indicative housing trajectory for the strategic allocations and other sources of supply. This trajectory is a live document and will be updated to take account of market conditions and to ensure that there is a sufficient supply during the plan period to meet the housing targets and achieve a five-year supply of housing.

9.17 The trajectory considers the process through which the Council expects sites to be delivered. This includes making provision for master plan, or planning / development briefs, whether an outline application will be required (on phased or multiple developer sites), or straight to full application.

Policy	Site	Completions	Extant permission	1-5	Years 6-10	11-15	Total
HO9	Land west of Benfleet	0	0	100	460	290	850
HO10	Land between Felstead Road and Catherine Road	0	22	0	101	0	101
HO11	Land off Glyders	0	0	5	25	0	30
HO12	Former WRVS Hall, Richmond Avenue	0	0	20	19	0	39
HO13	Land east of Rayleigh Road	0	0	100	290	65	455
HO14	Land at Brook Farm	0	0	0	173	0	173
HO15	Land south of Scrub Lane	0	0	0	55	0	55
HO16	Land at Oak Tree Farm	0	0	0	65	0	65
HO17	Hadleigh Island Site	0	0	0	52	0	52
HO18	Land north of Grasmere Road and Barrowdale Road	0	0	30	0	0	30
HO19	Land at Glebelands	0	0	10	145	0	155
HO20	The Chase	0	10	0	320	20	340
HO21	Land fronting Rayleigh Road	0	0	0	0	60	60
HO22	Land at Thames Loose Leaf	0	0	0	0	12	12
HO23	Land east of Canvey Road	0	0	0	262	38	300
HO24	Land west of Canvey Road	0	57	0	19	177	196
HO25	Land at Thorney Bay	90	0	0	210	300	510
HO26	Land at The Point	0	0	0	0	100	100
HO27	Walsingham House	0	0	16	16	0	32
HO28	Land at Admiral Jellicoe	0	0	40	0	0	40
HO29	Land south of Haron Close	0	0	10	0	0	10
HO30	Haystack car park	0	0	14	0	0	14
HO31	Kings Park	0	0	25	25	0	50
HO32	244-258 London Road	0	0	0	0	50	50
Total from strategic allocations		90	89	370	2,237	1,112	3,719
Completions				200	0	0	200
Extant planning permissions				605	0	0	605
Policy compliant sites				29	78	186	293
Brownfield Land Register				125	63	15	203
Windfall				80	110	110	300
Gross total				1,409	2,488	1,423	5,320
Replacement dwellings on strategic allocations							- 36
Net total							5,284

Strategic Policy HO1

Housing Strategy

1. In order to deliver at least 5,284 new homes within Castle Point Borough during the period 2018 to 2033. This will be achieved by:

Source	Total	Percentage of net total
Completions (2018/19)	200	3.78%
Extant permissions (31.3.2019)	605	11.45%
Brownfield Register	203	3.84%
Policy Compliant SHLAA	293	5.54%
Windfall	300	5.68%
Strategic Allocations on Brownfield sites	974	18.43%
<i>Total urban or brownfield</i>	<i>2,475</i>	<i>46.84%</i>
Strategic allocations outside urban areas	2,745	53.16%
<i>Gross total</i>	<i>5,220</i>	<i>100%</i>
Potential demolitions	- 36	
Net Total Supply	5,284	

2. To deliver homes to meet need, the Council will:

- a. Make the most effective use of land within existing residential areas for the provision of new homes;
- b. Support development in town centres to incorporate residential development on upper floors, and in locations on the edge of town centres;
- c. Support development on the Housing Strategic Allocations sites;
- d. Ensure that the mix of new homes provided in the Borough is aligned with the local needs. This will enable first time buyers, growing families and those looking to down-size to meet their accommodation needs;
- e. Secure specific provision of specialist accommodation for older people, and other vulnerable adults living in our communities;
- f. Publicise and maintain its self-build and custom build housing register, and provide opportunities for local people to build their own homes through the identification of sites identified either specifically for self-build development, or as part of a larger development site; and
- g. Put in place appropriate policies which seek to meet the special accommodation needs of our Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople population.

2. For local people whose housing needs are not met by the market, the Council will seek to ensure that provision is made for affordable homes inclusive of the total housing target for the Borough. This will be achieved by:
 - a. Seeking a proportion of new homes provided by developers to be affordable;
 - b. Delivering affordable homes via the Council's own house building programmes; and
 - c. Appropriate policies to meet the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers.
3. In order to ensure new homes contribute positively towards the quality of the Borough as a place to live, and enable communities to be sustainable and thrive, the Council will require the following:
 - a. The delivery of homes must be phased to align with infrastructure provision;
 - b. High standards of design that create places people want to live now and in the future;
 - c. High standards of sustainability within the design and construction of new homes so that residents can enjoy a low cost, healthy living environment;
 - d. The provision of integrated public open space, and the enhancement of the green infrastructure network to offer a range of health and environmental benefits; and
 - e. High levels of accessibility by public transport and active modes of travel to employment, education, services and recreation opportunities in order to promote inclusion and encourage community cohesion.

Master Planning

Policy Context

9.18 The *NPPF* explains that local planning authorities should approach proposed development in a positive and creative way. It considers that early engagement has significant potential to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of planning, and that good quality pre-application discussion improves outcomes.

9.19 The *NPPF* also explains that the creation of high-quality buildings and places is fundamental to what the planning process should achieve. It goes on to state that design quality should be considered throughout the evolution and assessment of proposals. Early discussion between developers, the local planning authority and the local community is important for clarifying expectations. Proposals that demonstrate early, proactive and effective engagement should be looked on more favourably, providing they accord with the Local Plan

9.20 Planning Practice Guidance further explains that masterplans can set out a strategy for a new development, including its general scale. The process of developing masterplans can include testing options and considering the most important parameters.

Evidence Base

9.21 Where proposals are supported by master plans or planning/development briefs strongly supports the position set out in the *NPPF* regarding early engagement since its experience has been is that these proposals are generally better understood by local communities.

9.22 The Council will work with those promoting development the local communities and the infrastructure providers to ensure that masterplans accurately reflect the policy requirements in this Plan but also local aspirations and preferences concerning layout, style, character and relationship to adjoining land uses. Master plans may be adopted as Supplementary Planning documents where they affect a multi-phase or multi-developer scheme. This is to offer maximum weight to achieve the local plan objectives.

9.23 Where a site is too small for a master plan, a development or planning brief may be prepared to guide the development, ensure quality, engage the local community and meet the published guidance, plans and strategies of Infrastructure Providers.

9.24 The Urban Design Objectives found in Appendix 1 should be considered in all development to ensure attractive, functional, and quality places are developed. The urban design approaches found in Appendix 2 introduce various styles of design to aid in master planning and place making

Strategic Policy HO2

Master Planning

- 1. The Council expects master plans and/or planning or development briefs for all major housing development proposals.**
- 2. The Council will expect entering into voluntary planning performance agreements with promoters of such development, to cover matters such as a timetable for key events and the nature of engagement with the Council and the community.**
- 3. In order to demonstrate its commitment to the master plan process, the Council will in appropriate cases, adopt master plans/planning development briefs as supplementary planning documents and will then accord significant weight to them in the determination of any subsequent planning applications.**

Housing Mix

Policy Context

9.25 The NPPF requires planning policies to deliver a wide choice of high-quality homes and create mixed and balanced communities. It expects local planning authorities to identify the size and types of new homes that are required locations, reflecting local demand.

Evidence Base

9.26 The South Essex *Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) (2016)* identifies the need for different house sizes to meet the changing needs of the Borough's population. There is a demand of 32% of total supply for smaller units (1 or 2-bedroom housing), reflecting the demographic trends of the Borough led by younger people looking to set up their first home. There is also a strong demand, for 3 or 4-bedroom properties reflecting the need of growing families. It is important that these homes are provided as they will help to attract more professional people to live in the area. This is particularly important for both business growth and in sustaining public services, such as healthcare.

9.27 The *SHMA* also identifies a housing pressure arising from the growing population of older people. This has implications for the turnover of existing homes and for the demand for homes suitable for older people who may need to live in supported housing.

9.28 The *SHMA 2016* and *SHMA Addendum 2017* examined the current dwelling characteristics for all authorities across South Essex.

9.29 In response, the Council will consider accommodation requirements for specific groups as part of creating sustainable, mixed, socially inclusive communities. In relation to the size of properties, the *SHMA* identifies the proportional split by type and number of bedrooms for additional households.

Table 9.3 Housing Mix requirements in the SHMA

Type of Accommodation Required			
Detached	Semi-detached	Terraced	Flat
43.6%	41.7%	5.5%	9.2%
Size of Accommodation Required			
1-bed	2-bed	3-bed	4 or more bed
7%	25%	42%	27%

9.30 The evidence base indicates that there is a clear need for a more diverse mix of house sizes and types in Castle Point in order to respond to demographic trends in the borough for first time buyers, and for an increasing number of older people. By securing an appropriate mix of homes on development sites, these difficulties can be addressed.

9.31 It will not be possible to secure a full mix of house sizes and types on all sites. Very small sites will be constrained by site capacity and the existing street scene. However, larger sites will be able to make an increasingly more significant contribution to the mix within the local housing market.

9.32 The *Essex Design Guide* considers densities for sustainable development, areas that are located within sustainable locations are encouraged to produce higher density. The *Castle Point Large Site Capacity Assessment 2018* assesses various sites within Castle Point and evaluates the optimum density based on constraints and the surrounding environment.

Strategic Policy HO3

Housing Mix

In order to achieve a local housing supply that responds to local housing need, the following sizes and types of homes should be included:

Sites of between 0.5 and 4ha should comprise at least 35% 1 or 2-bedroom homes for general needs; and

Sites over 4ha should comprise at least 25% 1 or 2-bedroom homes for general needs.

The requirements of this policy will be weighed against regeneration objectives where the proposal under consideration is for a mixed-use development comprising an element of housing and is within the following areas identified on the Policies Map:

A town centre location; or

Canvey Seafront Entertainment Area.

Securing more Affordable Housing

Policy Context

9.33 NPPF expects local planning authorities to plan for a range of tenure types and to set out policies for meeting affordable housing needs on development sites. Such policies should be flexible to account for changes in market conditions.

Evidence Base

9.34 There is a continued demand for affordable housing. Indeed, the *SHMA 2017 Addendum* concludes that 110% of new homes delivered in the Borough should be affordable. To achieve such a target is unrealistic given constraints on development land. Therefore, the Council must seek the appropriate level of affordable housing and affordable housing products in both the social rented and owner-occupied market to ensure that there is a sufficient supply of new homes to meet need across all tenures.

9.35 However, the *Whole Plan Viability Assessment* clearly indicates that the provision of affordable housing will affect the commercial viability of development. Therefore, policy SP HO 1 seeks for 20% of affordable housing provision in Castle Point to be affordable. The *Whole Plan Viability Assessment* recommends separate rates for Canvey Island – between 15% and 40% and for Benfleet, Hadleigh and Thundersley - 40%.

9.36 This means that the full, objectively assessed need for affordable housing will not be delivered. It is therefore imperative that actions are taken to diversify the housing market in Castle Point to include more first-time buyer properties, improving supply for property types in high demand.

9.37 This level of provision clearly does not meet the full need for affordable housing. It is therefore necessary to seek a mix of affordable housing provision that best meets the needs of the community, including social housing provision.

9.38 The *SHMA* meanwhile indicates that there will be significant demand from young people who cannot access the housing market due to issues with the availability of first-time homes and wider issues in the housing market associated with mortgage availability. Diversification of the housing stock to include a greater number of smaller properties, and the Government's mechanisms to support first time buyers will assist these people access the general housing market.

9.39 The Council will therefore seek the affordable housing element of development proposals to provide at least 50% social or affordable rented accommodation, available to those in need of social housing, and no more than 50% intermediate housing aimed at helping local first-time buyers access the housing market.

9.40 It is necessary to secure affordable housing within the mix of development on each individual development site. Off-site provision will only be accepted where the total provision of affordable housing is equivalent to the affordable housing requirement of both sites combined. An example calculation for off-site provision in Benfleet, Hadleigh and Thundersley: (Total homes on-site + 25% x 25%). On Canvey Island 25% would be substituted with 15%.

9.41 Payment in lieu of on-site provision will only be accepted in exceptional circumstances. In such circumstances, the payment will be equivalent to the cost of on-site provision proposals as well as large housing proposals. However, in accordance with the NPPF affordable housing will only be sought for proposals of 10 units or more. An example calculation for payments in lieu of on-site provision in Benfleet, Hadleigh and Thundersley: (Total market value of homes on-site x (25%) x (30%)). 25% represents the affordable housing requirement. 30% represents the difference between market values and the amount a registered provider would normally be willing to pay for an affordable property. On Canvey 25% would be substituted with 15%.

9.42 In terms of the types and size of affordable housing that should be provided the *SHMA* indicates that 11% of affordable housing properties should be 1-bedroom units, 32% should be 2-bedroom units and 57% should be 3 or 4-bedroom units. However, it is recognised that it may not be possible to deliver this specific mix on each development site, particularly in high density schemes that do not include any 3-bedroom units.

9.43 Whilst the need for housing in the Borough is high, simply making provision at current market values (or higher) will not address the issue, as average house prices within the Borough are in excess of six times the average income of the resident population. This makes it difficult for first time buyers to access the local property market and for families to meet their accommodation needs as they grow and change.

9.44 The *SHMA* identifies a need for a significant number of affordable homes, as defined by the *NPPF*, this need is identified as greater than the OAN but this cannot be achieved and is not sustainable. The delivery of affordable housing depends on the development of key strategic sites, where market housing is needed to support the delivery of affordable homes. The quantum of affordable housing on such sites can affect viability. Viability evidence shows that market values are lower on Canvey Island than in Benfleet, Hadleigh and Thundersley. This affects the viability of development and the ability to seek contributions to pay for infrastructure requirements.

9.45 It is therefore extremely important that those homes provided within the Borough effectively respond to local demand issues, as there is no slack in the supply to allow for the provision of homes local people do not need or cannot afford.

Strategic Policy HO4

Securing more Affordable Housing

- 1. All proposals for housing development, and mixed-use proposals that include an element of housing, resulting in 11 or more net additional homes will be required to make the following level of provision of affordable housing:**
 - a. Up to 40% for development sites on the mainland (Benfleet, Hadleigh, and Thundersley)**

b. On Canvey Island:

- i. 15% for all developments of less than 100 dwellings which includes flats;**
- ii. 25% for all developments of less than 100 dwellings which does not include flats; and**
- iii. Up to 40% for all developments of 100 dwellings or more.**

- 2. Affordable housing provision will normally be provided on-site. The Council will also consider proposals for off-site provision where the provision of affordable housing is equivalent to the level of requirement set out under part 1 of this policy. Payments in lieu of on-site provision will only be permitted in exceptional circumstances. Such payments should be equivalent to the cost of on-site provision.**
- 3 The targets set out in 1a above represent the targets for all development of 11 or more units. In exceptional circumstances where there is evidence that a development is unviable at those levels, including below 40%, it will be the responsibility of the developer to make the case to the satisfaction of the Council.**
- 4 The Council will seek in less than 50% of all new affordable housing as affordable or social rented, and 50% as intermediate housing. The Council will seek nomination rights in the Section 106 agreement.**

Preventing loss of housing

Policy Context

9.46 Given the significant pressure for new housing in Castle Point Borough, it is important to retain existing residential uses. Planning applications for change of use from residential should not normally be approved, whilst there remains an identified need for additional housing in the borough.

Evidence Base

9.47 The SHLAA indicates that there is insufficient housing land supply in Castle Point to accommodate the identified housing target within the existing urban area. This is placing pressure on the Green Belt for development. Additional pressure can be avoided by keeping residential properties in residential use.

9.48 There are relatively few empty homes in Castle Point, and these empty homes are distributed across the borough and not concentrated. There is therefore no evidence of areas within Castle Point that are experiencing residential decline, where redevelopment for other uses would be appropriate.

Strategic Policy HO5

Preventing the loss of housing

The redevelopment of residential properties for alternative uses will only be permitted if the proposal furthers other sustainable development objectives promoted in this plan such as:

- a. employment proposals, where it can be demonstrated that the loss of residential accommodation in the location is outweighed by and is critical to the success of a significant business case and promotion/protection of local jobs which cannot be located elsewhere;
- b. health and social care proposal, where it can be demonstrated that the loss of residential accommodation in the location is outweighed by and critical to the provision of a significant health or social care facility which cannot be located elsewhere.

Caravan and Park Homes

Policy Context

9.49 The NPPF does not set out a specific policy in relation to planning for the need for caravan parks. It does however emphasise the importance of meeting the needs of specific groups, and explains the size, type and tenure of housing needed for different groups in a community should be assessed and reflected in policies.

Evidence Base

9.50 There are currently four caravan parks in Castle Point. These are:

- Holehaven Caravan Park, Canvey Island
- Kingsley Park, Thundersley
- Kings Park, Canvey Island
- Thorney Bay, Canvey Island

9.51 Kings Park and Thorney Bay Park were originally holiday parks. However, in recent years there has been a decline in traditional holiday tourism on Canvey Island, and these parks have therefore converted to residential caravan parks. Holehaven Caravan Park and Kingsley Park have provided residential accommodation for a longer period.

9.52 Kingsley Park and Kings Park provide owner occupied accommodation in modern park homes within gated environments. Kings Park provides accommodation solely for those aged over 55. These two residential caravan parks operate and integrate into the wider community.

9.53 Holehaven Caravan Park provides a similar form of accommodation but in a more open format. It is relatively small scale and integrates with surrounding development.

9.54 Thorney Bay provides rented accommodation within previous holiday type caravans, as well as owner-occupied accommodation in modern 'park homes'. There are some health and well-being issues associated with the residential use of holiday-type caravans, particularly during winter months. There are proposals to redevelop most of this park for traditional homes; however around 300 caravans may continue to be provided towards the western extent of the site under existing planning permissions.

9.55 The evidence clearly indicates that residential caravan parks contribute towards the choice of accommodation, for those who are in a position to choose. However, the use of holiday type

caravans for residential use can impact on the health and well-being of occupiers during winter months and they do not therefore represent an appropriate form of residential accommodation in the long-term.

9.56 It should be noted that Holehaven Caravan Park, Kings Park and Thorney Bay are located within Flood Risk Zone 3, and therefore the policies set out in the NPPF and its technical guidance regarding flood risk therefore apply, as set out above.

Strategic Policy HO6

Caravan and Park Homes

- 1. Proposals for new caravan parks, and for extensions to existing caravan parks in Castle Point will only be supported where robust evidence can be provided that demonstrates a significant need for such additional provision in Castle Point, and that the proposed site is suitable for the accommodation of caravans in terms of access, layout amenities, flood risk and impact on the surrounding area.**
- 2. In the instance where the above requirements can be met, consideration will be given as to whether a condition should be used to restrict the winter use of caravans. Winter use will be restricted where:**
- 3. The site has been exceptionally permitted following the application of the sequential and exception tests but is not suitable for permanent residential use due to its location in flood risk zone 3; or**
- 4. The quality of the proposed caravans to be located on the site is not suitable for year-round occupation without risk to the health and well-being of potential occupiers.**

Gypsy and Traveller Provision

Policy Context

9.57 The *NPPF* makes it clear that local planning authorities should consider the Government's *Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (PPTS)*, in conjunction with the *NPPF*, when preparing plans or making decisions on Traveller sites in their area. The *PPTS* makes clear that the Government's overarching objective is to ensure fair and equal treatment for Gypsies and Travellers, in a way that facilitates their traditional and nomadic way of life while respecting the interests of the settled community. To deliver this it has established seven policies in the *PPTS*. In addition it sets out how the planning system defines Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople.

9.58 For the purposes of planning policy, Gypsies and Travellers are defined in the *PPTS* as being:

'Persons of nomadic habit of life whatever their race or origin, including such persons who on grounds only of their own or their family's or dependants' educational or health needs or old age have ceased to travel temporarily, but excluding members of an organised group of travelling showpeople or circus people travelling together as such.'

9.59 It goes on to say when assessing the suitability of sites in rural or semi-rural settings, local planning authorities should ensure that the scale of such sites does not dominate the nearest settled community. In terms of Green Belt, the PPTS reiterates the NPPF that inappropriate development including Traveller uses is harmful to the Green Belt and should not be approved, except in very special circumstances.

9.60 Regard should also be had to the need for mixed use yards for Travelling Showpeople to allow residential accommodation and storage of equipment.

Evidence Base

9.61 In terms of the need for Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople accommodation, this is identified in the 2018 *Castle Point Borough Gypsy and Traveller Local Needs Accommodation Assessment (CPLNAA)*. This has been prepared in accordance with the Planning Policy for Traveller Sites and the Housing and Planning Act 2016, and forecasts the needs for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople in the Borough to 2034.

9.62 Due to the different requirements of the PPTS and the Housing and Planning Act 2016, the CPLNAA identifies two groups of Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople, depending on whether they meet the 'planning definition':

Do not meet the planning definition: Those who should be planned for in accordance with their specific cultural needs for living accommodation in accordance with the Equality Act 2010, the Children's and Families Act 2014 and the Human Rights Act 1998, but no longer exercise a nomadic lifestyle and where the PPTS does not apply (ethnic Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople).

Do meet the planning definition: Those Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople who continue to travel and for whom the policy requirements of the PPTS apply (nomadic Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople).

9.63 No households were identified as meeting the planning definition, therefore no additional pitches are required throughout the plan period. There is need for up to 1 additional pitch for Gypsy and Traveller households that may meet the planning definition; and a need for 5 additional pitches for Gypsy and Traveller households who do not meet the planning definition but nevertheless, have an ethnic right to live in culturally appropriate accommodation. There were no Travelling Showpeople identified living in Castle Point so there is no current or future need for additional plots (*Castle Point Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment, 2018*). These needs should be met as part of the overall housing provision and have therefore been added to the full objectively assessed need for housing.]

9.64 Through the Essex Planning Officers Association, the Essex authorities have prepared a Greater *Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment 2018* into which the findings of the Castle Point Borough LNAAs have been integrated. At this time, it has not been possible to robustly assess the need for transit sites in Essex, with data on unauthorised encampments collected to date insufficient to establish a requirement. Changes have been made to the data collection process, but it will not be possible to undertake an assessment until 2019/20 at the earliest.

9.65 Should that assessment identify the need for a transit site within the Borough in the future, this will need to be considered through the next review of the Local Plan..**192** In support of Council's legal duties in respects of the *Housing and Planning Act 2016*, the needs of Gypsies and Travellers in the Borough have been assessed through the *Castle Point Borough Gypsy and Traveller Local Needs Accommodation Assessment (CPLNAA)*. This has been prepared in accordance with the PPTS and the Housing and Planning Act 2016 and forecasts the needs for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople in the Borough to 2034.

9.66 There is a need for no additional pitches in Castle Point over the GTAA period to 2033 for Gypsy and Traveller households that meet the planning definition as none were identified; a need for up to 1 additional pitch for Gypsy and Traveller households that may meet the planning definition; and a need for 5 additional pitches for Gypsy and Traveller households who do not meet the planning definition.

9.67 There were no Travelling Showpeople identified living in Castle Point so there is no current or future need for additional plots.

9.68 The needs of those households that may meet the planning definition and households that do not meet the planning definition results in requirement for a total of six dwellings over the plan period. This has been added to the OAHN. Due to the acute housing constraints in the borough, and the relatively limited scale of need identified by independent objective research, no specific sites have been identified to meet the needs of these households, instead a local criteria-based policy will be applied.

Strategic Policy HO7

Gypsy and Traveller provision

- 1. Site for gypsy and traveller accommodation will be permitted in Castle Point where proposals meet the following criteria:**
 - a. The proposed site located where it has good access to healthcare, schools and other community facilities;**
 - b. The location of the proposed site is safe and does not pose a risk to potential occupants from natural or man-made hazards, including but not limited to:**
 - i. Flood risk;**
 - ii. Proximity to hazardous installations or operations;**
 - iii. Air quality;**
 - iv. Excessive noise; and**
 - v. Highway safety.**
 - c. The privacy and amenity of neighbouring properties would not be adversely affected; and**
 - d. The proposed design and layout of the site should be sensitive to the local environment, setting and landscape in which the site is located.**
- 2. A proposal for gypsy and traveller accommodation within the Green Belt will only be permitted where It can be demonstrated that very special circumstances justify an exception to Green Belt policy.**
- 3. In order to protect the limited supply of lawful gypsy and traveller sites in the borough, proposals that would lead to the loss of sites will only be permitted where it is**

demonstrated that there is no longer a n identified need for the site, or that replacement provision on a site that is equal or of better quality is provided subject to the policies in this plan.

Residential Annexes

Policy Context

9.69 One of the core planning principles contained within Chapter 12 of the NPPF is that planning policy should seek to secure high quality design and a good standard of amenity for all existing and future occupants of the land and buildings. Furthermore, paragraph 127 of the NPPF expects local planning authorities to promote designs that encourage health and well-being, and which also have a high standard of amenity not just for the short term but over the lifetime of the development, that are sympathetic to the locality by means of good design.

Evidence Base

9.70 Residential annexes are a common form of development that are generally proposed in order to allow relatives to live with their family with a degree of independence. This type of development can be very beneficial and provides suitable accommodation which allows vulnerable or less able people within the community the opportunity to live independently in close proximity to family members.

9.71 In many cases, such proposals may be considered acceptable, however, caution needs to be exercised to ensure that this does not result in proposals which effectively create new independent dwellings to the rear of existing homes as in many cases this can result in the provision of accommodation of a poor design, inappropriately located and lacking adequate facilities and amenities.

9.72 The addition of annexes to residential properties can also have a considerable impact upon the character and amenity of an area through the intensification of development. Through this policy the council will seek to ensure that any residential annexe development is solely provided as ancillary accommodation to the original dwelling and not as a new dwelling.

Local Policy HO8

Residential Annexes

- 1 Planning permission for the creation of a residential annexe will only be granted if all the following criteria are met:**
 - a. the annexe shall be within the same ownership as, and will be occupied in conjunction with, the original dwelling;**

- b. the annexe does not appear tantamount to the creation of a new dwelling or separate planning unit;**
- c. the annexe is ancillary and subordinate in size and scale to the original dwelling, and of a design which, taken as a whole, complements the original dwelling;**
- d. the occupant(s) of the annexe share(s) the access, garden and parking areas of the original dwelling;**
- e. there is a clear functional relationship between the occupant(s) of the annexe and the original dwelling;**
- f. the provision of services and utilities to the annexe are provided via the original dwelling; and**
- g. the proposal does not cause any other harm, such as, but not limited to, amenity (including on occupiers of the annexe, the original dwelling and neighbours), heritage and biodiversity assets, highways, parking, flood risk or character of the locality.**

- 2 Development of detached residential annexes within the defined property boundary will only be permitted where it is demonstrated that the accommodation cannot reasonably be provided as an extension to the original dwelling. Development of residential annexes within the Green Belt will only be permitted where they are an extension to the existing dwelling or the conversion of an existing outbuilding where there is a close physical relationship with the main dwelling. Any proposal for the creation of a new detached building for use as an annexe in the Green Belt will be treated as a new dwelling, and proposals considered as such.**

10. Strategic Housing Site Allocations

10.1 The sites identified in the Plan to achieve the total supply of 5,284 new homes to 2033.

10.2 Plan utilises much of the capacity within the existing urban area. However, there is insufficient capacity within the urban areas to accommodate the forecast growth. Therefore, land outside of the existing areas has been identified. This land is within the Green Belt as defined in the 1998 Local Plan and will be re-designated from Green Belt in this Plan.

10.3 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the criteria for the consideration of amending Green Belt boundaries to accommodate new development. A thorough Green Belt assessment, supported by a site capacity assessment and the sustainability appraisal establish the evidence to support the allocations.

Meeting longer term needs beyond the plan period

10.4 The NPPF states in paragraph 139, that 'when defining Green Belt boundaries, plans should (*inter alia*)...where necessary, identify areas of safeguarded land between the urban area and the Green Belt, in order to meet longer-term development needs stretching well beyond the plan period.'

10.5 In previous draft versions of this plan, the Council had considered safeguarding 127 hectares of land to the North west of Thundersley as an 'Area of search' for future development beyond the plan period. Whilst that area remains a potential location for longer term development, it is not proposed to safeguard the land in this plan.

10.6 Land to the North West of Thundersley has been promoted by some landowners and is favoured by some residents as a development location. However, there are multiple landowners in this area, and there are currently no comprehensive development plans that are deliverable. Additionally, significant investment in infrastructure would be required to support growth in this location such as water supply, drainage and energy infrastructure and community services) affecting the viability and likelihood of development at this time.

10.7 The major barrier to delivery of housing development in this location is twofold: the site is presently significantly constrained by a lack of appropriate access and risks to the strategic network and the land is within multiple ownership with yet no commitment to bring forward a comprehensive development. The major highway improvements which would be required to support development at NW Thundersley are yet to secure funding, although initial discussions have taken place between Essex County Council as the highway's authority, landowners and developers.

10.8 Furthermore, the government's commitment to the Lower Thames Crossing, which is to be built during the period of this Plan, will have a significant impact on the strategic highway network (A13, A127, A130). Essex County Council have advised that further development which affects the network will not be supported until funding for the A127/A130 Fairglen Interchange is committed and in place.

10.9 At this stage there are too many unresolved strategic matters that would enable the Council to positively safeguard this area. The area is at a key strategic junction within South Essex and with limitations of access through existing residential areas in Thundersley and Benfleet, access would be required from the Fairglen interchange on the A127 or A130. This will be a major infrastructure undertaking and needs to be fully designed into the long-term plans for both routes and the junction. At this stage there is no guarantee that this is feasibility.

10.10 North west Thundersley will, therefore, be considered as a possible growth location in the South Essex Plan, and if so, the detailed nature of the proposal together with the detailed changes to the Green Belt boundary will be set out in a review of this plan. This will provide greater certainty to the post plan period and how future housing needs could be met. Until such time the land remains within the Green Belt.

Land west of Benfleet

10.11 This site is approximately 38.3 ha comprises mainly agricultural land divided into fields of varying sizes separated by hedgerows. An area of scrub is in the far northern section of the site and a complex of farm buildings is located centrally. The site is bounded to the east by residential development, allotments and public open space; to the west by the A130; to the north by the A13; and to the south by the C2C railway.

10.12 The topography of the site is undulating and varies considerably both along the north south axis and east west axis, resulting in parts of the central section of the site being highly prominent.

10.13 It is considered that given the diverse nature of the site, it should be developed through a master plan approach. Taking a plan-led approach to development in this location presents the opportunity to design and create a landscaped western gateway into the borough framed by a landscaped buffer along the whole of the western boundary of the borough, both to the north and south of the A130.

10.14 Furthermore, such a landscape buffer provides the opportunity to create a strategic greenway running north south along eastern boundary, which can incorporate accessible public footpaths and cycleways, linking to existing and proposed footpaths, cycle routes, open spaces, and natural features. It also provides the opportunity to effectively integrate biodiversity into the development through the creation of a community woodland which will also lessen the visual impact of the development.

10.15 A master plan will establish how the public open spaces throughout the site are to be utilised. Furthermore, a master plan will need to consider how to integrate any development with the diverse topography of the site, as well as the existing landscape features and the strategic landscape buffer and Greenway. The master plan will set out the detailed infrastructure requirements as outlined in the policy and the phasing.

10.16 It will be necessary to demonstrate integration of sustainable urban drainage techniques, particularly given the site's topography, and to Flood Zones 2 and 3 to the south east of the site. This will be to ensure that surface water is managed appropriately in order to prevent flooding of properties on or nearby the site.

10.17 To support the scale of the development on this site the development will provide a residential care home, a new co-located primary school with early years and childcare nursery and medical facilities as set out in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan.

10.18 The Transport Evidence for the New Local Plan indicates that junctions in the proximity of this site already experience congestion issues and are expected to exceed their designed capacity with additional development in the area. The Tarpots junction is an issue in this regard. In order to overcome this issue, a new access and egress onto the A130 Canvey Way from this site will need to be provided as part of this development within the land of the highway authority and the landowner. This junction will need to take the form of a roundabout, with a segregated northbound carriageway for existing traffic from Canvey Island. The provision of this access should also be complimented

with the dualling of Canvey Way from Sadlers Farm to the new junction in order to facilitate congestion relief and improve traffic flows.

10.19 The principal access to the site will be from the A130, but the education and medical facilities will need to be accessible from the existing communities to the east. In providing such access from roads to the east not through road (for non-public transport and emergency vehicles) shall be created to the A130. This is to avoid an alternative through route being created to the detriment of the existing highway network and residential amenity of the area.

Local Policy HO9

Land west of Benfleet

- 1. Land West of Benfleet, as identified on the Policies Map, is allocated for residential purposes, to deliver 850 new homes; a nursery and primary school; medical facilities; a residential care home; and, associated infrastructure as identified in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan.**
- 2. A master plan approach to this site will be taken to ensure that the development is attractively designed, contributing to environmental quality, and that enough infrastructure is provided. The master plan must include the following:**
 - a. An urban design framework using a mix of urban design approaches having regard to the local context to create an attractive, green, parkland environment, integrated into the existing landscape and topography;**
 - b. A landscape strategy for the site that includes:**
 - i. The provision of a landscaped buffer along the whole of the site's western boundary, to create a green and attractive character to the entrance into the borough;**
 - ii. The provision of a strategic greenway running along the whole of the site's eastern boundary, incorporating and linking to existing network of public footpaths, cycleways, public open space including a new community woodland and equipped children's play areas, natural features, and green infrastructure;**
 - iii. An approach to wildlife that results in a net gain in biodiversity;**
 - iv. Retains, as far as possible, the established hedgerow field boundaries;**
 - v. Access to the adjoining allotments and recreational open space;**
 - vi. An increase in public open space provision across the site, including additional children's play areas; and**
 - vii. Sustainable urban drainage measures will be implemented to ensure no increase in the risk of surface water flooding to the site or nearby properties.**
 - c. The principal access to the site from the A130 Canvey Way, comprising a roundabout junction and a segregated northbound carriageway for existing traffic which will be provided before the homes are occupied. Access from the existing highway network**

to the east shall be restricted to accessing the school and medical facilities only and no through route shall be created, except for public transport and emergency services. The installation of a roundabout will be dependent on the outcomes of a transport modelling exercise to determine the impact of the strategic route network and any mitigations required, including increased capacity on the A130 northwards of the roundabout to Sadlers Farm and improvements to the slip road from Canvey Way to A13.

- d. 2.9ha to deliver a new primary school with commensurate Early Years and Childcare provision, with associated play space.**
- 3. Detailed design proposals for the site must have regard to the Council's Residential Design Guidance SPD.**
- 4. Ensure access to public transport facilities and services in order to promote sustainable transport patterns.**

Land between Felstead Road and Catherine Road, Benfleet

10.20 This site is approximately 12 ha in size. The northern section of the site fronting London Road has been developed for housing over the past 5 years or has extant planning permission for new homes. The remainder of the site is heavily wooded, interspersed by sporadic dwellings and unmade roads. A 0.6 ha area has a Local Wildlife Site designation of a Lowland mixed deciduous woodland.

10.21 Any development of this site would need to consider how biodiversity, particularly in relation to the trees and woodland, the topography, as well as the compartmentalised landscape and semi-rural nature of the site, could be effectively integrated into the development, and how an overall net gain in biodiversity could be achieved. The site is dissected by a number of footpaths, plotland roads and bridleways which should be retained and enhanced.

10.22 The main part of the development could be adjacent to Felstead Road of master planned 'Arcadia' urban design approach with discrete groupings of dwellings, and create an attractive green, woodland environment where the natural environment and residential homes co-exist side by side. This environment should include open spaces, pocket woodlands, and greenways which create links to be enjoyed by all. This should be integrated into the development already underway on the northern part of the site adjoining the A13.

10.23 The site is allocated for a total of 183 dwellings of which 94 have been built or have planning permission. Therefore, this policy only sets out the requirement for the remaining net additional 89 units.

10.24 It will also be necessary to demonstrate integration of sustainable urban drainage techniques, as the site is identified as being in a Critical Drainage Area in order to ensure that surface water is managed appropriately in order to prevent flooding of properties on or nearby the site. This can be achieved through the provision of open space and Green Infrastructure that will also provide benefits in terms of recreation, nature conservation and active travel.

10.25 Given the proximity to the two primary schools and the access onto the A13, consideration should be given to how additional traffic flows in the area around this site will be accommodated and

directed to minimise off-site junction congestion. The need for improving public transport facilities and services to encourage their use are required.

Local Policy HO10

Land between Felstead Road and Catherine Road, Benfleet

- 1. Land between Felstead Road and Catherine Road, Benfleet, as identified on the Policies Map, is allocated for residential purposes, to deliver up to 89 new homes by 2033.**
- 2. A master plan approach to this site will be taken to ensure that the development is attractively designed, contributing to environmental quality, and that sufficient infrastructure is provided to support growth in this location. The master plan must deliver the following:**
 - a. An Arcadia urban design approach, to create an attractive green, wooded environment, integrated into the existing landscape and topography;**
 - b. An approach to wildlife that results in a net gain in biodiversity;**
 - c. Respects and retains, as far as possible, the hedge and tree-lined established plot boundaries;**
 - d. The provision of greenways and public pathways through the site, linking to the existing network of green infrastructure;**
 - e. An increase in public open space provision across the site, delivering additional accessible natural green space and children's play equipment; and**
 - f. Sustainable urban drainage measures will be implemented to ensure no increase in the risk of surface water flooding to the site or nearby properties**
- 3. Detailed design proposals for the site must have regard to the Council's Residential Design Guidance SPD.**
- 4. Development of homes on this site should will require improvements to public transport waiting facilities and junction improvements to access on Kent's Hill Road and the A13.**

Land off Glyders, Benfleet

10.26 This site is approximately 1.95 ha in size. The site is bounded on three sides by residential development, with the Hadleigh Castle and Marshes Historic Natural Landscape to the east. The site is open land bisected through the centre in a north south direction by a bank of hedgerow trees and scrub. The topography of the site is challenging, sloping upwards in both a west to east direction and north to south, resulting in the south eastern section of the site being highly prominent.

10.27 Given the undeveloped nature of the site, any development of this site would need to consider how biodiversity could be effectively integrated into the development and an overall net gain in biodiversity could be achieved. Furthermore, given the proximity to the Historic Natural Landscape and the nature of the topography in the location, it is essential that any development is appropriately integrated into this important landscape, and visual impacts are suitably mitigated.

10.28 It will also be necessary to demonstrate integration of sustainable urban drainage techniques, to ensure that surface water is managed appropriately in order to prevent flooding of properties on or nearby the site, given the site's topography, its location within a Critical Drainage Area, and immediately adjacent to a potential surface water flooding location. This can be achieved through the provision of open space and Green Infrastructure that will also provide benefits in terms of recreation, nature conservation and active travel.

10.29 Given the site's close relationship with the existing residential area to the north, west and south, and the Historic Natural Landscape to the east, a context appraisal is considered the most appropriate design approach to be taken for this site. Such an approach can ensure that the scheme integrates with the denser form of residential development to the west, and more spacious residential development to the north and south and incorporates measures and features to ensure an appropriate transition and mitigation to the surrounding landscape. Having regard to this design approach, it is considered that up to 30 homes could be accommodated across the site.

Local Policy HO11

Land off Glyders, Benfleet

- 1. Land off the Glyders, Benfleet, as identified on the Policies Map, is allocated for residential purposes, to deliver up to 30 new homes by 2033.**
- 2. It is expected that a development brief approach to this site will be taken in order to ensure that the development is of a high quality and responds to local circumstances. The development must:**
 - a. Adopt a Contextual approach to urban design in order to integrate with the existing built form and existing landscape, the topography and the Historic Natural Landscape;**
 - b. Deliver a landscape strategy that comprises mature planting along the eastern boundary of the site;**
 - c. Make provision for open spaces and green infrastructure within the site, with links to existing green infrastructure;**
 - d. Adopt an approach to wildlife that results in a net gain in biodiversity;**

- e. Sustainable urban drainage measures will be implemented to ensure no increase in the risk of surface water flooding to the site or nearby properties; and
 - f. Main vehicular access to the site will be from Glyders.
3. Detailed design proposals for the site must have regard to the Council's Residential Design Guidance SPD.

Site of the former WRVS Hall, Richmond Avenue, Benfleet

10.30 This site is approximately 0.5 ha in size. The site will provide residential development with access from Richmond Avenue. Most of the site was the location of the former Women's Royal Voluntary Service and a car park. The car park and former building locations should be the focus of new development and alternative car parking, in character with the parkland setting, should be provided in the locality.

10.31 The site is classed as flood storage by the Environment Agency, is within a Critical Drainage Area and is located in flood zones 2 and 3, therefore it is essential that surface water is managed appropriately in order to prevent flooding of properties on or nearby the site. This may require flood attenuation mitigations within Richmond Park. Benfleet Hall Sewer enters the South Benfleet Playing Fields flood storage area, which is recognised by the Environment Agency as a large -raised reservoir under the Reservoirs Act. This flood storage area provides a 1 in 1,000-year standard of protection to people and property at the southern end of Benfleet Hall Sewer.

10.32 The *SHLAA* estimated that 39 dwellings could be provided at the site, subject to careful consideration of flood risk.

Local Policy HO12

Site of the former WRVS Hall, Richmond Avenue, Benfleet

1. The site of the former WRVS Hall, Richmond Avenue, Benfleet, as identified on the Policies Map, is allocated for residential purposes, to deliver up to 39 new homes by 2033.
2. A development brief approach will be taken to this site and should follow a village green urban design approach. The development must deliver the following:
 - a. High quality design and layout which integrates into the existing landscape;
 - b. An approach to wildlife that results in a net gain in biodiversity;
 - c. The provision of open space across the site, delivering accessible natural green space and greenways through the site, linking to the existing network of green infrastructure;
 - d. Sustainable urban drainage measures will be implemented to ensure no increase in the risk of surface water flooding to the site or nearby properties. No development shall impede upon or impact on the flood storage area in Richmond Park.

- e. **Improvements to the footpaths and cycleways through Richmond Park.**
 - f. **Main vehicular access to the site will be from Richmond Avenue.**
3. **Detailed design proposals for the site must have regard to the Council's Residential Design Guidance SPD.**

Land east of Rayleigh Road, Hadleigh

10.33 This site is approximately 28 ha in size. In the eastern part of the site, 3.5ha is also designated as part of a Historic Natural Landscape. The site is mainly open farmland which is compartmentalised by established hedge and tree lined field boundaries. There is a cluster of existing farm buildings occupied by several small commercial uses, as well as some stables located to the southern part of the site. An existing community use fishing lake is also contained within the site.

10.34 Any development in this location should seek to follow urban design approaches, which ensure low density and integration into the existing landscape.

10.35 Given the mainly undeveloped nature of the site, and the ancient landscape area a master plan would need to consider how biodiversity, the topography. The compartmentalised landscape and semi-rural nature of the site could be effectively integrated into the development, and how an overall net gain in biodiversity could be achieved.

10.36 The size of the site, its varying landscape and neighbouring land uses there is the opportunity to integrate several different urban design approaches. The 'Arcadia' approach is considered appropriate for the areas of the site located within the Historic Natural Landscape and in the vicinity of important landscape features within the site, with the Boulevard approach being appropriate for the main routes through the site. Any entrances to this site lend themselves to being designed using elements of the Major Entry Point urban design approach. It is considered with these main urban design approaches set the framework for the site, the remainder of development could result from a combination of the other urban design approaches set out in Appendix 2. All approaches should be linked together by public open spaces, and greenways which provide access to all and to the wider network. Having regard to these design approach, it is considered that approximately 455 homes could be accommodated across the whole site.

10.37 It will also be necessary to demonstrate integration of sustainable urban drainage techniques, to ensure that surface water is managed appropriately in order to prevent flooding of properties on or nearby the site. This can be achieved through the provision of open space and Green Infrastructure that will also provide benefits in terms of recreation, nature conservation and active travel.

10.38 In order to support the provision of open space, greenways and the ongoing maintenance of the fishing lake, a community building should be provided on site linked closely to the provision of public open space. Additionally, access arrangements for the site should seek to ease peak time congestion at nearby junctions as indicated by the Transport Evidence for the New Local Plan. Bus waiting facilities and services should be improved within proximity of this site. The landscape and ecology value of parts of the site should be protected.

10.39 Access to the site should be from Stadium Way in the north and Daws Heath Road in the south. No through road should be created for vehicles other than public transport and emergency services. This is to avoid the creation of a high-volume short cut from users from the A127 to Hadleigh and eastwards through the relatively quiet settlement of Daws Heath.

10.40 Community facilities should be provided in the form of local shops, an early years and childcare nursery and a multi-purpose community hall.

Local Policy HO13

Land east of Rayleigh Road, Hadleigh

- 1. Land East of Rayleigh Road, Hadleigh, as identified on the Policies Map, is allocated for residential purposes, to deliver around 455 new homes by 2033.**
- 2. A master plan approach to this site will be taken to ensure that the development is attractively designed, contributing to environmental quality, and that infrastructure is provided to support growth in this location. The master plan must deliver the following:**
 - a. Access arrangements for the site, which also address peak time congestion at nearby junctions;**
 - b. An urban design framework using a mix of urban design approaches built around the Arcadia approach in areas located within the Historic Natural Landscape and in the vicinity of important landscape features, and the Boulevard and Major Entry Point approaches to the spine road through the site, to create an attractive green, parkland environment, integrated into the existing landscape and topography;**
 - c. Respects and retains as far as possible the hedge and tree-lined boundaries established;**
 - d. An approach to wildlife that is consistent with policy NE8 and results in a net gain in biodiversity;**
 - e. The provision of greenways through the site, linking to the existing network of green infrastructure;**
 - f. An increase in public open space provision across the site consistent with the requirement of policy HS3, delivering additional accessible natural green space and children's play equipment;**
 - g. Sustainable urban drainage measures will be implemented to ensure no increase in the risk of surface water flooding to the site or nearby properties;**
 - h. The provision of a multi-use community building on site;**
 - i. Land (circa 0.13 hectares) for a stand-alone early years and childcare nursery; and**
 - j. Main vehicular access will be taken from Stadium Way in the north and Daws Heath Road in the south.**

- 3. Detailed design proposals for the site must have regard to the Council's Residential Design Guidance.**
- 4. Public transport waiting facilities and services must be improved on Rayleigh Road and Daws Heath Road.**

Land at Brook Farm, Hadleigh

10.41 This site is approximately 8 ha in size. Most of the site is open farmland compartmentalised by established hedge and tree lined field boundaries. There is a cluster of existing farm buildings centrally located in the site serving both farms, with some caravan storage located around the farm on the western part of the site.

10.42 Given the mainly undeveloped nature of the site, any development of this site would need to consider how biodiversity could be effectively integrated into the development and an overall net gain in biodiversity could be achieved. Furthermore, the compartmentalised landscape and semi-rural nature of the site are important features and should be used to aid the integration of development into this important landscape. The development must provide access to protect and enhance the open areas to the south and west of the site.

10.43 The northern part of the site has a close relationship with the existing residential area to the east, which is fairly compact in nature, however the southern part of the site is adjacent to other open farmland and sporadic residential development. In these circumstances, a transition between the two development patterns would be appropriate. A context appraisal should inform the urban design approach to be taken for the northern parts of the site immediately adjacent to the existing development and a transition into elements of the Arcadia approach should be taken for the design of the southern parts of the site. An appropriate buffer zone should be provided between the new dwellings and existing dwellings to the north.

10.44 The overall design for the site should ensure linkages to nearby public open spaces, and greenways. It will also be necessary to demonstrate integration of sustainable urban drainage techniques, as the site is identified as being in a Critical Drainage Area (CAS 3). This can be achieved through the provision of open space and Green Infrastructure. Having regard to these design approaches, it is considered that approximately 173 homes could be accommodated across the whole site.

10.45 This site is not within easy walking distance of local services and facilities and it is therefore important that public transport services are improved, in terms of routing and frequency, in this part of the borough.

10.46 access to the site should be from Daws Heath Road.

Local Policy HO14

Land at Brook Farm

- 1. Land at Brook Farm, Hadleigh, as identified on the Policies Map, is allocated for residential purposes, to deliver up to 173 new homes by 2033.**

2. It is expected that a master plan approach will be taken to this site, using multiple urban design approaches to ensure that the development is of a high quality and responds to local circumstances.
3. The development should:
 - a. Adopt a Contextual approach to urban design to the northern parts of the site immediately adjacent to the existing development in order to integrate with the existing built form
 - b. Adopt the Arcadia approach to urban design across the southern parts of the site adjacent to the open farmland in order to integrate with the semi-rural environment;
 - c. Deliver a landscape strategy that comprises mature planting along the southern boundary of the site;
 - d. Respects and retains, as far as possible the established hedge and tree-lined field boundaries;
 - e. Make provision of greenways through the site, linking to the existing network of green infrastructure;
 - f. Adopt an approach to wildlife that is consistent with policy LP NE 8 and results in a net gain in biodiversity; and
 - g. Sustainable urban drainage measures will be implemented to ensure no increase in the risk of surface water flooding to the site or nearby properties.
- a. Main vehicular access will be taken from Daws Heath Road
4. Detailed design proposals for the site must have regard to the Council's Residential Design Guidance SPD.
5. A contribution should be made to the improvement of public transport services along Daws Heath Road to improve accessibility to the site and reduce the need for travel by car.

Land south of Scrub Lane, Hadleigh

10.47 This site is approximately 1.5 ha in size. The site is adjacent to the Hadleigh Infant School and is an undeveloped, unused piece of land fenced off from the school playing fields, which are shared with Hadleigh Junior School. The site is within reasonable walking distance of Hadleigh Town Centre.

10.48 The front of the site sits within an existing residential street scene, which exhibits elements of the Boulevard urban design approach, with tree lined grass verges along its length, and properties

on wider plots. Such an approach should be used within the design of the frontage of this development to integrate it into the immediate surroundings. This overall approach is likely to result in a capacity of approximately 49 homes on this site. Access from Scrub Lane to the school by way of a footpath should be provided.

10.49 This site is identified as being within a Critical Drainage Area (CAS 4), and it is necessary to ensure that surface water is managed appropriately in order to prevent flooding of properties on or nearby the site.

Local Policy HO15

Land south of Scrub Lane, Hadleigh

- 1. Land south of Scrub Lane, Hadleigh, as identified on the Policies Map, is allocated for residential purposes, to deliver up to 55 new homes by 2033.**
- 2. A development brief approach to this site will be taken to ensure that the development is attractively designed and contributing to environmental quality. The development brief should deliver the following:**
 - a. A Boulevard urban design approach to the Scrub Lane frontage, complemented by a contextual urban design approach to the remainder of the site;**
 - b. Access for the school to maintain and improve accessibility to the school from Scrub Lane;**
 - c. Sustainable urban drainage measures will be implemented to ensure no increase in the risk of surface water flooding to the site or nearby properties; and**
 - d. Main vehicular access will be taken from Scrub Lane.**
- 3. Detailed design proposals for the site must have regard to the Council's Residential Design Guidance SPD.**

Land at Oak Tree Farm, Hadleigh

10.50 This site is approximately 3.6 ha in size. The site is mainly contained farmland, compartmentalised by established hedge and tree lined field boundaries. Residential development can be found to the west and an ancient woodland and SSSI can be found to the east of the site. The southern and south easterly periphery is lined with mature trees that have Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs).

10.51 The northern edge of the site coincides with a watercourse which puts the northern boundary into a flood risk zone 2 and 3. The overall design for the site should ensure integration of sustainable urban drainage techniques, in order to ensure that surface water is managed appropriately. This can be achieved through the provision of open space and green infrastructure that will also provide

benefits in terms of recreation, nature conservation and active travel. Having regard to these design approaches it is considered that 65 homes could be accommodated on this site.

10.52 Given the mainly undeveloped nature of this site and the proximity to a Local Wildlife Site and Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), any development of this site would need to consider how biodiversity could be effectively integrated into the development and an overall net gain in biodiversity could be achieved. The use of landscaping to mitigate the impacts of the development on the semi-rural landscape in this location could for example provide the opportunity to create wildlife corridors that link the network of woodlands and support this areas role as a Historic Natural Landscape.

10.53 The site is approximately 3.6 ha in size. The *SHLAA* estimates an additional 61 dwellings and this is corroborated by the *Castle Point Capacity* evidence which estimates that the site has a capacity for 65 additional dwellings made up of semi-detached and detached homes as well as open space. The northern part of the site with within Flood Zone 3 and appropriate mitigation should be put in place including on-site SUDS and / or attenuation.

Local Policy HO16

Land at Oak Tree Farm, Hadleigh

- 1. Land at Oak Tree Farm, Hadleigh, as identified on the Policies Map, is allocated for residential purposes, to deliver up to 65 new homes by 2033.**
- 2. It is expected that a master plan approach will be taken to this site using a contextual urban design approach to ensure that the development is of a high quality and responds to the local circumstances.**
- 3. The development should:**
 - a. Adopt a contextual approach to urban design which integrates with the existing built form and is also sensitive to the openness of the surrounding farmland and ancient woodland;**
 - b. Sustainable urban drainage measures will be implemented to ensure no increase in the risk of surface water flooding to the site or nearby properties;**
 - c. Respects and retains, as far as possible the established hedge and tree-lined field boundaries; and**
 - d. Main vehicular access will be taken from central avenue;**
- 4. Detailed design proposals for the site must deliver a mix of high quality, sustainable homes, having regard to the Council's Residential Design Guidance SPD.**

Hadleigh Island, Hadleigh

10.54 This site is approximately 0.6 ha within Hadleigh town centre and the *SHLAA* 2018 confirms the suitability of the site for the delivery of 52 additional dwellings. The site is currently occupied by buildings in community use (including a library) associated car parking, and a vacant former public house. London Road lies on the north of the site and the southern boundary is defined by the High Street.

10.55 Control of the land is vested in the County Council and Borough Council, both of whom aspire to bring forward mixed use redevelopment in order to support the town centre. The site will be subject to a master plan which sets out how the new development can be integrated into the existing fabric of the town centre; seek to retain if viable the old fire station; retain and provide facilities for the community uses on the site; provide commercial ground floor opportunities; and residential development.

10.56 This site is identified as being within the Hadleigh Critical Drainage Area (CAS 4) and within the Southend Water Recycling Centre catchment area, and it is necessary to ensure that surface water is managed appropriately in order to prevent flooding of properties on or nearby the site.

Local Policy HO17

Hadleigh Island, Hadleigh

- 1. Land at Hadleigh Island, Hadleigh, as identified on the Policies Map, is allocated for mixed use residential purposes, to deliver up to 52 new homes by 2033.**
- 2. It is expected that a planning and development brief approach will be taken to this site, using a contextual urban design approach.**
- 3. A master plan for the site should deliver:**
 - a. A high-quality design and layout which complements the existing urban environment and seeks to enhance the character of the town centre;**
 - b. A mixed-use development of residential with community and commercial uses;**
 - c. Enhancements to the public realm within the site and along the A13 frontage; and**
 - d. Sustainable urban drainage measures will be implemented to ensure no increase in the risk of surface water flooding to the site or nearby properties.**
- 4. Detailed design proposals for the site must deliver a mix of high quality, sustainable homes, having regard to the Council's Residential Design Guidance SPD.**

Land north of Grasmere Road and Barrowdale Road, Thundersley

10.56 The site is approximately 2.6ha in size. The site is located adjacent to existing residential development.

10.57 Grasmere Road Pastures (PLoWS 8) is a potential wildlife site that lies immediately north and west of the site, therefore it is important for any new development to take into account and achieve and overall net gain in biodiversity.

10.58 This site has the capacity to accommodate 30 residential dwellings. New homes should complement the existing character of the surrounding area, which are largely made up of semi-detached and detached properties.

10.59 The site has several preserved trees within it and these should be retained as far as possible to create a woodland setting for the new development.

Local Policy HO33

Land north of Grasmere Road and Barrowdale Road, Thundersley

- 1. Land north of Grasmere Road and Barrowdale Road, Thundersley, as identified on the Policies Map, is allocated for residential purposes, to deliver up to 30 new homes by 2033.**
- 2. It is expected that a development brief approach will be taken to this site using a contextual urban design approach to ensure that the development is of a high quality and responds to the local circumstances.**
- 3. The development should:**
 - a. Adopt a contextual approach to urban design which integrates with the existing built form and is also sensitive to surrounding uses;**
 - e. Sustainable urban drainage measures will be implemented to ensure no increase in the risk of surface water flooding to the site or nearby properties;**
 - f. Respects and retains, as far as possible the established hedge and tree-lined field boundaries;**
 - g. An approach to wildlife that results in a net gain in biodiversity;**
 - h. Be access off Grasmere and Barrowdale, and Silverdale.**
- 4. Detailed design proposals for the site must deliver a mix of high quality, sustainable homes, having regard to the Council's Residential Design Guidance SPD.**

Land at Glebelands, Thundersley

10.60 This site is approximately 7.5 ha in size. The site comprises agricultural land divided into three fields of varying sizes separated by hedgerows. The site has residential development to the east and south, and a school complex to the north. To the west is the A130 and beyond this open farmland.

10.61 Taking a plan-led approach to development in this location presents the opportunity to design and create a landscaped western gateway into the borough framed by a strategic landscaped buffer along the whole of the western boundary of the borough, both to the north and south of the A13. Such an approach would serve to create a green and attractive character to the entrance into the borough. Furthermore, such a landscape buffer provides the opportunity to create a strategic greenway running north-south along this western boundary, incorporating accessible public footpaths and cycleways, linking to existing and proposed footpaths, cycle routes, open spaces, and natural features. It also provides the opportunity to effectively integrate biodiversity into the development.

10.62 It is considered that any built development on site should adopt elements of the Arcadia urban design approach, together with elements of the Village Green and Landscape Square approaches, to complement the strategic landscape buffer and greenway. Having regard to this design approach, it is considered that approximately 155 homes could be accommodated on the site.

10.63 It will also be necessary to demonstrate integration of sustainable urban drainage techniques, to ensure that surface water is managed appropriately in order to prevent flooding of properties on or nearby the site, particularly given the site's location within an area of high susceptibility to groundwater flooding, and its location within Critical Drainage Area (CAS2).

10.64 Access for this site is taken from residential side roads which also serve two primary schools. Public transport services and facilities should also be improved near to the development site on the A13 London Road and Rushbottom Lane.

Local Policy HO19

Land at Glebelands, Thundersley

- 1. Land West of Glebelands, Thundersley, as identified on the Policies Map, is allocated for residential purposes, to deliver up to 155 new homes by 2033.**
- 2. A master plan approach to this site will be taken to ensure that the development is attractively designed, contributing to environmental quality, and that contributions to health and school infrastructure is made to support growth in this location. The master plan must deliver the following:**
 - a. An urban design framework using a mix of urban design approaches built around the Arcadia approach with elements of the Village Green and Landscape Square approaches, to create an attractive green, parkland environment, integrated into the landscape; and**
 - b. A landscape strategy for the site that includes:**

- i. The provision of a strategic landscaped buffer along the whole of the sites western boundary, to create a green and attractive character to the entrance into the borough;
 - ii. The provision of a strategic greenway running along the whole of the site's western boundary, incorporating and linking to existing network of public footpaths, cycleways, public open space, natural features, and green infrastructure;
 - iii. An approach to wildlife that is consistent with policy LP NE 8 and results in a net gain in biodiversity;
 - iv. An increase in public open space provision across the site consistent with the requirement of policy LP HS 3; and
 - v. Sustainable urban drainage measures will be implemented to ensure no increase in the risk of surface water flooding to the site or nearby properties.
3. Detailed design proposals for the site must have regard to the Council's Residential Design Guidance SPD.
4. A contribution will be made towards the improvement of public transport waiting facilities and services near to the site in order to promote sustainable travel.

The Chase, Thundersley

10.65 This site is approximately 28 ha in size. The site is surrounded by residential development although there is a narrow link across the Rayleigh Road to the Green Belt to the east. The Chase and parts of local roads leading to it are unmade roads for a proportion of their length.

10.66 A Local Wildlife Site designation covers most of the site, although does not relate to any population of species or special habitat. The designation relates to the mosaic of habitats that exist within this area, which together are special and worthy of protection. Any development of this site would need to carefully consider how biodiversity could be effectively integrated into the development, and how an overall net gain in biodiversity could be achieved through the application of the nature conservation hierarchy.

10.67 The site includes an abundance of mature trees and a landscape comprising of paddocks, which need to be reflected in any development proposal that comes forward. There is an abundance of trees towards the north-east of this site, and the removal of these trees could have a negative impact on biodiversity and on the quality of the landscape in this area.

10.68 Throughout the remainder of the site it is considered that the Arcadia urban design approach should be applied to create an attractive green, parkland environment where the natural environment and residential homes co-exist side by side. This environment should include open spaces and greenways which create links. It should also integrate sustainable urban drainage techniques given

that the site is within Critical Drainage Area (CAS 3), and there to be the potential for a small area of surface water flooding towards the north of the site. The *SHLAA* 2018 indicated that the site could deliver a large number of new homes, however this is not supported by the more detailed capacity and density evidence. Therefore, having regard to the most appropriate design approach, it is considered that approximately 350 homes could be accommodated on the site.

10.69 Local junction and highway improvements should be delivered in order to ensure that the site is accessible and that impacts on the existing highway network are minimised. Land to the south of The Chase should be access via Kiln Road, with land to the north of The Chase accessed via Runnymede Chase or Rayleigh Road. The Transport Evidence for the New Local Plan indicated the need for improvements to junctions near this site including those on Kenneth Road. Additionally, there is need for improvements to public transport near to this site in order to encourage sustainable transport services and facilities movements.

10.70 The site also contains playing fields used by the nearby USP College. Any development of these playing fields should be supported by the provision of a new 3G pitch to serve the needs of the college. The relationship between the site and adjoining land uses is critical and the master plan should set out how the site integrates with, inter alia, the USP college campus and the Council Offices and leisure uses off Kiln Road. Land for a new pre-school will also be required to increase capacity within the area as a result of this development.

Local Policy HO20

The Chase, Thundersley

- 1. 28ha of land off Kiln Road, Thundersley, as identified on the Policies Map, is allocated for residential purposes, to deliver up to 350 new homes by 2033. It is expected that a comprehensive master plan approach to this site will be taken to ensure that the development is attractively designed, contributing to environmental quality, and that enough infrastructure is provided to support growth in this location.**
- 2. A master plan will be required to deliver:**
 - a. An Arcadia urban design approach, to create an attractive, green, parkland environment, integrated into the existing landscape;**
 - b. An approach to wildlife that is consistent with policy LP NE 8 and results in a net gain in biodiversity;**
 - c. Sustainable urban drainage measures will be implemented to ensure no increase in the risk of surface water flooding to the site or nearby properties;**
 - d. The provision of greenways through the site, linking to the existing network of green infrastructure;**
 - e. The provision of open space and where appropriate, playing fields within the site consistent with the requirement of policy LP HS 3, delivering additional accessible natural green space;**

- f. Identify means of access to the site without the creation of a through route and highways improvements to the unmade highway sections within the allocated area to ensure the accessibility of new development and junction improvements on Kenneth Road;
 - g. Integration with the USP College and Council offices and adjoining leisure uses off Kiln Road. This includes the re-provision of a 3G pitch to compensate for the loss of the USP playing pitch if required;
 - h. Land (circa 0.058 ha) for a stand-alone 26 place Pre-school (Use Class D1); and
 - i. Main vehicular access to the south of the Chase will be taken from Kiln Road, and land to the north of The Chase from Runnymede Chase or Rayleigh Road.
3. Detailed design proposals for the site must have regard to the Council's Residential Design Guidance SPD.
 4. Public transport waiting facilities and services will be improved near to the site on Kiln Road, Rayleigh Road and Kenneth Road in order to promote sustainable travel patterns.

Land fronting Rayleigh Road, Thundersley

10.71 The site is approximately 0.7 ha in size and is currently comprised of both commercial and residential development. It is surrounded by residential dwellings to the south west and north, including bungalows to 2 storey properties. Rayleigh Road runs along the eastern boundary with retail development concentrated to the east of the site. The ambient noise levels therefore require consideration in any development proposal.

10.72 The *SHLAA 2018* estimated that the site has capacity for 53 new residential dwellings which is tempered by the evidence from the capacity and density review which confirms that the site has capacity for 60 dwellings and potentially flats.

Local Policy HO21

Land fronting Rayleigh Road, Thundersley

1. Land fronting Rayleigh Road, Thundersley, as identified on the Policies Map, is allocated for residential purposes, to deliver up to 60 new homes, by 2033.
2. A master plan approach will be taken to this site using a contextual urban design approach to ensure that the development is of a high quality and responds to the local circumstances.

3. **The development must:**
 - a. **Deliver a high-quality design and layout which complements the existing urban environment and reflects the surrounding character given the prominence of the site. In particular, the site layout must seek to mitigate against noise impacts arising from surrounding junctions and main roads and respect the surrounding land uses;**
 - b. **Sustainable urban drainage measures will be implemented to ensure no increase in the risk of surface water flooding to the site or nearby properties; and**
 - c. **Main vehicular access will be taken from Kingsley Lane.**
4. **Detailed design proposals for the site must deliver a mix of high quality, sustainable homes, having regard to the Council's Residential Design Guidance SPD.**

Land at Thames Loose Leaf, Kiln Road, Thundersley

10.73 This site is approximately 0.16 ha in size is bounded by residential development on the western, northern and eastern boundaries. Kiln Road offers the southern boundary and will act as the main access to the site.

10.74 The site is comprised of a manufacturing commercial business, but located within a predominately residential area, and close to residential property. The site is adjacent to three storey terraced town houses to the west and two storey chalet style homes to the east, with large semi-detached homes on the opposite side of Kiln Road.

Local Policy HO22

Land at Thames Loose Leaf, Kiln Road, Thundersley

1. **Land at Thames Loose Leaf, Thundersley, as identified on the Policies Map, is allocated for residential purposes, to deliver up to 12 new homes by 2033.**
2. **A planning and development brief approach will be taken to this site, using a contextual urban design approach.**
3. **The development must deliver:**
 - a. **A high-quality design and layout which complements the existing urban environment and reflects the character of adjacent uses.**
 - b. **Sustainable urban drainage measures will be implemented to ensure no increase in the risk of surface water flooding to the site or nearby properties;**
4. **Detailed design proposals for the site must deliver a mix of high quality, sustainable homes, having regard to the Council's Residential Design Guidance SPD.**

Land east of Canvey Road, Canvey Island

10.75 This site is approximately 16.7 ha in size. The site comprises open fields, with a vegetated boundary to the north. The site is bounded by residential development, a school and highways, with open land stretching to the Waterside sports Centre to the north.

10.76 The site is located on Canvey Island, as such is located within Flood Risk Zone 3. The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment indicates that this site is at high risk of flooding and therefore its development needs to be considered against the Sequential Test, and Exception Test. The Sequential Test prepared to accompany this plan indicates that the site would pass the Sequential Test in attempting to deliver the objectively assessed need for housing and when it can be demonstrated that there is an insufficient five-year land supply from sites with a lower flood risk. It will however be necessary for any planning application to demonstrate that any proposals are designed to meet the exceptions test, particularly in relation to flood resistance and flood resilience.

10.77 The *Surface Water Management Plan* identifies a Critical Drainage Area covering Canvey Island (CAS 6). On this site there are existing drainage ditches running along the southern and part of the eastern boundary of the site. It will therefore also be necessary to demonstrate integration of sustainable urban drainage techniques, to ensure that surface water is managed appropriately in order to prevent flooding of properties on or nearby the site. This can be achieved through the provision of open space and Green Infrastructure that will also provide benefits in terms of recreation, nature conservation and active travel.

10.78 The *Local Wildlife Site Review* indicates that this site is not of high ecological value at present. However, due to its un-developed nature it is necessary for ecological survey work to be undertaken having regard to flora, reptiles and nesting birds. Consideration should be given as to how any biodiversity can be effectively integrated into the development proposals to achieve a net gain.

10.79 The site is adjacent to a number of residential developments, as well as a school, and its development should ensure high quality linkages to these neighbouring areas, as well as through the site itself. Boulevards and greenways which integrate green infrastructure can enable such linkages to occur, and should form part of the overall design concept for the site, particularly for the main routes through and within the site. The entrance to the site lends itself to be designed using elements of the Major Entry Point urban design approach. To reduce the impact on the local highway network a footpath from the site to Somnes Avenue through land to the north of the site, which should be made available for community uses, should be provided which will act as a pedestrian and cycle way towards Benfleet station, providing a safer alternative to Canvey Road.

10.80 Given the range of residential development surrounding the site, including single storey detached dwellings, and three storey terraced houses, it is considered that a combination of a number of other urban design approaches linked by the boulevards and greenways should form the remainder of the design approach for this site. Having regard to this design approach, it is considered that 300 homes can be delivered in this location, along with additional space for community uses.

10.81 The site is adjacent to a bus route, and improvements to nearby bus waiting facilities are important to encouraging sustainable transport choices.

10.82 The southern part of the site is used informally as open space by residents in the area. This use should be retained in a new landscaped park which will provide the open space for the new development that is also easily accessible for existing communities to use.

Local Policy HO23

Land East of Canvey Road, Canvey Island

- 1. 16.7 ha of Land east of Canvey Road, Canvey Island, as identified on the Policies Map, is allocated for residential purposes, to deliver up to 300 new homes by 2033.**
- 2. Housing development may be brought forward on this development site only at a time when there is an insufficient supply of land to ensure a five-year housing land supply, thereby passing the sequential test for flood risk.**
- 3. A master plan approach to this site will be taken to ensure that the development is attractively designed, contributing to environmental quality and that infrastructure is provided to support growth in this location. The master plan must deliver the following:**
 - a. An urban design framework using a mix of urban design approaches built around the Boulevard urban design approach, complemented with the design of a Major Entry Point to the site, to create an attractive, green environment**
 - b. A landscape strategy for the site that includes:**
 - i. The provision of a strong landscaped buffer along the whole of the sites northern boundary;**
 - ii. The provision of greenways running through the site connecting the development with existing residential areas and with open spaces and green infrastructure nearby;**
 - iii. An approach to wildlife that is consistent with policy NE 8 and results in a net gain in biodiversity;**
 - iv. The provision of public open space within the site including a new community park with play equipment at the southern end of the site. This will be accessible to the new and existing communities.**
 - v. Sustainable urban drainage measures will be implemented to ensure no increase in the risk of surface water flooding to the site or nearby properties.**
 - c. Homes designed to be resistant and resilient to flooding from tidal and surface water sources, and the provision of safe, on-site refuge facilities;**
 - d. The provision of an area of land to be made available for community uses at the north west corner of the site, adjacent to a new access, of 6 ha in extent;**
- 4. Detailed design proposals for the site must have regard to the Council's Residential Design Guidance SPD.**
- 5. Homes on this site may not be occupied until such time as:**

- a. A new access to Canvey Road has been created to serve the site, comprising a roundabout. Access from Dyke Crescent will be for emergency vehicles only;
 - b. A safe pedestrian crossing route has been provided from the site to the open space located on the western side of Canvey Road; and
 - c. A secondary vehicular access has been created from the site to serve the adjacent secondary school.
6. Public transport waiting facilities and services should be improved on Canvey Road in order to promote sustainable travel patterns.
7. The main vehicular access to the site will be from Canvey Road.

Land west of Canvey Road, Canvey Island

10.83 This site is approximately 15 ha in size. The site currently comprises a garden centre and several commercial businesses and residential properties. The site is enclosed by three roads, Canvey Road to the east, Northwick Road to the south and Roscommon Way to the western and northern edges.

10.84 The site is located on Canvey Island, as such is located within Flood Risk Zone 3. The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment indicates that this site is at high risk of flooding and therefore its development needs to be considered against the Sequential Test, and Exception Test. The Sequential Test prepared to accompany this plan indicates that the site would pass the Sequential Test in attempting to deliver the objectively assessed need for housing and when it can be demonstrated that there is an insufficient five-year land supply from sites with a lower flood risk. It will however be necessary for any planning application to demonstrate that any proposals are designed to meet the exceptions test, particularly in relation to flood resistance and flood resilience.

10.85 The *Surface Water Management Plan* identifies a Critical Drainage Area covering Canvey Island (CAS 6). On this site there are existing drainage ditches running along the southern and part of the eastern boundary of the site. It will therefore also be necessary to demonstrate integration of sustainable urban drainage techniques, to ensure that surface water is managed appropriately in order to prevent flooding of properties on or nearby the site. This can be achieved through the provision of open space and Green Infrastructure that will also provide benefits in terms of recreation, nature conservation and active travel.

10.86 The *Local Wildlife Site Review* indicates that this site is not of high ecological value at present. However, due to its un-developed nature it is necessary for ecological survey work to be undertaken having regard to flora, reptiles and nesting birds. Consideration should be given as to how any biodiversity can be effectively integrated into the development proposals to achieve a net gain and or investment made to support biodiversity and the protection of species rich areas in west Canvey. This should include improving access for pedestrians, cyclists and horse riders across Canvey Way to link the site with the West canvey Marshes and Canvey Wick Nature Reserves. This crossing should include provision for horse riders.

10.87 The SHLAA 2018 estimated that the site has capacity for 275 new residential dwellings which is tempered by the evidence from the capacity and density review which confirms that the site has

capacity for 253 dwellings made up of semi-detached, detached and a small proportion of terraced dwellings.

Local Policy HO24

Land west of Canvey Road

- 1. Land west of Canvey Road, Canvey Island, as identified on the Policies Map, is allocated for residential purposes, to deliver up to 253 new homes and a residential care home by 2033.**
- 2. Housing development may be brought forward on this development site only at a time when there is an insufficient supply of land to ensure a five-year housing land supply, thereby passing the sequential test for flood risk.**
- 3. A master plan approach to this site will be taken to ensure that the development is attractively designed, contributing to environmental quality and health and education infrastructure is provided to support growth in this location. The master plan must deliver the following:**
 - a. An urban design framework using a mix of urban design approaches built around the Boulevard urban design approach, complemented with the design of a Major Entry Point to the site, to create an attractive, green environment.**
 - b. A landscape strategy for the site that includes:**
 - i. The provision of a strong landscaped buffer to the western boundary;**
 - ii. The provision of greenways running through the site connecting the development with existing residential areas and with open spaces and green infrastructure nearby, including a link across Roscommon Way to the Canvey Wick and West Canvey Nature Reserves for pedestrians, cyclists and horse riders.;**
 - iii. An approach to wildlife that is consistent with policy NE 8 and results in a net gain in biodiversity;**
 - iv. The provision of public open space within the site consistent with the requirement of policy HS 3; and**
 - v. Sustainable urban drainage measures will be implemented to ensure no increase in the risk of surface water flooding to the site or nearby properties.**
 - c. Homes designed to be resistant and resilient to flooding from tidal and surface water sources, and the provision of safe, on-site refuge facilities.**
- 4. Detailed design proposals for the site must have regard to the Council's Residential Design Guidance SPD.**

- 5. Public transport waiting facilities and services should be improved on both Canvey Road, and Northwick Road in order to promote sustainable travel patterns.**
- 6. Homes on this site may not be occupied until such time as a new access to the site from either Canvey Road and/or Northwick Road has been created to serve the site.**

Land at Thorney Bay Caravan Park, Canvey Island

10.88 This site is approximately 28 ha in size. The land is currently in use as a caravan park. However, it benefits from a resolution to grant outline planning consent for housing development and has capacity in the region of 600 homes plus a residential institution. A further resolution to grant full planning permission for 118 houses on what is in effect Phase 1 is also in place. The eastern boundary of the site adjoins public open space. Since the start of the Plan period, 1 April 2018, 90 new 'park homes' have been built on the site. These are registered for Council tax purposes as first homes and occupied all year round. These new homes contribute to the overall supply of housing and are not double counted in this allocation.

10.89 The western part of the site falls within the Health and Safety Executive consultation zone drawn around the nearby Calor Gas terminal. This effectively precludes any new residential development at this part of the site, unless HSE advice were to change in the life of the Plan.

10.90 The site is located on Canvey, it was considered against the sequential test, and as far as possible against the exception test as part of the planning application process. It will however be necessary to demonstrate flood resilience and resistance through the application for detailed matters.

10.91 It will also be necessary to demonstrate on-site surface water management when considering detailed matters since Canvey Island is identified as a Critical Drainage Area (CAS 6), and it is necessary to ensure that surface water is managed appropriately. This can be achieved through the provision of open space and Green Infrastructure.

10.92 The site is adjacent to the coast, and there are opportunities through the design of the development on this site to improve the relationship between the existing urban area and the coast. Boulevards and greenways which integrate Green Infrastructure should be used within the design of this development to draw people towards the coast. Furthermore the entrances to this site lend themselves to being designed using elements of the Major Entry Point urban design approach.

10.93 As people are currently living within caravans on this site, it is unlikely that the replacement of these caravans with fewer houses will impact on the capacity of healthcare providers or schools significantly. However, it is more likely that the residents of the new houses will travel to work during peak hours. It is therefore necessary to ensure that public transport provision is extended to service this part of Canvey Island to encourage sustainable travel patterns.

10.94 The proposed extension to Roscommon Way runs through the northern part of this site. This road is proposed in order to relieve existing east-west routes on Canvey Island, and it is therefore important that land is safeguarded to enable the delivery of this route to the benefit of all Canvey residents.

Local Policy HO25

Land at Thorney Bay Caravan Park, Canvey Island

- 1. Land at Thorney Bay Road, Canvey Island, as identified on the Policies Map, is allocated for residential purposes, except for areas shown as the Health and Safety Executive consultation zone, the area reserved for the construction of Phase 3 of Roscommon Way, and the area shown as reserved for future flood defences. It is expected to deliver up to 510 new homes and a residential care home by 2033.**
- 2. A master plan approach to this site will be taken to ensure that the development is attractively designed, contributing to environmental quality, and contributions are made to health and education infrastructure to support growth in this location. The master plan must deliver the following:**
 - a. A Boulevard urban design approach, complemented with the design of Major Entry Points to the site, to create an attractive green, coastal environment;**
 - b. Resilience and resistance to flooding from tidal and surface water sources, and the provision of safe, on-site refuge facilities;**
 - c. Sustainable urban drainage measures will be implemented to ensure no increase in the risk of surface water flooding to the site or nearby properties;**
 - d. The provision of greenways through the site, linking to the existing network of green infrastructure and the coast;**
 - e. The provision of open space, and an increase in open space across the site consistent with the requirement of policy LP HS 3;**
 - f. The provision of greenways throughout the site, with links to existing and proposed green infrastructure and the coast;**
 - g. A protected line of land for delivery of the Roscommon Way Phase 3;**
 - h. A protected zone alongside the existing sea defences, in order to accommodate any potential future enhancements; and**
 - i. No development in the HSE consultation Zone**
- 3. Detailed design proposals for the site must have regard to the Council's Residential Design Guidance SPD.**
- 4. Public transport services and facilities will be improved in Thorney Bay Road and Craven Avenue nearby to provide opportunities for sustainable travel patterns.**
- 5. The land safeguarded for Roscommon Way within the site, should be provided for the construction of the new road and to provide access to the new development.**

Land at The Point

10.95 This site is approximately 2.5 ha in size. The western part of the site is currently in use as a building materials supplier and the eastern part is occupied by several small commercial and industrial businesses. The western part of the site, some 1.7 ha, was the subject of an outline planning application for housing development totalling 99 homes. This was refused since progress could not be made on a legal agreement. Nonetheless, discussions have continued with land owners.

10.96 The site is located on Canvey, and the western part of the site was considered against the sequential test, and as far as possible against the exception test as part of the planning application process. The outline application also contained details on flood resilience and resistance and adopted a design led approach which sought parking provision at ground floor level with habitable accommodation above. It will be necessary for development across the whole site to demonstrate satisfaction of the exceptions test and flood resilience and resistance.

10.97 It will also be necessary to demonstrate on-site surface water management when considering detailed applications since Canvey Island is identified as a Critical Drainage Area (CAS 6). This can be achieved through the provision of open space and Green Infrastructure that will also provide benefits in terms of recreation, nature conservation and active travel.

10.98 The site is adjacent to the coast, and there are opportunities through the design of the development on this site to improve the relationship between the existing urban area and the coast. Given the limited size of the site, its partial containment by the seawall to the north, and its close relationship with the existing residential area to the east, west and south, it is not considered appropriate to apply any of the specific urban design approaches in this instance. The design and development of the site should follow the context appraisal approach, drawing on the analysis of the surrounding built form and constraints, and seeking to integrate any schemes into the existing environment.

10.99 The site is currently occupied by employment uses which provide jobs and resources locally. Whilst long standing businesses in this location, such uses are not considered compatible with the residential properties which characterise the surrounding area, in respect of both their day to day operations on the site and movement to and from the site. The Council has identified land off Roscommon Way in this plan for new employment uses. These two sites – as set out under policy EC2 benefit from better access to the strategic route network and new infrastructure and include a wide range of business premises to provide for the needs of the predominantly small and medium sized enterprises on this site.

10.100 This site is close to a bus route, and therefore improvements to nearby bus waiting facilities and the improved provision of services on this route are important to encourage sustainable transport choices.

Local Policy HO26

Land at The Point

- 1. Land at Point Road, Canvey Island, as identified on the Policies Map, is allocated for residential purposes, to deliver up to 100 new homes by 2033.**

2. **A contextual approach to urban design will be taken on this site in order to ensure the development integrates with the existing built form and the coastal environment.**
3. **In order to ensure that the development is of a high quality and responds to local circumstances the development must:**
 - a. **Make provision for open spaces within the development, linking to existing green infrastructure and the coast;**
 - b. **Be resistant and resilient to flooding from tidal and surface water sources, and make provision for safe, on-site refuge facilities;**
 - c. **Sustainable urban drainage measures will be implemented to ensure no increase in the risk of surface water flooding to the site or nearby properties; and**
 - d. **Provide a protected zone alongside the existing sea defences, in order to accommodate any future potential enhancements.**
4. **Detailed design proposals for the site must have regard to the Council's Residential Design Guidance SPD.**
5. **Public transport waiting facilities and services must be improved nearby in Point Road to provide opportunities for sustainable travel patterns.**

Walsingham House, off Long Road, Canvey island

10.101 The site is approximately 1.6 ha in size. It backs onto St Joseph's Catholic primary school and playing fields on the west and north and there is residential development on the Lionel Road frontage where access to this site could be established. The north eastern part of the site is covered by trees and shrubbery.

10.102 The SHLAA 2018 estimates the site has capacity for 32 new residential dwellings. The site has a resolution to grant permission for 32 dwellings, but the Section 106 agreements has not been completed and no decision notice issued.

Local Policy HO27

Walsingham House

1. **Land at Walsingham House, Canvey Island, as identified on the Policies Map, is allocated for residential purposes, to deliver up to 32 new homes by 2033.**
2. **It is expected that a planning and development brief approach will be taken to this site, using a contextual urban design approach.**
3. **Deliver a landscape strategy for the site that includes:**

- a. A high-quality design and layout which complements the existing urban environment and reflects the character of adjacent uses;
 - b. The provision of a strategic landscaped buffers as necessary, to create a green and attractive character; and
 - c. Sustainable urban drainage measures will be implemented to ensure no increase in the risk of surface water flooding to the site or nearby properties.
4. Homes must be designed to be resistant and resilient to flooding from tidal and surface water sources, and the provision of safe, on-site refuge facilities in the event that a flood does occur;
 5. Detailed design proposals for the site must deliver a mix of high quality, sustainable homes, having regard to the Council's Residential Design Guidance SPD.

Land at the Admiral Jellicoe

10.103 The site is approximately 0.35ha in size and is currently derelict following the closure of the public house and associated car parking. It is located between Winterswyk Avenue and High Street. There is residential development on both the eastern and western boundaries of the site, and some commercial uses on High Street.

10.104 The SHLAA 2018 estimates the site has capacity for 40 new residential dwellings. The site has a resolution to grant permission for 40 dwellings, but the Section 106 agreements has not been completed and no decision notice issued.

Local Policy HO28

Land at the Admiral Jellicoe

1. Land at the Admiral Jellicoe, Canvey Island, as identified on the Policies Map, is allocated for residential purposes, to deliver up to 40 new homes by 2033.
2. It is expected that a planning and development brief approach will be taken to this site, using a contextual urban design approach.
3. In order to ensure that the development is of a high quality and responds to local circumstances the development must deliver:
 - a. A high-quality design and layout which complements the existing urban environment and reflects the character of adjacent uses; and
 - b. Sustainable urban drainage measures will be implemented to ensure no increase in the risk of surface water flooding to the site or nearby properties.
4. Homes must be designed to be resistant and resilient to flooding from tidal and surface water sources, and the provision of safe, on-site refuge facilities;

5. Detailed design proposals for the site must deliver a mix of high quality, sustainable homes, having regard to the Council's Residential Design Guidance SPD.

Land south of Haron Close

10.105 This site is approximately 0.25 ha in size and is located at the end of Haron Close. The site is bounded by Long Road to the south with residential uses to the west and commercial uses to the east. The site is currently covered by trees, some of which are subject to Tree Protection Orders, and shrubbery.

10.106 The *SHLAA 2018* estimates the site has capacity for 10 new residential dwellings.

Local Policy HO29

Land south of Haron Close

1. Land south of Haron Close, Canvey Island, as identified on the Policies Map, is allocated for residential purposes, to deliver up to 10 new homes by 2033.
2. It is expected that a planning and development brief approach will be taken to this site, using a contextual urban design approach.
3. Deliver a landscape strategy for the site that includes:
 - a. A high-quality design and layout which complements the existing urban environment and reflects the character of adjacent uses;
 - b. The provision of a strategic landscaped buffers as necessary, to create a green and attractive character; and
 - c. Sustainable urban drainage measures will be implemented to ensure no increase in the risk of surface water flooding to the site or nearby properties.
4. Homes must be designed to be resistant and resilient to flooding from tidal and surface water sources, and the provision of safe, on-site refuge facilities;
5. Detailed design proposals for the site must deliver a mix of high quality, sustainable homes, having regard to the Council's Residential Design Guidance SPD.

Land at Haystack car park

10.107 This site is approximately 0.17 ha in size and was formerly in use as a car park. The eastern edge of the site includes a range of commercial uses which front onto Furtherwick Road and to the west lies a residential development of flats.

10.108 The *SHLAA 2018* estimates the site has capacity for 14 new residential dwellings.

Local Policy HO30

Land at Haystack car park

- 1. Land at Haystack car park, Canvey Island, as identified on the Policies Map, is allocated for residential purposes, to deliver up to 14 new homes by 2033.**
- 2. It is expected that a planning and development brief approach will be taken to this site, using a contextual urban design approach.**
- 3. In order to ensure that the development is of a high quality and responds to local circumstances the development must deliver:**
 - a. A high-quality design and layout which complements the existing urban environment and reflects the character of adjacent uses; and**
 - b. Sustainable urban drainage measures will be implemented to ensure no increase in the risk of surface water flooding to the site or nearby properties.**
- 4. Homes must be designed to be resistant and resilient to flooding from tidal and surface water sources, and the provision of safe, on-site refuge facilities;**
- 5. Detailed design proposals for the site must deliver a mix of high quality, sustainable homes, having regard to the Council's Residential Design Guidance.**

Land to the east of Kings Park Village, Canvey Island

10.109 This site is approximately 1.9 ha in size and was designated as Green Belt in the 1998 Adopted Local Plan. The site sits to the eastern edge of Kings Park Village which houses park homes. To the north the Benfleet and Southend Marshes Ramsar and Special Protection Area and Hadleigh Marshes SSSI which are of national and international importance.

10.110 The SHLAA 2018 estimates the site has capacity for 50 new residential dwellings.

Local Policy HO31

Land at Kings Park

- 1. Land at Kings Park, Canvey Island, as identified on the Policies Map, is allocated for residential purposes, to deliver up to 50 new homes by 2033.**
- 2. It is expected that a planning and development brief approach will be taken to this site, using a contextual urban design approach.**
- 3. In order to ensure that the development is of a high quality and responds to local circumstances the development must deliver:**
 - a. A high-quality design and layout which complements the existing urban environment and reflects the character of adjacent uses;**

- b. Sustainable urban drainage measures will be implemented to ensure no increase in the risk of surface water flooding to the site or nearby properties; and
 - c. A protected zone alongside the existing sea defences, in order to accommodate any potential future enhancements.
 - d. An approach to wildlife that is consistent with policy LP NE 8 and results in a net gain in biodiversity;
4. Homes must be designed to be resistant and resilient to flooding from tidal and surface water sources, and the provision of safe, on-site refuge facilities;
 5. Detailed design proposals for the site must deliver a mix of high quality, sustainable homes, having regard to the Council's Residential Design Guidance SPD.

Land at 244-258 London Road, Hadleigh

10.111 This site is approximately 0.3 ha within Hadleigh town centre. The *SHLAA 2018* found this site to be unavailable due to multiple landownership issues. After further investigation the majority of the land is available, however one of the current flats within the existing unit has an unregistered landowner, which affects the sites ability to come forward. In order to maximise the amount of housing within the existing urban area and reducing the need to look further for undeveloped land, the Council has identified this site as an opportunity for the later stage of the plan period. This will enable the Council to resolve landownership issues and bring forward this site in a sufficient time period.

10.112 This site falls within Hadleigh town centre and as such the development should be fully integrated into the fabric of town centre, providing an appropriate mix of ground floor commercial opportunities, that creates high quality redevelopment in Hadleigh town centre.

10.113 This site is identified as being within a Critical Drainage Area and within the Southend Water Recycling Centre catchment area, and it is necessary to ensure that surface water is managed appropriately in order to prevent flooding of properties on or nearby the site.

Local Policy HO32

244 – 258 London Road, Hadleigh

1. Land at 244 – 258 London Road, Hadleigh, as identified on the Policies Map, is allocated for mixed use residential purposes, to deliver up to 50 new homes by 2033.
2. It is expected that a planning and development brief approach will be taken to this site, using a contextual urban design approach.
3. A planning and development brief for the site should deliver:
 - a. A high-quality design and layout which complements the existing urban environment and seeks to enhance the character of the town centre;

- b. A mixed-use development of residential and commercial uses;**
 - c. Enhancements to the public realm within the site and along the A13 frontage; and**
 - d. Sustainable urban drainage measures will be implemented to ensure no increase in the risk of surface water flooding to the site or nearby properties.**
- 4. Detailed design proposals for the site must deliver a mix of high quality, sustainable homes, having regard to the Council's Residential Design Guidance SPD.**
- 5. Main vehicular access from Castle Lane.**

11 Building a strong, competitive economy

Economic Strategy

Policy Context

11.1 The *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)* sets out the Government's policies in relation to planning for a strong and competitive economy. It makes clear that local planning policies should help create the conditions in which businesses can invest, expand and adapt. Significant weight should be placed on the need to support economic growth and productivity, considering both local needs and wider opportunities for development.

11.2 The *NPPF* sets out that local planning policies should set out a clear economic vision and strategy which positively and proactively encourages sustainable growth. They should also set criteria for local and inward investment to match the strategy, address potential barriers to investment be flexible enough to accommodate needs not anticipated in the Plan, allow for new flexible working practices, and enable a rapid response to changing economic circumstances.

Evidence Base

11.3 Evidence in relation to the economy, employment and economic growth in Castle Point is set out in the *South Essex Economic Development Needs Assessment (EDNA)*. This report identifies the key strengths and weaknesses in the economy within Castle Point.

11.4 The key strengths were identified as being: low unemployment; reasonable transport links; above average business formation rates and high levels of self-employment indicating entrepreneurial activity; low cost base (premise and wages); and resilient manufacturing base less affected by global pressures.

11.5 The key weaknesses were identified as being: lack of modern employment premises; out commuting for work; below average skills and workplace wages; low representation in growth and knowledge based sectors; cutbacks in public sector employment; no strong sectors with growth potential businesses; limited attraction to inward investment; and competition from larger centres nearby.

11.6 The consequence of these weaknesses is a low level of business output. As a key measure of productivity gross value added (GVA) per head in Castle Point is low, with the area ranking in the bottom 40% of districts nationally. In 2014, GVA per head in Castle Point was £12,996.70, this is almost half of the GVA experienced in the neighbouring authority of Basildon. Due to low local wages, many of Castle Point's residents commute out of the borough for work. 19% commute to London, whilst 12.7% and 14.7% commute to the local centres of Basildon and Southend-on-Sea respectively.

11.7 Modelling was undertaken in the *South Essex EDNA* to determine the existing supply of, and future demand for employment land and space. Castle Point's employment land supply comprises six active employment sites totalling 79 hectares and three potential employment sites totalling 22 hectares, providing 103 hectares in total. The six existing sites identified are:

- The Castle Point Council Offices in Kiln Road, Thundersley,
- Charfleets Trading Estate, Canvey Island
- Manor Trading Estate, Thundersley
- Stadium Way, Hadleigh

- Lychgate Industrial Farm, Thundersley
- Gas and oil Receptor storage facilities (Oikos and Calor), Canvey Island

In the case of the Council Offices in Kiln Road and the Lychgate Industrial Farm, neither are shown on the Policies Map as existing employment areas. If these sites were redeveloped, it is expected that the uses will be transferred elsewhere, thereby safeguarding the employment. Exclusion as employment areas will allow greater flexibility in the event of their redevelopment which will support the viability of any redevelopment to fund the uses relocation.

11.8 It is necessary for this plan to protect both existing and potential employment sites, since the study also found that there is an additional need of 1 hectare of employment land and 6,605 square metres of space to support employment growth of 462 jobs in Castle Point, including the re-location of industrial needs from London.

11.9 In order to make Castle Point a more attractive location for businesses and a local workforce, there is a need to improve the quality of employment areas and provide a greater flexibility in the supply of premises to attract investment and encourage indigenous companies to stay in the borough as they grow. The office market in Castle Point is under-developed and is unlikely to feature as a destination for non-indigenous businesses. There is a need to develop this market overtime to provide the necessary range of accommodation to support a diverse local economy. The council will seek the provision of suitable, flexible floorspaces that can be used by offices and knowledge-based businesses, as well as small business units and specific start-up facilities which will support indigenous business growth.

11.10 The Castle Point Regeneration Partnership is in place to address some of the issues mentioned above. Around the environmental quality of the estates, new gateways and signage has already been delivered at Charfleets Industrial Estate and Manor Trading Estate. However, there remains an issue with the quality of the private realm in these areas. With regard to training meanwhile, two new secondary schools and a Skills Campus to deliver further education courses have been delivered on Canvey Island.

11.11 The ambitions of partners in the South Essex sub region, from the South East Local Enterprise Partnership to the Castle Point Regeneration Partnership, is to develop a series of measures related to education and skills provision that will ensure that there is greater alignment between the needs of local businesses and the training on offer. In particular, there will be new investment in training for advanced engineering, logistics and digital media within the sub-region with specialist advanced engineering opportunities at USP (SEEVIC) college in Thundersley.

Strategic Policy EC1

Economic Strategy

- 1 In order to support the wider economy in South Essex, the economy of Castle Point will be enhanced through:**
 - a. The protection of the existing employment land as shown on the policies map for uses falling within the B Use Classes of the Use Classes Order;**
 - b. The provision of at least an additional 24 hectares of land identified for employment development falling within the B Use Classes of the Use Classes Order; and**

- c. Support for the provision of at least an additional 1 hectare of land and 6,605 square metres of floorspace elsewhere in the borough for employment development falling within the B Use Classes of the Use Classes Order.

2 This will be achieved by:

- a. Working with partners to deliver improvements to the quality of public space within employment areas in Castle Point, including the quality of open spaces, landscaping, roads, drains and communication infrastructure;
- b. Encouraging the improvement and redevelopment of private land within existing employment areas in order to enable business growth and improve the attractiveness of these areas;
- c. Maintaining a flexible employment land supply within established and proposed employment sites identified on the Policies Map, to provide or deliver employment floorspace for employment development falling within the B Use Classes of the Use Classes Order;
- d. Seeking the provision of suitable, flexible floorspace that can be used by office or knowledge-based businesses;
- e. Seeking the provision of small business units and specific start-up facilities to support indigenous business growth.

3 Applications for uses falling outside Use Classes B of the Use Classes Order will be permitted within the employment areas of this plan where they accord with the following criteria:

- a. It can be demonstrated that the use will provide an equivalent number of jobs compared to an employment development falling within Use Classes B of the Use Classes Order use of the site; and;
- b. It can be demonstrated that the location of the use within an employment area will not undermine the vitality or viability of local town centres or local shopping parades;

New Employment Land

Evidence Base

11.12 The *South Essex EDNA* identified a need for additional 24 hectares of employment land to be made available throughout the borough.

11.13 This plan identifies three locations where new employment uses are proposed:

East of the Manor Trading Estate in Thundersley

Extension to Charfleets Industrial Estate

South of Northwick Road

East of Manor Trading Estate

11.14 Land to the east of Manor Trading Estate has been promoted to the council for employment purposes, and appears to be deliverable. It is expected that access to the site will be achieved through the existing estate, or through the redevelopment of some land within the existing estate.

11.15 The land was designated as Green Belt in the *1998 Castle Point Adopted Local Plan*. The *Green Belt Review 2018* indicated that this site could be removed from the Green Belt without undermining the purpose of the Green Belt in this location.

11.16 The site was identified as a Potential Local Wildlife Site in the *Local Wildlife Site Review* as the *NPPF* expects a net gain in biodiversity, compensation for the loss of biodiversity from the Local Wildlife Site must be provided.

11.17 Land in this area falls within a Critical Drainage Area (CDA) as identified in the Essex County Council interactive flood risk map.. It is therefore necessary for any development within this area to include appropriate drainage arrangements that do not increase the risk and ideally reduce the risk of flooding to other properties in the area, consistent with criteria set out in the *NPPF*.

11.18 This site should be accessed from the Manor Trading Estate only. Highway improvements may be required in the area to support the additional commercial traffic.

Extension to Charfleets Industrial Estate

11.19 The extension to Roscommon Way, which provides access for the site, has now been completed. Planning permission has also now been granted, and so this site is now reasonably available for employment development, and is considered to be deliverable.

11.20 The *South Essex EDNA* recognises this site as suitable for meeting Castle Point's employment needs.

11.21 The site was identified as a Local Wildlife Site in the *Local Wildlife Site Review*, and, as the *NPPF* expects a net gain in biodiversity, compensation for the loss of biodiversity from the Local Wildlife Site was considered as part of the planning application process.

11.22 Development proposals at this site have also been designed to achieve resilience and resistance to flood risk, and designed to manage surface water drainage issues on site and prevent an increased risk of flooding by surface water to other land and properties nearby. These matters have also been addressed in the planning application process.

South of Northwick Road

11.23 This site was allocated in the *1998 Castle Point Adopted Local Plan*. Although it has not been developed to date, applications and approvals support employment provision on this site.

11.24 The allocation in the *1998 Castle Point Adopted Local Plan* covered 18ha of land. However, the designation of the Canvey Wick SSSI in 2005 covered approximately half the site and so only 9.7ha are now available for development purposes. Development proposals have been considered for any adverse impact on the SSSI and also provide mitigation and compensation for any biodiversity impacts on site.

11.25 The site is at a prominent location at the junction of Roscommon Way with Northwick Road. It is therefore important that the design of this development reflects this location, and that any buildings located to the north-east of the site are of sufficiently high quality to act as a landmark for Canvey.

11.26 Development proposals at this site have been designed to achieve resilience and resistance to flood risk, and designed to manage surface water drainage issues on or adjacent to the site and prevent an increased risk of flooding by surface water to other properties nearby.

11.27 This site currently benefits from planning permission and has evidenced that development is able to take place with appropriate flooding and biodiversity mitigation that will not affect the viability of the development coming forward

Local Policy EC2

New Employment Land

New employment land as shown on the policies map, is proposed at:

Extension to Manor Trading Estate – 3.7 hectares

Extension to Charfleets Industrial Estate – 10.5 hectares

South of Northwick Road – 9.7 hectares

- 1 With regards to the extension to Manor Trading Estate, the site is an extension to the east of Manor Trading Estate will be made available for employment development falling within Use Classes B1b, B1c and B2 of the Use Classes Order where it can be demonstrated that:**
 - a. Access suitable for commercial vehicles has been secured for the extension to the site via the adjacent industrial estate and that appropriate highways improvements are made to the estate roads and junction to accommodate the increased commercial traffic;**
 - b. Sufficient and suitable provision has been made for the loss of habitat in order to result in an environmental net gain; and**
 - c. Sustainable urban drainage measures will be implemented to ensure no increase in the risk of surface water flooding to the site or nearby properties.**
- 2 With regards to the Extension to Charfleets Industrial Estate to the south of Charfleets Industrial Estate is available for employment development falling within Use Classes B1b, B1c and B2 of the Use Classes Order, where it can be demonstrated that:**
 - a. Access suitable for commercial vehicles has been secured for the site via Roscommon Way;**
 - b. Sufficient and suitable compensatory provision has been made for the loss of wildlife in order to result in a net gain in biodiversity;**
 - c. Development proposals are resilient and resistant to flooding from tidal and surface water sources, and provide safe, on-site refuge facilities in the event that a flood does occur;**

- d. Sustainable urban drainage measures will be implemented to ensure no increase in the risk of surface water flooding to the site or nearby properties; and
- e. Drainage capacity will be improved as necessary to accommodate additional foul water flows.

3 With regards to South of Northwick Road the available for employment development falling within the B Use Classes of the Use Classes Order where it can be demonstrated that:

- a. An enterprise centre or similar facility will be delivered on the site, providing accommodation for start-up businesses;
- b. Development proposals will ensure that there is no adverse harm to the Canvey Wick SSSI, and that any biodiversity loss on site is fully mitigated or compensated for, with the result in an environmental net gain;
- c. Development proposals are resilient and resistant to flooding from tidal and surface water sources, and provide safe, on-site refuge facilities in the event that a flood does occur;
- d. Sustainable urban drainage measures will be implemented to ensure no increase in the risk of surface water flooding to the site or nearby properties;
- e. Drainage capacity will be improved as necessary to accommodate additional foul water flows; and
- f. Development proposals are designed to reflect the prominent location of the site as the gateway to West Canvey.

Canvey Seafront entertainment area

Policy Context

11.28 There are no specific policies in the *NPPF* with regard to the role of tourism in the non-rural local economy. However, the Government's *Tourism Strategy 2011* highlights the importance of tourism to the economy and is clear that good planning policies can support growth in the tourism sector.

Evidence Base

11.29 The *Employment and Retail Needs Assessment* indicates that around 6% of the borough's jobs are in hotel and catering, and a further 5% are in cultural and recreational jobs. This indicates that tourism/leisure form a reasonable proportion of the borough's job provision.

11.30 The seafront area on Canvey is a significant tourist attraction. However, it is not fulfilling its full potential and there is scope for further investment to improve the overall offer and to the quality of the private and public realms, and the range of leisure services on offer. The area is currently a

mix of two beaches – at Thorney Bay and Concord Beach – amusement attractions, food outlets and retail interspersed with open spaces and car parks (principally owned by the Council) along the landward side of the sea wall.

11.31 There is a large area of open space called the Labworth Green which offers potential for new activities. The seawall features murals painted by the local community and is subject to a safeguarded area to protect land from encroachment so that the wall can be maintained and improved as set out in the Thames 2100 Plan.

11.32 The council has secured funding from the Coastal Communities fund for a new pavilion at Thorney Bay and will continue to work with the local Coastal Community Team to identify new funded sources for public realm improvements.

11.33 The Council will produce a master plan for this area working with local businesses and partners that will set the vision, strategy and action plan to deliver new investment whilst retaining the sense of place and features that have helped the area develop to date.

11.34 In order to protect existing businesses restrictions on the use of the area are proposed. This will be reviewed on completion of the Master Plan.

Local Policy EC3

Canvey Seafront entertainment area

- 1 The Council will prepare a Master Plan for the Canvey Seafront Entertainment area. The Plan will set out a clear vision and objectives for the area, translating those into realistic investment plans to provide new entertainment facilities, improvements to the public realm and protection of key features such as the beach areas and historic assets.**
- 2 Within the allocated seafront entertainment area, as shown on the Policies Map, development proposals that support the tourist industry will be permitted. Proposals for development falling within Use Classes A3, A4, A5 and D2 of the Use Classes Order at ground-floor level will be supported. Additionally, proposals for development falling within Use Class A1 of the Use Classes Order will be supported where:**
 - a. The proposed Use Class A1 floorspace is less than 100m² in size; and**
 - b. The purpose of the Use Class A1 floorspace is to sell comparison goods associated with seaside / tourist activities.**

Canvey Port Facilities

Policy Context

11.35 The Government has published a *National Policy Statement (NPS)* for Ports. This document forms the primary basis for decisions on applications for development consent for nationally significant port developments that fall to be determined by the Secretary of State but can also be a material planning consideration for local planning authorities in considering planning applications for such development. Paragraph 3.3.1 sets out the Government's fundamental policy in relation to ports. This states that the Government will:

'Encourage sustainable port development to cater for long-term forecast growth in volumes of imports and exports by sea with a competitive and efficient port industry capable of meeting the needs of importers and exporters cost effectively and in a timely manner, thus contributing to long-term economic growth and prosperity;

Allow judgements about when and where new developments might be proposed to be made on the basis of commercial factors by the port industry or port developers operating within a free market environment; and

Ensure all proposed developments satisfy the relevant legal, environmental and social constraints and objectives, including those in the relevant European Directives and corresponding national regulations.'

11.36 In relation to ports used for energy supply, paragraph 3.1.5 of the *NPS* confirms that ports have a vital role to play in the import and export of energy supplies. It goes on to state that ensuring security of energy supplies through our ports will be an important consideration, and that ports will need to be responsive both to changes in different types of energy supplies needed and to possible changes in the geographical pattern of the demand for fuel.

Evidence Base

11.37 There are two port facilities located adjacent to each other in Castle Point at South Canvey. These port facilities include the Calor terminal located to the west of Thames Road for the importation and storage of liquefied petroleum gas and the Oikos terminal to the east of Haven Road, which receives and stores oil and a range of Hydrocarbon products. Both terminals have jetties that are used to receive fuel imports by ship. These fuels are exported from the terminals by pipelines and by road tanker. The Calor and Oikos terminals are nationally significant and have a role to play in ensuring the security of energy supplies in the UK.

11.38 Ships access these facilities via the Thames Estuary. There are numerous European designated sites of nature conservation interest in and around the Thames Estuary that may be affected by direct and non-direct disturbance from shipping activity. In accordance with the Habitat Directive, it will be necessary for the significant effects on these protected sites arising from new port activities, including shipping access, to be minimised.

11.39 The port facilities occupy a substantial frontage of the waterfront at South Canvey. This limits access to a narrow strip of the waterfront in this location, creating an enclosing effect for users. This route is not bicycle or equestrian friendly. In order to improve flood defences in the future it will be necessary for land adjacent to the waterfront to be maintained free from development, with access provided to carry out maintenance and improvements as set out in the Thames 2100 Plan. For this purpose the safeguarded area is shown on the policies map adjacent to the ports.

11.40 There has been significant recent investment at the Oikos terminal at Haven Road in order to adapt to the changing demands related to fuel supply in the UK, while a new access road has been constructed between the Calor terminal and Haven Road. This provides a route for LPG tankers to and from the Calor terminal avoiding residential areas.

11.41 Both port facilities are registered as Control of Major Accident Hazards (COMAH) sites due to the hazardous nature of the goods that they receive and store. The HSE and the Environment Agency are responsible for regulating activities at these sites, and also provide advice on the level of hazard the installations pose to nearby development. Both installations have HSE consultation zones identified around them, in which it is expected that other development is controlled to limit unnecessary harm to life and property. The extent of these zones is determined by the nature of the good received and stored on site, and the technical measures employed to ensure safety at the sites. It is therefore possible that the level of hazard posed to other developments nearby can be reduced, both by limiting development nearby, and also by seeking improvements to the level of hazard posed by these sites.

Local Policy EC4

Canvey Port Facilities

1 Existing operations

Applications for development within the allocated Port Related Facilities Area shown on the Policies Map at the existing port facilities at South Canvey will be permitted subject to compliance with the following criteria:

- a. There must be no increase in the level of hazard or risk posed by the facility as a consequence of the proposals. The advice of the Health and Safety Executive will be sought in relation to this matter;**
- b. The design of the proposed development must not cause significant harm to the landscape, having regard to the scale of existing development on the site;**
- c. Public access to the coastal path adjacent to the site must be retained; and**
- d. The future operation of the site will not result in adverse impacts on water quality in the Thames Estuary, or have a significant adverse effect on protected nature conservation sites.**

2 Proposed operations

Applications for the change of use, change of materials handled, or for redevelopment of the existing port facilities at South Canvey will be permitted subject to compliance with the following criteria:

- a. It can be demonstrated that the proposal is in the national interest;**
- b. The level of hazard and risk posed by the site is no greater than existing levels. The advice of the Health and Safety Executive will be sought in relation to this matter;**

- c. The design of the proposed development must not cause significant harm to the landscape, having regard to the scale of existing development on the site;**
- d. Public access to the coastal path adjacent to the site must be retained; and**
- e. The future operation of the site will not result in adverse impacts on water quality in the Thames Estuary, or have significant adverse effects on protected nature conservation sites.**

- 3 In the event that a proposal in relation to port facilities on Canvey Island is of a sufficient size to be considered a National Infrastructure Project for determination by the Planning Inspectorate, the Council will consider its response in accordance with the requirements of this policy.**

12 Ensuring the vitality of town centres

Town Centre Strategy

Policy Context

12.1 The *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)* expects that planning policies should support the role that town centres play at the heart of local communities.

12.2 Policies should define a network and hierarchy of town centres and promote their long-term vitality and viability, in a way that can respond to rapid changes in the retail and leisure industries, allows a suitable mix of uses, including residential, and reflects their distinctive characters. Where appropriate, the re-introduction or creation of markets is also encouraged.

12.3 The NPPF is clear that the role that town centres play at the heart of the community should be supported and that planning policies should seek to ensure the vitality of town centres. Retail developments should be located according to a sequential test and out of centre locations should only be considered if suitable sites in the town centre are not available, or not expected to become available, within a reasonable period. If a proposal cannot be located within a town centre, the impact of locating a proposal outside of a town centre must be assessed against and must not have an adverse impact on town centre vitality and viability.

12.4 The NPPF does however go on to state that the anticipated needs for retail, leisure, office and other main town centre uses should not be compromised by limited site availability. A sequential approach to assessing applications for retail development beyond town centre locations is set out in order to ensure that development is directed towards the most appropriate location. Furthermore, the NPPF requires an impact assessment to be carried out in respect of retail, leisure and office proposals for out of centre locations where the development proposed is 2,500m² or greater. This threshold may be altered at a local level to reflect local circumstances.

Evidence Base

12.5 Town centres across the United Kingdom are going through a period of significant change. Driven by competition from online sales and large number of store closures, the function of town centres, based on their retail offer, is being tested. Increasingly, town centres are having to be redefined and adapted to support a greater diversification of uses to boost visitor numbers and footfall, dwell time and spend. This has led to a shift from a retail focus to planning policies to a more adaptable approach which promotes town centres as places to live, and increasingly, for work.

12.6 Whilst retaining their retail function is vital to maintain town centres as a place to visit and provide identity to an area, policies in plan aim to focus retail development to the core of town centres but diversify elsewhere if new development contributes to the overall vitality and diversity of the town centre. This provides the scope for the town centres to adapt whilst maintaining a clearly defined core retail function.

12.7 The *South Essex Retail Study 2017*, has considered the need for retail provision in Castle Point, as well as other types of leisure and commercial needs. The study indicates that demand for additional convenience goods expenditure will come from population increase and does not indicate a requirement for additional retail provision beyond existing town centres, and the out of centre shopping areas already identified.

12.8 In terms of establishing a threshold for impact assessment, the Employment and Retail Needs Assessment showed the existing levels of retail floorspace within town centres in Castle Point.

Canvey Island has the greatest amount with approximately 12,000 sqm, Hadleigh has approximately 7,000 sqm, Tarpots 2,500 sqm and South Benfleet has just 1,500 sqm.

12.9 An impact assessment threshold of 2,500 sqm does not therefore appear appropriate in Castle Point, as it is greater than the total floorspace for one of the borough's town centres, equivalent to the total floorspace in a second centre and is equivalent to 35% of a third centre. Out of centre retail, leisure and office developments smaller than 2,500 sqm are therefore likely to have a significant impact on the vitality and viability of local town centres due to their relative size. A more appropriate threshold for Castle Point would therefore be 1,500 sqm, which is no greater than any of the local town centres total floorspace but is nonetheless of a sufficient size to ensure that small business development is not unnecessarily affected by the requirement for an impact assessment.

12.10 Town centres in Castle Point perform a local function, with larger centres in Basildon and Southend acting as key hubs for retail and leisure provision in South Essex. Additionally, Lakeside Shopping Centre and Retail Park, as well as retail parks in Basildon are within reasonable commutable distance of Castle Point and are key retail investment priorities for many of the major retail chains. Consequently, there is significant leakage of comparison (non-food) retail spend from Castle Point. Only 14% of comparison retail spend is retained within the borough.

12.11 Castle Point is well provided for in terms of supermarkets. Consequently, 74% of convenience (food shopping) spending is retained within the borough. There is also an inflow of convenience expenditure into Castle Point from neighbouring authorities to out-of-centre food stores located in the northern part of the borough.

12.12 Due to the increase of online shopping and a change in consumer habits, town centres now have a reduced demand for traditional retail space. Commercial leisure such as cafes, bars, restaurants, health and fitness, children's play areas, personal services and cinemas will constitute a growing share of town centre floorspace. Many retailers have reduced their numbers of smaller less profitable stores, generally found in small-medium sized towns such as Hadleigh and Canvey Town Centres, and focused on larger centres like Southend and Basildon.

12.13 Within the south Essex area, Castle Point experiences the highest amount of expenditure leakage at 60% for the food and drink sector. This highlights the lack of provision within the borough compared to surrounding areas. Due to this level of leakage there is an opportunity for Castle Point to increase their food and drink offer to retain expenditure. In the recreation sector Castle Point also experiences a high level of expenditure leakage at 64%.

12.14 Therefore there are no plans to activity promote new retail floorspace for either the comparison or convenience sectors. The four town centres and two out of town retail parks, with out of town and town centre food stores cater for the need.

Strategic Policy TC1

Town Centre Strategy

- 1** There are four town centres in Castle Point, as identified on the Policies Map, at:
 - a.** Canvey Island
 - b.** Hadleigh
 - c.** South Benfleet

d. Tarpots

2 Development within Use Classes A1 to A5 must be provided within the Primary Shopping Frontages:

Canvey Town Centre:

14-64 Furtherwick Road

68-94 Furtherwick Road

3-59 Furtherwick Road

Units 1-16 Knightswick Centre, Furtherwick Road

Sainsbury, Knightswick Centre

Hadleigh Town Centre:

207-253 London Road, Hadleigh

255-319 London Road, Hadleigh

2-28 Rectory Road

1-7 Rectory Road

South Benfleet Town Centre:

261-311 High Road

Tarpots Town Centre:

109-145 London Road, Benfleet

120-140 London Road, Benfleet

3 Outside of the primary shopping frontages, development will be allowed within other uses classes, including residential uses, where it is demonstrated that the use will contribute towards the vitality of the town centre.

4 Applications for retail development will normally be permitted in town centres. Outside of the town centres new retail development and related uses will be permitted if the following criteria can be met:

- a. A sequential test has been applied, and it has been robustly demonstrated that the proposed development cannot reasonably be accommodated within a town centre or local shopping parade, or as a second preference within an existing out of centre shopping area or;**
- b. The proposed development will not have a significant adverse impact on the vitality and viability of town centres in Castle Point. An impact assessment is required for proposals of 1,500m² in size or greater;**
- c. The proposed development will not have a significant adverse impact on its immediate environment, including residential amenity of any nearby properties,**

by virtue of disturbance, noise or because of increased traffic, car parking or congestion; and

- d. Other relevant policies within this plan are also satisfied.

Canvey Town Centre and Hadleigh Town Centre Regeneration

Policy Context

12.15 The *NPPF* states that planning policies and decisions should support the role that town centres play at the heart of local communities, by taking a positive approach to their growth, management and adaption.

Evidence Base

12.16 The Council adopted as Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) a master plan for Canvey Town Centre. In 2011, the Council had approved a Master Plan for the regeneration of Hadleigh Town Centre although not as SPD. Both Master Plans are now out of date and will be reviewed during the early part of the plan period.

Canvey town centre regeneration

12.17 The *South Essex Retail Study* defined Canvey Town Centre as an important service centre which serves the local population. It found that the majority of its turnover at 93% was from the local population. Canvey Town Centre also has the largest amount of retail floorspace in Castle Point. Although the study found that there was no additional need arising in Castle Point up until 2037 in comparison floorspace the *Canvey Town Centre Masterplan* aims to enhance the viability and vitality whilst improving the offer of Canvey Town Centre without altering the role of the town centre.

12.18 The *Canvey Town Centre Masterplan* was developed following a detailed review of the town centre and considerable community consultation. It is considered that the vision and objectives of the masterplan remain valid, even though its illustrative concepts have not been able to be progressed at this time, and that these will have positive benefits for the town centre.

12.19 In 2019 the Council acquired the Knightswick Shopping Centre. This Centre is at the heart of the town centre and contains Sainsburys food store as its anchor and 17 smaller stores in a covered mall. Its car park is the main car park for the town centre. The acquisition also secured or the Council ownership of areas of public realm in Furtherwick Road and the High Street, where a new street market is due to open.

12.20 The acquisition of the Knightswick centre is to support regeneration and the Council will work with businesses and partners to review the Canvey Town Centre Master plan and invest to improve and diversify the town centre whilst protecting and supporting existing businesses.

Hadleigh town centre regeneration

12.21 The *South Essex Retail Study* stated that Hadleigh Town Centre had a high proportion of convenience floorspace due to the presence of three large food stores. It is the second largest town in Castle Point and mainly serves the local population.

12.22 Work on the *Hadleigh Town Centre Masterplan* meanwhile has given consideration to the physical issues affecting Hadleigh Town Centre. In particular, the road layout impacts on the quality

of the shopping environment and segregates parades within the town centre from one another. There are also a number of sites within the town centre that are dated or make ineffective use of land. The redevelopment of these sites could not only improve the environment, but also present the opportunity to introduce mixed use developments within the town centre, improving its vitality and vibrancy.

12.23 A key location within the town centre is the Hadleigh Island Site. This is allocated for a residential led mixed-use scheme under policy HO17. This site is owned in part by the Council and by Essex County Council with a small area in private ownership. In addition, land at 244-258 London Road is allocated under policy HO32 for residential.

Local Policy TC2

Canvey Town Centre and Hadleigh Town Centre Regeneration

- 1 The Canvey and Hadleigh Town Centre Masterplans will be reviewed with the following objectives;**
 - a. Supporting mixed use proposals where they make effective use of land to provide both an active shopping frontage and other forms of business, leisure, community or residential accommodation**
 - b. Promoting town centres as sustainable transport hubs through the delivery of cycling infrastructure and public transport infrastructure and services as set out in policies LP TP3 and LP TP4; and**
 - c. Ensuring that where retail proposals are made for out of centre locations appropriate consideration is given to their impact on the vitality and viability of town centres in Castle Point**
- 2 Canvey Town Centre will be regenerated with the aim of providing an enhanced retail offer alongside a mix of other business, community, residential and open space uses. In order to create a pleasant town centre that is attractive to residents and retail businesses, and makes the best use of land, investment will be made in new public realm and an improved highway network.**
- 3 Hadleigh Town Centre will be regenerated with the aim of providing an enhanced retail supply alongside a mix of other business, community/cultural, residential and open space uses. In order to create a pleasant town centre that is attractive to residents and retail businesses, and makes the best use of land, the vision set out in the Hadleigh Town Centre Masterplan will be taken into account as material considerations in considering development proposals.**

Local Shopping Parades

Policy Context

12.24 There is no specific policy in the *NPPF* in relation to local shopping parades, with the emphasis being on ensuring the vitality of town centres. However, the *NPPF* states that planning policies should aim to achieve healthy, inclusive and safe places which enable and support healthy lifestyles, an example of

this being the provision of local shops. The *NPPF* additionally states that planning policies should support an appropriate mix of uses across an area, and within larger scale sites to help minimise the number and length of journeys needed for shopping and other activities. The provision of small local shops near where people live may well prevent people using their cars to access shops for top-up shopping and promote sustainable transport aims.

Evidence Base

12.25 The *1998 Castle Point Adopted Local Plan* allocated Local Shopping Parades. One of the parades has been redeveloped for residential purposes. The remaining parades are clearly well supported and offer local shopping opportunities near where people live. Since 1998 an additional parade has been identified on Meppel Avenue to support housing growth in this location.

12.26 Any new local shopping parades will also be subject to this policy.

Local Policy TC3

Local Shopping Parades

- 1** There are 18 local shopping parades in Castle Point, as identified on the Policies Map, at:
 - 1.** 159-173 (odd numbers) Church Road and 1-16 Roseberry Walk, Thundersley
 - 2.** 61-83 (odd numbers) Hart Road, Thundersley
 - 3.** 76-130 (even numbers) Hart Road, Thundersley (excluding Aston Place)
 - 4.** 357-363 (odd numbers) Rayleigh Road and 297 Hart Road, Thundersley
 - 5.** 288-302 (even numbers) Kiln Road and 2-28 (even numbers) Benfleet Road, Thundersley
 - 6.** 255-275 (odd numbers) Kiln Road, Thundersley
 - 7.** 16-32 (even numbers) High Road, South Benfleet
 - 8.** 501 to 503 (odd numbers), High Road, South Benfleet
 - 9.** 15-23 (odd numbers) Third Avenue, Canvey Island
 - 10.** 1-5 Haven Road, 1-9 (odd numbers) Canvey Road, the King Canute Public House Canvey Road, and 348-362 (even numbers) Long Road, Canvey Island
 - 11.** 353-365 (odd numbers) Long Road, Canvey Island
 - 12.** 169-179 (odd numbers), 162-176 (even numbers) Long Road and 2 Craven Avenue, Canvey Island
 - 13.** 192-196 (even numbers) High Street, Canvey Island
 - 14.** 193-215 (odd numbers) High Street, Canvey Island
 - 15.** 269 - 275 (odd numbers), 270-276 (even numbers) and 286-290 (even numbers) High Street, Canvey Island
 - 16.** 86-98 (even numbers) Point Road, Canvey Island
 - 17.** 8-12 (even numbers) Pauls Court, Meppel Avenue, Canvey Island
 - 18.** 93-99 Woodfield Road, Hadleigh

- 2 **Uses for uses falling within Use Classes A1, A2, A5 and D1 of the Use Classes Order will normally be permitted at ground floor level within local shopping parades, subject to compliance with all other relevant policies in this plan.**
- 3 **The change of use to residential on the upper floors will normally be permitted subject to residential amenity, access and car parking.**

Out of Centre Retail Parks

Policy Context

12.27 The *NPPF* is clear that the role that town centres play at the heart of communities should be supported and that local policies should seek to ensure the vitality of town centres. Retail developments should be located according to a sequential test and out of town locations should only be considered if suitable sites in the town centre are not available or not expected to become available within a reasonable period. If the proposal cannot be located within a town centre, the impact of locating a proposal outside of a town centre must be assessed against and must not have an adverse effect on town centre vitality and viability.

Evidence Base

12.28 There are two out of centre shopping areas in Castle Point, as identified in the *1998 Adopted Local Plan* that provide a mix of convenience and bulky comparison goods. The Stadium Way shopping area provides a high proportion of convenience retail spend in the borough and according to the *South Essex Retail Study* attracts residents from outside of the borough. It should be noted that a significant number of the comparison retail units in the area comprise bulky goods such as furniture and DIY, which are not always suited to town centre sites. The second is Canvey Retail Park at Northwick Road on Canvey Island

12.29 The *South Essex Retail Study* states that convenience shopping within Castle Point currently supports a local population. New convenience floorspace on addition to current provision should only be permitted when there is a mismatch between population and level of convenience floorspace as a result of new development. However, as set out in Policy TC1, new retail development should be focussed in the town centres. The Council acknowledges, that both the Stadium Way and Canvey Retail Parks play a crucial role in meeting the retail needs of the Borough. They provide employment and support a supply chain network. Some of the premises at Stadium Way are now old and many converted from previous commercial uses and therefore, it is likely that redevelopment will need to take place.

Local Policy TC4

Out of Centre Retail Parks

- 1 **There are two out of centre shopping areas in Castle Point, as identified on the Policies Map, at:

Stadium Way, Thundersley; and**

Canvey Retail Park, Northwick Road, Canvey Island

- 2** Re-development for uses falling within Use Classes A and D of the Use Classes Order will be permitted within these out of centre shopping areas where both sequential and impact assessments have indicated that it is appropriate to do so, and all other relevant policies in this plan have been complied with. An impact assessment will be required for proposals of 1,500 sqm or greater, consistent with the requirements of policy TC1.

South Benfleet Leisure Quarter

Policy Context

12.30 The *NPPF* expects local planning authorities to allocate a range of suitable sites to meet a range of anticipated needs including leisure needs.

Evidence Base

12.31 The old centre of South Benfleet comprises several pubs and retail units around the High Street area, close to the railway station. The three pubs in this area have been successful in adapting to a changing market. The retail units within this area have over time been adapted with a proportion of them now operating as restaurants and a bar. Consequently, South Benfleet has grown as a place where people go to socialise and can now be classified as a "leisure quarter".

12.32 There are a small number of units that continue to operate as shops within this area. There is the potential that these may be brought forward as restaurants or bars over time. It would be important for any such development to complement the existing range of uses, given the reasonable quality of provision that has been achieved already.

12.33 There is also a need for any development to reflect the historic character of the area. There are eleven listed buildings located in this area including the Grade I Church of St. Mary the Virgin and the Grade II* Anchor Inn. The area is therefore designated as a conservation area and includes other buildings of local heritage importance.

12.34 Additionally, there are several residential properties nearby, and therefore any proposal will need to have regard to the amenity of residents in terms of opening hours and the provision of entertainment. Finally, a small part of the area is within flood risk zones 2 and 3, although most of the area is at a low risk of flooding (flood risk zone 1). Plans will also need to be put in place to ensure the safety of customers in the event of a flood.

Local Policy TC5

South Benfleet Leisure Quarter

- 1** South Benfleet Leisure Quarter is identified on the Policies Map and comprises the following properties:

1-7 (odd numbers) Essex Way

8-10 (even numbers) Essex Way

1-27 (odd numbers) High Street, South Benfleet

24-42 (even numbers) High Street, South Benfleet

- 2 Within this area, development proposals for uses falling within Use Classes A3 and A4 of the Use Classes Order will be supported., subject to compliance with other relevant policies on design, the historic environment, flood risk and residential amenity being fully addressed.**

Fast Food

Policy Context

12.35 the NPPF in paragraph 91 states that planning policies should 'enable and support healthy lifestyles. This includes through access to healthier foods.

Evidence Base

12.36 Hot food takeaways are now a common feature of town centres, high streets, and local centres because they fulfil an increasing demand for instant food access and convenience. Traditionally, hot food takeaways (A5 use class) differ in purpose from restaurants or cafés (A3 use class), however, some businesses classified as restaurants (A3 use class) also offer takeaway services. This is the case for many fast food restaurants, and for many restaurants serving Indian or Chinese style cuisine. This increased proliferation of hot food takeaways over recent decades is reducing the diversity of retail offer, as well as having significant influence over food consumption patterns.

12.37 Hot food takeaways can contribute towards unhealthy lifestyles. Research shows that increased exposure and opportunity to buy fast food (including proximity and opening hours) results in increased consumption levels which can have negative effects on health. This is because some hot food takeaways offer energy-dense food with high levels of saturated fat, sugar, salt and preservatives which are linked to obesity and related health conditions.

12.38 England has one of the highest rates of obesity in Europe and in the developed world. Public Health England report *Adult Obesity (2018)* acknowledges obesity is one of the most widespread threats to health and well-being in the country and that there is a link between excess body weight and diseases such as type 2 diabetes, cancer and heart disease.

12.39 Whilst local shopping parades are a sustainable location for hot food takeaways because they are close to where people live, there are some instances where the number of takeaways in such parades dominates over A1 shopping provision, reducing the diversity of local retail available.

12.40 Furthermore, hot food takeaways can contribute towards unhealthy lifestyles, which in turn impact on the cost of health care provision and the ability of health services to support local communities. The *Castle Point and Rochford Locality Estates Strategy* classified 27% of adults and 20.4% of children in Castle Point as obese with fewer people eating healthily, this puts Castle Point at a higher than average level of obesity. Obese children are more likely than children of a healthy weight to become an obese adult with associated health problems later in life. Policies restricting children's access to takeaway shops can act to discourage unhealthy eating and seek to stop the rising levels of obesity in the borough.

12.41 Therefore, the proliferation of hot food takeaway provision in Castle Point is not only affecting the diversity of retail offer in Castle Point, it is also contributing towards poor health amongst the resident population. There is therefore a clear basis for seeking to limit further increases in the provision of hot food takeaways in Castle Point.

12.42 Hot food takeaways are now a common feature of town centres, high streets, and local centres because they fulfil an increasing demand for instant food access and convenience. Traditionally, hot food takeaways (A5 use class) differ in purpose from restaurants or cafés (A3 use class), however, some businesses classified as restaurants (A3 use class) also offer takeaway services. This is the case for many fast food restaurants, and also for many restaurants serving Indian or Chinese style cuisine. This increased proliferation of hot food takeaways over recent decades is reducing the diversity of retail offer, as well as having significant influence over food consumption patterns.

12.43 Fast food takeaways can contribute towards unhealthy lifestyles. Research shows that increased exposure and opportunity to buy fast food (including proximity and opening hours) results in increased consumption levels which can have negative effects on health. This is because some hot food takeaways offer energy-dense food with high levels of saturated fat, sugar, salt and preservatives which are linked to obesity and related health conditions.

12.44 The Marmot Review (2010) highlighted the correlation between poor health and deprivation. The strong association between deprivation and the density of fast food outlets, has been found by the National Obesity Observatory. A report on the implications for spatial planning arising from the Marmot Review suggested that deprived areas could particularly benefit from policies which aim to improve availability of healthier food options and better access to shopping facilities, coupled with planning restrictions to control the density of fast food outlets.

12.45 Children are increasingly more vulnerable to obesity than adults. Whilst there is a range of reasons – poor diet at home, lack of exercise or sedentary lifestyles – the access to fast food takeaways is of concern. Restricting access close to schools will assist to discourage children from unhealthy eating and assist in controlling obesity.

Strategic Policy TC6

Fast Food Outlets

- 1 In order to ensure that excessive concentrations of particular types of food and drink uses are avoided, applications for hot food takeaways falling within Use Class A5 will be supported where the following thresholds are not exceeded:**
 - a. Within Town Centres, no more than 10% of shop units comprise hot food takeaways;**
 - b. Within local shopping parades comprising 6 or less shop units, no more than 50% of the shop units comprise hot food takeaways;**
 - c. Within local shopping parades comprising 7 to 14 shop units, no more than 30% of the shop units comprise hot food takeaways; and**
 - d. Within local shopping parades comprising 15 or more units, no more than 20% of the shop units comprise hot food takeaways**

- 2 New hot food takeaway shops will only be permitted when they fall outside 400 metres walking distance of gates of new and existing schools, colleges, and youth centres, unless the outlets are within town centres and accord with other policies within this plan.**

13. Promoting Healthy and Safe Communities

Strategy for Healthy Communities

Policy Context

13.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (*NPPF*) states that planning policies should aim to achieve healthy, inclusive and safe communities which promote social interaction and create opportunities for meetings between people and community cohesion. Planning policies should promote the provision of safe and accessible facilities, infrastructure, public spaces and local services to improve health, social and cultural wellbeing for all sections of the community. Policies should also enable and support healthy lifestyles, especially where this would address identified local health and well-being needs.

13.2 Policies should guard against the unnecessary loss of valued facilities and services and look to ensure that they are able to develop and modernise for the benefit of the community.

13.3 The *NPPF* states the importance of ensuring that a sufficient choice of school places is available to meet the needs of existing and new communities. Additionally, there should be access to a network of high-quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and physical activity for the health and well-being of communities.

13.4 Locally, the *Local Strategic Partnership* which consists of statutory bodies and voluntary community groups help deliver positive change within the South Essex area. This partnership covers a wide range of issues, including health and wellbeing, community safety, community development and local children's commissioning and service delivery.

Evidence Base

13.5 The Joint Essex Health and Wealth Being strategy for the Health and Well Being Board is the overarching strategy for health published in 2018. The Sustainability and Transformation Partnerships are seeking to redesigning services around individual areas. The *Essex Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) A profile of people living in Castle Point* sets out information on the health and well-being of residents in Castle Point. Smoking, obesity and increasing physical activity are areas that need to be improved. Castle Point has the highest smoking prevalence in Essex at 26.9% which is considerably higher than the national average (18%). The study shows that Castle Point has the highest level of overweight and obesity amongst adults across Essex at 70.2%.

13.6 Only 16.8% of adults in Castle Point take part in the recommended amount of physical activity to benefit their health. Childhood obesity is the focus of public health teams across the country, as excess weight in childhood is a major risk factor for obesity and health related problems in adulthood. Some 35.1% of 10 and 11-year olds in Castle Point are obese or overweight. Opportunities to encourage physical activity therefore have an important role to play in making the community in Castle Point healthier and reduce health risks.

13.7 The impacts of smoking, obesity and low levels of physical activity are reflected in the health of the population. There has been an increased amount of diabetes recorded in the borough, with 7.3% of the GP registered population being diagnosed with diabetes in 2014/15, this makes Castle Point the second highest in Essex. Although the levels of people that died prematurely from cardiovascular

disease has decreased to 56.9 per 100,000 people, it is important for this trend to continue and prevention, treatment and lifestyles are all important in achieving this.

13.8 The number of residents aged 65 and over is expected to increase by 19% between 2015 and 2025, this will equate to roughly 28% of the population in the borough. As Castle Point has an ageing population, this is another factor affecting the health profile of the population in the area. As well as affecting the level of poor health reported above, it is also linked to specific illnesses that affect older people such as dementia. In 2014 1,410 people aged over 65 in the borough were thought to have dementia, this number is expected to rise by 70% to 2,390 by 2030.

13.9 The *JSNA A profile of people living in Castle Point* highlights clear inequalities in health across the borough. The study found large differences in the level of deprivation within the Borough with the wards of Canvey Island South, Canvey Island Central and Canvey Island Winter Gardens defined as the most deprived, compared to many wards that are relatively affluent with little deprivation. This highlights the health inequalities that the Borough faces. In seeking an active and healthy community it is therefore necessary to consider how policies can benefit areas of inequality.

13.10 The Castle Point and Rochford Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) undertook a *Locality Estates Strategy*, estimated that at least £48.5 million of capital investment will be required in Castle Point and Rochford over the next ten years. This will ensure that the infrastructure is in place to enable the delivery of modern, integrated care services to the population. This includes Primary Care Hubs on Canvey Island and Benfleet, Primary Care Spokes and Administrative Hubs. Essex County Council have the role as a public health advisor. The Director of Public health is the lead advisor for public health and planning matters.

13.11 The Castle Point Borough *Open Space Appraisal Update* assessed the current and future needs for different types of open space provision. This study has informed the *Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP)* which highlights the future locations of future requirements for different types of open spaces. The Study identifies issues more in terms of the quality and accessibility of open space provision in Castle Point rather than with the overall quantity which broadly aligns with established targets for such provision. Areas of improvement were the provision of more formal parks and gardens, which may be popular amongst older people, and the quality of sports facilities, which will have a role to play in encouraging greater physical activity amongst the adult population. Disabled access was also an issue for some areas, which may need to be addressed given the ageing population and increased occurrence of disability and mobility problems that will accompany this growth. An issue with accessibility to children's play spaces was also identified which will require increased provision at west and east Canvey, and in Thundersley and Daws Heath to be addressed.

13.12 The provision of community facilities and open spaces can also assist in increasing community resilience.

13.13 Open spaces are part of the network of green infrastructure in Castle Point, which provides a range of environmental services contributing towards better health such as pollution mitigation, flood risk management and providing a green attractive environment that assists with mental well-being as well as physical well-being. Green infrastructure includes green corridors such as cycle ways and footpaths which can help people fit activity into their normal day without too much compromise i.e. walking to the shops or cycling to work.

13.14 The *Thames Estuary 2100 Plan* values the provision of open spaces for their ability to assimilate flood waters, whilst also recognising the opportunities presented by community facilities to provide refuges and safe havens in the event of a flood or other hazardous event.

13.15 The provision of community facilities provides the opportunity for people to come together enhancing community inclusion and cohesion and providing the ability for people to support one another during normal day to day life, and during unusual events.

13.16 One of the *Essex Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2018-2022* action points is to reduce the numbers of people becoming dependant on health and adult social care by facilitating the best conditions for carers to operate. This includes increasing the proportion of carers who find it easy to find information about support.

13.17 Since 2008 the Essex Planning Policy Officers Association has provided guidance on the preparation, submission and consideration of health through new developments. This is set out in the Health Impact Assessment Guidance 2008. This seeks on development of more than 50 residential units or 1,000 sqm that a Health Impact Assessment is undertaken by the applicant. This assessment will identify any adverse impacts from the development. Options to mitigate these impacts can be considered and amendments made to a proposal or provision made to enable the application to be acceptable, through a section 106 agreement.

13.17 The *Essex Adult Social Care Market Position Statement 2015* indicates that there were 7,550 people aged over 65 with care needs which equates to roughly a third of all residents aged over 65 in Castle Point. Throughout Essex there is expected to be an increase in the amount of older people that experience poor physical and mental health, especially where there is a greater concentration of older people with social care needs in the less deprived areas, as found in Castle Point. It is important that community services are developed which encourage social activity and community cohesion in order to reduce dependency on social care services amongst older people, as a result of social isolation.

13.18 The social care budget for Essex in 2017/18 was £181 million. This is expected to increase year on year by between £11 million and £15 million. In 2017/18 £92 million or approximately 50% of the social care budget is spent on residential care each year. Through increased investment in community care, and community and voluntary services it is aimed to reduce expenditure on residential care. Opportunities for people to meet, and places for community and voluntary organisations to provide services within the community are therefore essential to the long-term strategy for adult social care within Castle Point.

13.19 The planning system can play an important role in creating healthy communities. This can include promoting new development that provides opportunities for healthy living through the encouragement of walking and cycling provision of open space. Sport England's 'Active Design' provides further guidance on this.

Strategic Policy HS1

Strategy for healthy communities

- 1. In order to ensure that the communities in Castle Point are active and healthy, do not suffer from social isolation, deprivation and health inequalities, and adult social care services are sustainable into the future, the Council will seek to deliver the following:**
 - a. Promote good physical and mental health and healthy lifestyles amongst residents by:**

- i. Ensuring access to high quality open spaces, and opportunities to engage in sport and recreation; and
 - ii. Providing opportunities for people to walk and cycle, both for recreation purposes, and as part of their day to day activities.
 - b. Ensure that everybody can participate within the community, and access employment opportunities within the Borough by:
 - i. Ensuring community facilities are of a good quality and are located where they can be accessed by walking cycling and public transport; and
 - ii. Ensuring that the accommodation needs of older people and disabled adults are met and are met in location which enable residents to remain active members of the community.
 - iii. Ensure that growth in the Borough is aligned to improvements in the provision of healthcare services by:
 - iv. Working with NHS England, the Clinical Commissioning Group, Basildon and Southend University Hospitals and other providers of healthcare services in the Borough to ensure those organisations have the built facilities they need to deliver their service plans; and
 - v. Requiring developers to contribute towards the provision of built facilities, and other improvements to healthcare services alongside their proposals for residential development, as set out in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan, this can include on and off-site provision and the use of the Community Infrastructure Levy.
 - c. Ensure new development is designed and located to promote good health, and avoid sources of harm to health by:
 - i. Requiring good quality design in new developments, including design which incorporates active design principles; and
 - ii. Avoiding development in locations which may cause harm to human health by way of disturbance to the quality of life or pollution.
2. This will be achieved by:
- a. Working with partner organisations, including community groups and the voluntary sector, to deliver multi-functional open spaces and green infrastructure projects consistent with policy SP NE 1;
 - b. Working with partner organisations, including community groups and the voluntary sector, to deliver community infrastructure projects and services that meet current and future needs, and support wider community resilience;

- c. Identifying development locations which provide opportunities to secure additional open space, green infrastructure and community infrastructure;
- d. Maximising opportunities to secure investment in open space, green infrastructure and community infrastructure provision; and
- e. To ensure new development is designed to promote good health, Health Impact Assessments should be undertaken for development of over 50 residential units or 1,000 sqm of non-residential development and mitigation against negative health impacts identified and opportunities of positive health impacts. Negative health impacts identified in an health Impact Assessment must be resolved in the development or secured through a Section 106 agreement.

Opportunities for Indoor Leisure and Sports

Policy Context

13.20 The *NPPF* expects planning policies to plan positively for the provision and use of a range of shared spaces and community facilities including, amongst other things sports venues, meeting places and cultural buildings.

13.21 The *NPPF* is clear that access to opportunities for sport and physical activity is important to the health and well-being of communities.

13.22 Locally, the Health and Wellbeing Partnership aim to increase adult physical activity in the borough; which has been identified as an issue in the borough.

Evidence Base

13.23 Castle Point has the highest level of obesity amongst the adult population in Essex, and relatively low levels of adult participation in regular physical activity. Compared to the county average Castle Point has a higher level of physical activity in terms of organised sport participation at 39.6% of adults and club membership at 28.1% of adults. Although these levels are higher than the Essex average, it is important that the borough enhances, maintains and where appropriate create facilities in order to encourage active lifestyles.

13.24 The *Castle Point Playing Pitch Strategy (PPS) Assessment Report* found that the majority of sports assessed have sufficient facilities in the borough or nearby to support current need, although to improve and preserve participation levels most venues are encouraged to enhance or maintain existing facilities. It is essential that Castle Point provides a variety of different sporting activities to suit all abilities and ages. The assessment found that there is a need to provide additional third generation turf pitches (3G) in the borough, this will help enhance current participation levels as well as reducing strain on current facilities.

13.25 It should be noted that indoor physical recreation is not limited to provision within purpose-built leisure centres and gymnasiums. Exercise classes are regularly provided in community halls and school halls across the borough and contribute towards the variety of opportunities for residents to take part in physical activity.

Strategic Policy HS2

Opportunities for Indoor Leisure and Sports

- 1. In order to increase participation in physical activity, the Council will seek to secure the following for indoor leisure and sports:**
 - a. The retention, and increased access for the public to existing indoor leisure and sports facilities;**
 - b. The use of a wider range of facilities for physical activity;**
 - c. A community sports hall in the Benfleet, Hadleigh and Thundersley area.**
- 2. This will be achieved by:**
 - a. Protecting existing indoor sports provision from re-development for other uses;**
 - b. Working with schools and other owners of indoor sport facilities to increase community access to these facilities during non-school hours:**
 - c. Encouraging the use of multi-functional community halls and school halls for the purpose of increasing sports participation within local communities;**
 - d. Where appropriate, developer contributions including the Seeking from development proposals including the provision of land to enable the delivery of additional leisure and sport facilities;**
 - e. Working with partners and the community to deliver suitable facilities; and**
 - f. Maximising opportunities to secure investment in the provision of these facilities.**

Opportunities for Outdoor Recreation

Policy Context

13.26 The *NPPF* recognises that access to a network of high-quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and physical activity is important for the health and well-being of communities, Local planning policies should identify the need for open space and opportunities for new provision. Existing open spaces should not be built on unless an assessment has been undertaken which clearly shows the open space to be surplus to requirements or that the loss resulting would be replaced by an equivalent, better or alternative provision which clearly outweighs the loss of the current or former use. except where an assessment shows it is surplus to need, or else the development proposed would enhance the use of the open space for sport and recreation, or the open space is replaced by a suitable or better alternative.

13.27 Additionally, the *NPPF* expects planning policies to protect and enhance public rights of way and access and take opportunities to provide better facilities for users.

13.28 Finally, in relation to open spaces, the *NPPF* expects local planning policies to enable and support healthy lifestyles and address local health and wellbeing needs through the provision of safe and accessible green infrastructure, this is set out in policy NE1.

13.29 Policy SP *NE 1* of this plan sets out requirements for the provision of Green Infrastructure in Castle Point. This policy seeks to deliver the ambitions of the *South Essex Green Grid Strategy* and the Greater Thames Marshes Nature Improvement Area through the provision of multi-function green infrastructure projects which deliver a range of benefits including recreational benefits for local people, including access to coast.

Evidence Base

13.30 The *Open Space Appraisal Update 2012* sets out six policy recommendations for the improvement of open space provision in the borough:

- Promote links within and between open spaces;
- Improve accessibility of open spaces;
- Encourage participation in sport and outdoor recreation;
- Increase open space provision where needed;
- Improve facilities in open spaces; and
- Improve biodiversity

13.31 The Council's *Leisure and Recreation Strategy 2015* recognises that there are a wide range of leisure and active recreation opportunities currently available in the Borough and that there are some gaps in current provision. In addressing these issues, the strategy considers the wider use of current partnerships, different service delivery options and the extension of network opportunities to share the scope and possibility for enhanced delivery across organisations.

13.32 The strategy focuses on the facilities in place, how to work effectively to maintain and improve those and how to work more effectively with alternative providers, clubs, voluntary groups, health and educational partners to deliver the vision.

13.33 This plan also provides an opportunity for the Council to aim to increase the amount of open spaces within the Borough in order to address current deficiencies in the range and accessibility of open space provision in Castle Point. There should be additional provision made for:

- Additional parks and gardens, (potentially provided within existing amenity green spaces);
- Additional natural green space to be provided in Thundersley;
- Additional children's play spaces should be provided in several locations throughout the Borough; and
- Civic spaces such as civic squares and market places to be secured through the regeneration of Hadleigh and Canvey Town Centres.

13.34 New development can increase recreational pressures on those areas of open space that have a nature conservation value, and so additional public open space for all new development is important to address this issue. The Castle Point Borough Infrastructure Delivery Plan outlines the additional green infrastructure which should be provided alongside new development in the Borough. This will

be funded through a combination of Section 106 agreements, Community Infrastructure Levy and grants or capital programmes.

13.35 The Canvey Wick Nature Reserve on Canvey Island will provide additional open space in the Borough and will create new walking and cycling trails extended to the south west of Canvey Island better linking the existing 'round Island' network of footpaths and cycle ways.

Local Policy HS3

Opportunities for Outdoor Recreation

- 1 Public access will be secured to open space in order to support active and healthy communities and to manage recreational pressures on areas of nature conservation interest. This will be achieved by working with partners to deliver open space and green infrastructure projects in the Borough. This will be supplemented by additional provision secured on development sites. The Council will have regard to its residential Design Standards and the Essex Design Guide in assessing the appropriate open space requirements within new development.**
- 2 In order to ensure that there is good access to a variety of open space opportunities within Castle Point, additional provision will be sought as set out in the Castle Point Borough Infrastructure Delivery Plan. This includes:**
 - a. One 3G pitch on Canvey Island and two 3G pitches in the Benfleet, Hadleigh and Thundersley area;**
 - b. Additional parks and gardens throughout the borough;**
 - c. Additional accessible natural green space throughout the borough;**
 - d. Additional Multi Use Games Areas (MUGAs);**
 - e. New and improved ancillary features such as changing rooms, floodlighting (where appropriate) and car parking;**
 - f. Additional children's play spaces in West Canvey, East Canvey, Central Thundersley and Daws Heath;**
 - g. Outdoor bowls provision on Canvey;**
 - h. Improvements to tennis court provision;**
 - i. Improvements to hard-court provision; and**
 - j. Improved playing pitch provision, including the creation of additional pitches in less flood prone locations and 3G pitches.**
- 3 In order to improve the quality of open spaces in Castle Point, and the ability of residents to be able to enjoy them to their fullest potential, the following improvements**

to the open space network will be sought as part of the open space provision on development sites in appropriate locations, and by working with partners:

- a. Improved links within and between open spaces;
- b. Improved accessibility for all users to open spaces;
- c. Improved facilities within open spaces; and
- d. Improved biodiversity within open spaces.

Education, Skills and Learning

Policy Context

13.36 The *NPPF* stresses the importance of local authorities ensuring that a sufficient choice of school places is available to meet the needs of existing and new communities. The local planning authority should take a proactive, positive and collaborative approach to meeting the requirement, and 'to development that will widen choice in education.'

13.37 The Castle Point and Rochford Local Strategic Partnership identifies education and skills as a priority and has a specific Children's Board and a specific board for Skills and Business.

13.38 For the purpose of this policy, education facilities include, but are not limited to: early years and childcare (nurseries, pre-schools, children's centres), schools (Primary, secondary and sixth form), young people with special educational needs and disabilities, colleges, libraries, youth facilities, employment and skills measures and other community learning spaces.

Evidence Base

13.39 There are many ways in which people can be engaged in education, skills and learning, including the provision of local employment and skills opportunities arising from new developments. The need for each type of provision varies depending on the age group served and the flexibility in the type of provision under consideration.

13.40 Essex County Council (ECC) as Education Authority has the responsibility for early years and school place planning. Through this process ECC identifies the need school places and identifies surpluses or deficits through a 10 Year Plan for School Places. Places for early years and childcare as assessed annually and forecast through a 5-year Plan.

13.41 The Castle Point Infrastructure Delivery Plan establishes where new educational facilities are required based on the growth identified within this plan. Developers will be expected to provide contributions for additional school / early years places or to create new educational establishments arising from the need generated from the development.

3.42 The Council does not anticipate a significant increase in demand for additional further education provision within Castle Point in the long-term and it is unlikely that additional facilities will be needed to address short term demand, as further education can be offered in a more flexible way than school-based education. The Council are aware of changing requirements of further education fields and the Council is working with its partners in order to ensure that there are

appropriate facilities for post-16 education. The USP Campus on Kiln Road currently provides Further and Higher Education and the Council will work closely with the College to facilitate further investment in the campus.

13.43 In relation to both planned and unplanned growth regard should be had to the “Essex County Council Developers’ Guide to Infrastructure Contributions” in order to determine the level of contributions likely to be sought. Where new schools and early years and childcare provision is required, the land provided by the developer must also meet the criteria set out in the Guidance including the design and layout of school sites and evidence in the form of Land Compliance Report.

Early Years and Childcare

13.44 The 2018 childcare sufficiency data suggests there are a range of early years and childcare settings within the Borough at that time. These include sessional pre-schools, nurseries, primary school nurseries, independent schools and of school clubs and childminders.

13.45 The Essex Early Years and Childcare service report a likely increase in the demand for the provision of spaces in nurseries and pre-schools as the Extended Funding Entitlement (EFE) changes took effect in September 2017, which now enable working families to an additional free 15 hours for 3-4-year olds; and this .has placed a further need for full day care and wrap around provision within the Borough.

13.46 Essex County Council provides yearly sufficiency data for Early Years and Childcare on an interactive mapping system. Their 20187 data found that except for South Benfleet all areas in Castle Point have an average cost per term less than £2,905 with the majority of Canvey Island being less than £1,375 per term. The borough appears to have a relatively good supply with most areas having vacancies for 2, 3- and 4-year olds. .However, there is a need for new provision arising from the proposed level of growth and details of the new provision is set out within the respective developments.

13.47 The Castle Point Borough Infrastructure Delivery Plan outlines existing and future available capacity within early years and childcare facilities in the Borough.

Schools

13.48 Essex County Council has the statutory responsibility for ensuring that there are sufficient school places across the County. Their 10 Year Plan: ‘Meeting the demand for school places in Essex’ is published each year and sets out the anticipated need for additional school places taking into account permitted development. In particular, the 2019-2028 Plan highlighted growing demand for school places in the Thundersley and Benfleet areas. The Castle Point Borough Infrastructure Delivery Plan outlines the need for additional school capacity once potential demand from allocated housing sites is taken into account.

13.49 The *JSNA A profile of people living in Castle Point* found that 54.6% of pupils attending a secondary school in Castle Point achieved five or more GCSE's at grades A*-C including English and Maths which is below the Essex average of 57.6%. Within Castle Point 88.5% of all primary and secondary school children attend a good or outstanding school as judged by OFSTED, the government's inspector of schools. Previously, the secondary schools on Canvey had not performed as well as their counterparts in Benfleet and Thundersley, however following significant investment in new school provision these schools have seen substantial improvements.

13.50 There are two schools for pupils with special educational needs in Castle Point - the Glenwood School and Cedar Hall School. These schools provide places for pupils from an extended catchment

area and have an important role to play in responding to parent choice for those pupils with special educational needs.

13.51 ECC has a duty to secure sufficient suitable education and training provision for all young people in their area who are over compulsory school age but under 19 or aged 19 to 25 and for whom an Education, Health and Care (EHC) plan is maintained. To fulfil this, new developments will be required to provide commensurate contributions to support these measures to provide employment and skills opportunities within the area.

Further and Higher Education

13.52 There are currently four locations providing post-16 education provision in Castle Point. USP (SEEVIC) college, located in Thundersley, is the largest provider offering a range of academic and vocational courses. The King John School and Appleton School, in Thundersley and Benfleet, have sixth forms which also offer a range of academic and vocational courses for a smaller number of students. Finally, the Canvey Skills Campus, which opened to students in 2013, offers a range of vocational courses in conjunction with partner Colleges in South Essex.

13.53 The *JSNA A profile of people living in Castle Point* found that aspirations in Castle Point are particularly low compared to the Essex average (54%), with just 35% of secondary school pupils wanting to go to university. It is possible to access higher education courses at USP (SEEVIC), and over the past decade, there have been increased opportunities to undertake higher education studies within commuting distance of Castle Point in Southend, Chelmsford, Colchester and East London in particular.

Adult Community Learning

13.54 The adult population in Castle Point has a relatively low qualification base. Only 14.6% of the residents in the borough have level 4 qualifications or above (degrees and their equivalents) compared with 25.7% in the East of England. The proportion of people with no qualifications is meanwhile very high. 29.9% of the population have no qualifications compared to the East of England average of 22.5%. Education deprivation, as measured by the Indices of Multiple Deprivation, is particularly high on Canvey Island, reflecting the inequalities that exist in Castle Point.

13.55 Adult education has a role to play in addressing issues associated with a low skills base and inequalities in educational attainment. Essex County Council have increased the profile of Adult Community Learning in both supporting the economy, and in providing opportunities for people to learn new skills. Adult learning therefore has a role to play in addressing deprivation and inequalities in the population by helping people become more employable, and able to take on better paying jobs. It also has a role to play in reducing social isolation by providing opportunities for the active older population to get involved in new activities and meet new people. The demand for adult education may therefore grow over time, although this will not necessarily be linked to demographic change.

Youth Services

13.56 There are several organisations that provide young people the opportunities to extend their skills and abilities beyond traditional education through community engagement and activity, and through participation in extra curricula activities such as the Duke of Edinburgh scheme. These organisations usually require additional facilities to run these services but require the regular and continuing use of existing facilities within the community. Other military, community and charity-based groups also operate within Castle Point to offer opportunities for young people to develop their skills and fulfil their potential.

Libraries

13.57 There are currently four libraries within the borough. These provide opportunities for the whole community to access self-learning tools including books, computers and other types of media. The way people access library services is changing and will continue to change as a result of technology. The Council will work closely with Essex County Council to ensure as wide a coverage of libraries for residents.

Local Policy HS4

Education, Skills and Learning

- 1** The Council will work with Essex County Council and other education and skills development providers to provide new, continued, and enhanced provision of schools and other educational facilities which seek to improve the quality and choice of education and learning opportunities in the Borough and that:
 - a.** Support a successful local economy;
 - b.** Are in locations that are accessible by a wide range of transport modes and create safe routes to school; and
 - c.** Provide opportunities for community activity and engagement through the wider use of school facilities, such as sports facilities.
- 2** Where a development proposal, by virtue of its scale and/or location will increase demand for education facilities beyond those available within the local area, new or enhanced facilities will be sought through a Section 106 Agreement.
- 3** Where the cumulative impacts of residential development within a local area increase demand for education facilities beyond those available, development will be required to make proportionate contributions to support capacity improvements to education infrastructure.

Health and Social Care Provision

Policy context

13.58 An overarching objective of the *NPPF* is that the planning system and local planning policies should support strong, vibrant and healthy communities and plan to meet current and future need to support community's health and wellbeing.

Evidence Base

13.59 Growth, in terms of housing and employment, is proposed across a wide area and would likely have an impact on future healthcare service provision. The Council will seek that there is enough capacity within the local health facilities to support growth. It is recognised, however, that insufficient

capacity may constrain growth. The provision or capital investment in new or improved facilities alone does not automatically increase capacity. The NHS bodies will need to ensure that there are enough staff, digitisation programmes create additional capacity and a programme of preventative care and services are in place to maximise capacity at health facilities.

13.60 Health and social care are essential community services with provision delivered through both the public and voluntary sectors. In April 2013 Essex County Council have a responsibility for public health and transferred to the County Council from the NHS. Essex County Council therefore have a statutory duty to 'improve the health of their local populations'. A Health and Wellbeing Board has been established to determine how this will be achieved across Essex, and work is underway to establish a strategy for achieving this statutory duty. Locally, the work of the Castle Point and Rochford Health and Wellbeing Partnership seeks to deliver specific projects in Castle Point. The priorities of this partnership are dementia and vulnerable older people, long term chronic illness and conditions and mental health.

13.61 The provision and commissioning of primary and secondary healthcare services is the responsibility of NHS England in liaison with Clinical Commissioning Groups. The Castle Point and Rochford Clinical Commissioning Group maintain a strategy for the delivery of high-quality healthcare services within the area.

13.62 Essex County Council are responsible for social care provision in Essex. Various strategies have been produced in order to ensure that social care provision responds to the various needs of different groups within the population including both young people and older people. Typically, community-based initiatives which reduce the need for costly residential based responses are favoured by the County Council.

13.63 The CCG, working with Local Authorities and local stakeholders, addresses Primary Care capacity issues in the area as part of the wider Estates Strategy for the Mid & South Essex Sustainability & Transformation Partnership (STP). New homes will increase pressure on existing provision, creating additional demand for healthcare services.

13.64 NHS England and the CCG have indicated that they will seek to deliver capacity improvements to meet existing and future needs through improvements to existing surgeries where possible. There may also be a requirement for additional infrastructure to accommodate new models of care as set out within the Long Term NHS Plan (2019)..

13.65 Existing surgeries in Castle Point are, in the main, of a good standard and generally perform well when assessed by the Care Quality Commission (CQC) and through patients' surveys.

13.66 In terms of social care provision, the Essex County Council *Adult Social Care Market Position Statement* shows that the demand for social care support amongst older people is likely to increase by 66% in the period to 2030. This will impact on the sustainability of social care services, particularly if residential care provision continues to be required at its current level, requiring around 50% of the adult social care budget. There is therefore a drive towards people staying in their homes and receiving domiciliary care, greater levels of community and voluntary sector involvement in care provision and in reducing social isolation and the need for care.

13.67 As set out in the evidence base for strategic policy HS1, there are considerable issues associated with inequalities in health in Castle Point that need to be addressed through the provision of health and social care services. For example, women living towards the west of Canvey Island experience life expectancy significantly below the national average.

Local Policy HS5

Health and Social Care Facilities

- 1 The Council will support, in principle, proposals which seek to improve the quality of health and social care provision in Castle Point. In particular, it will support in principle proposals which:**
 - a. Improve the quality and level of provision of primary and secondary healthcare services within Castle Point;**
 - b. Enable the provision of social care services within the community;**
 - c. Seek to reduce social isolation; and/or**
 - d. Aim to reduce health inequalities.**
- 2 Where the cumulative impacts of residential development within a local area increase demand for education facilities beyond those available, development will be required to make proportionate contributions to support capacity improvements to education infrastructure.**

Community Facilities

Policy Context

13.68 The *NPPF* states that planning policies should plan positively for the provision of shared spaces and community facilities such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues, open space, cultural buildings, public houses, places of worship and other local services to enhance the sustainability of communities and residential environments.

13.69 The *NPPF* states that planning policies should guard against the unnecessary loss of valued facilities and services, particularly where this would reduce the community's ability to meet its day-to-day needs. The *NPPF* also states that local planning authorities should allow established community facilities and services to be able to develop and modernise and to be retained for the benefit of the community.

Evidence Base

13.70 Many of the schools, community halls and GP surgery buildings within the Borough are ageing and have issues accommodating the services required. There is a need to retain sites for community uses, but enable improvements to facilities on these sites so that they can meet the needs of local people into the future.

13.71 As well as improvements to existing infrastructure, there are long term infrastructure issues which need to be addressed such as the need for increased provision of certain types of facility to accommodate population growth in the Borough as set out in this plan; this growth will require the provision of additional community facilities and services in order to ensure communities can meet their day to day needs.

13.72 Flexibility is also essential to the design of new and improved community facilities. This will ensure that they meet the changing needs of the community into the future, and also assist with enhancing community resilience by enabling the community to adapt spaces and places to meet their needs. For example, community facilities provide additional opportunities to provide community refuges and safe havens in the event of a natural or man-made incident. The *TE2100 Plan* supports the use of community spaces in this way.

13.73 Accessibility is also a fundamental consideration. Community facilities should be capable of being used by everyone within the community regardless of disability, or the ability of an individual to drive or own a car. Therefore, community buildings should be designed to allow for disabled access and should be located in order to provide the opportunity for as many people as possible to access the facility by foot and/or by public transport. Sites where many facilities are located together are supported due to the benefits they offer in terms of accessibility to those without private means of transport.

13.74 For the purposes of this Policy, community facilities include education facilities, sports and leisure facilities, libraries, non-residential health and social care facilities, cultural facilities, community centres, and places of worship.

13.75 The Paddocks Community Facility at Long Road Canvey Island is an asset highly valued by the local community, and has a long history of providing cultural, leisure and social events. However, the building is reaching the end of its design life and evidence shows that if the community facility is to continue within the lifetime of this plan, the building will need to be renewed. The renewal of the building is supported together with any appropriate and proportionate enabling development as well as rearrangements to car parking on site.

Policy LP HS6

Community Facilities

- 1 In order to allow communities to meet their day to day needs, proposals for new, extensions, alterations or redevelopment of existing community facilities, or change of use to another facility will be supported where it can be demonstrated that the development will:**
 - a. Respond to the needs of the local community;**
 - b. Provide flexible space that can respond to the changing and specific needs of the local community, and where appropriate be capable of offering safe refuge in the event of a natural or man-made incident occurring;**
 - c. Be accessible to all members of the community;**
 - d. Be located in a sustainable location, and within walking distance of public transport provision;**
 - e. Provide greater community benefits; and**

- f. **Bring about broader benefits to provide alternative community use, if there is an identified surplus of the existing community service.**
- 2 Where a development proposal would result in the loss of a community facility, the proposal will only be supported where:**
 - a. **An assessment has been undertaken which indicates that the existing facility is surplus to requirement; or**
 - b. **The loss will be replaced by equivalent or better provision in terms of quantity and quality in accordance with the requirements of part 1 of this policy. Where appropriate a Section 106 Agreement will be used to secure the replacement provision.**
- 3 The extent of the Paddocks Community Area is shown on the Policies Map. Within this Community Area, proposals for the renewal of The Paddocks community building for community, sports and leisure activity, health and social care, and cultural activities will be supported, together with appropriate enabling development and a revised car park layout.**

Open Spaces; Allotment Gardens; and Playing Fields associated with Educational Uses

Policy Context

13.76 The *NPPF* is clear that access to a network of high-quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and physical activity is important for the health and wellbeing of communities. Existing open spaces should not be built on unless an assessment has been undertaken which clearly shows the open space to be surplus to requirements or that the loss resulting would be replaced by an equivalent, better or alternative provision which clearly outweighs the loss of the current or former use.

13.77 The *NPPF* states that existing open spaces should not be built on unless an assessment has been undertaken which clearly shows the open space to be surplus to requirements or that the loss resulting would be replaced by an equivalent, better or alternative provision which clearly outweighs the loss of the current or former use.

Evidence Base

13.78 The existing open space network includes country parks, nature reserves, woodlands, parks, cemeteries, children's play areas, amenity green spaces between built development and adjoining highways, green corridors, marshes, the seafront and coastal pathways. Other open spaces which are not publicly available include allotment gardens and playing fields associated with educational uses; these offer important opportunities for outdoor recreation, leisure and educational uses. They also contribute towards the character of an area, particularly where they were provided or left undeveloped purposely when development was laid out.

13.79 *The Open Space Appraisal* identified 1,219ha of open space in the borough. This assessment classified the 142 open spaces in the borough into 10 types of open space. The *Open Space Appraisal* identified that all open spaces including allotment gardens and playing fields should be preserved and where possible increased.

13.80 The *Open Space Appraisal* indicated whilst there is a significant amount of open space provision in the borough it is not considered that there is a surplus of open space provision. Therefore, open spaces are not proposed for redevelopment within this plan. It is however considered that the quality of some of open spaces could be improved through the provision of public toilets and other amenities such as benches, signposting and maps. Additionally, there is a need in some open spaces for disabled access to be improved.

13.81 Some open spaces in Castle Point provide flood water storage. Other open spaces are located adjacent to the sea defences on Canvey Island, and may need to be kept clear of development to allow future flood defence works to take place. The *TE2100 Plan* seeks to improve the sea defences on Canvey Island during the next 100 years to accommodate the impacts of climate change. Open spaces are part of the Green Infrastructure network in Castle Point and consideration of the other environmental services an open space provides should be a consideration when determining applications affecting such areas.

Local Policy HS7

Open Spaces; Allotment Gardens; and Playing Fields associated with Educational Uses

- 1** The locations of existing open spaces, allotment gardens and playing fields associated with educational uses are identified on the Policies Map, and a schedule of these sites can be found in Appendix 4.
- 2** Limited minor scale ancillary development on open spaces, allotment gardens and playing fields associated with educational uses will be permitted, where it can be demonstrated that:
 - a.** The development will increase opportunity for public recreational use or improve the recreational quality of the space;
 - b.** The overall use of the space is retained for recreational purposes;
 - c.** The development will not impact on the ability of the open space to provide other environmental services and benefits, including but not limited to, biodiversity, flood storage and the accommodation of future flood defence works; and
 - d.** The loss of the open space will not have a detrimental impact on the character of the area.
- 3** Any developments resulting in a loss of publicly available open space; allotment garden; or playing field associated with educational uses will only be supported where:

- a. An assessment has been undertaken which indicates that the existing facility is surplus to requirements; or**
- b. The loss will be replaced by equivalent or better provision in terms of quantity and quality. Where appropriate, a Section 106 agreement will be used to secure the replacement provision.**

14 Promoting sustainable transport

Transport Strategy

Policy Context

14.1 The *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)* expects local planning authorities to consider transport issues at the earliest stages of plan-making. The *NPPF* expects planning policies to be prepared with the active involvement of local highway authorities, other transport providers and operators and neighbouring councils, so that strategies and investment for sustainable transport and development are aligned.

14.2 Within Essex, the transport strategy is set out within the *Essex Local Transport Plan (June 2011)*. This document sets out the overall vision for transport provision in Essex as being “*a transport system which supports sustainable economic growth and helps deliver the best quality of life for the residents of Essex.*” In order to achieve this vision, five strategic outcomes are identified.

14.3 Essex is a diverse county with different sub-areas that have different needs and issues with regard to transport provision. The South Essex sub-area containing Castle Point Borough can be heavily congested, particularly at peak periods. The *Essex Local Transport Plan* therefore identifies a specific suite of priorities for South Essex that aims to promote more sustainable modes of transport that also support economic growth ambitions.

14.4 Within South Essex, there are three Local Transport Authorities - Essex County Council, Southend-on-Sea Borough Council Unitary Authority and Thurrock Council Unitary Authority. These authorities are part of the Association of South Essex Local Authorities (ASELA) and are pursuing several work-streams as part of the South Essex 2050 vision and the *Joint Strategic Plan (JSP)*.

Evidence Base

14.5 Castle Point sits within the heart of the South Essex sub-area, and as a consequence suffers from congestion at peak times. Several routes within and nearby Castle Point operate at capacity, and it is common for a single incident within the network to cause excessive journey times. The *Castle Point Transport Evidence Refresh* undertook modelling of peak time traffic flows in Castle Point having regard to 17 key junctions across the Borough. This indicates that currently some junctions operate at or over capacity. By 2033, it is expected that more of these junctions will exceed capacity, unless improvements are delivered to the highway network, and more sustainable modes of travel are encouraged.

14.6 There are four main issues with the transport network itself within Castle Point that aggravate the level of congestion experienced, and detract from the use of sustainable transport modes:

1. Many of the main routes within the borough are single carriageway roads with little prospect for widening due to the proximity of existing development. This also limits the potential to provide dedicated passenger transport routes and cycleways to support more sustainable means of transport. Therefore, buses are delayed within normal traffic flows and cyclists have to engage with traffic movements and the dangers that entails.

2. There are a limited number of routes into and out of the borough placing a considerable degree of pressure on a small number of key junctions and roads. This means that congestion is concentrated at a few key points, increasing the risk that a single traffic incident can create delays within the network. Buses use these routes and become trapped within the traffic at peak times and during traffic incidents.
3. Bus services operating within Castle Point are part of the Southend and Basildon bus networks. As a result, Castle Point is peripheral on the bus service network and whilst there are good services during the day on most routes, service frequency is not as good in the evenings and on Sundays. Additionally, there are areas of employment within Basildon and Southend, near the A127, that are not served by direct bus services from Castle Point, with journeys to these locations requiring a change of service and taking in excess of one hour.
4. The cycle network within Castle Point is limited, and where it does exist it is disjointed and poorly maintained. This means that cyclists are forced to use the congested road network, which is neither a pleasant or particularly safe option, especially during peak hours.

14.7 Whilst there are many issues with the transport network within Castle Point, there are also some positive aspects. The railway station provides fast access to employment opportunities in London and also in Basildon and Southend town centres.

14.8 The wider strategic road network meanwhile provides direct road access to London, the M25 and towards the north of the County via the A130. Finally, London Southend Airport provides local access to flights to Europe. The Council will support partners if there is an opportunity to enhance the existing transport infrastructure.

Strategic Policy TP1

Transport Strategy

- 1 The transport network in Castle Point will be enhanced to support:**
 - a. Congestion management on key routes, and at key junctions within and around the borough;**
 - b. Improved journey time reliability for buses, and enhanced services throughout the day and to a wider range of destinations;**
 - c. Greater opportunities to walk and cycle to access education, employment, services and recreation opportunities within the borough;**
 - d. Greater opportunities to access bridleways for walking, cycling and horse riding for leisure/recreation;**
 - e. Greater opportunities to link journeys through different modes of transport by providing new routes for alternative travel modes to the private car and the co-location of uses to facilitate linked journeys.**

2 This will be achieved by:

- a. Working with the Highways Authority, neighbouring authorities and transport delivery partners across South Essex to implement any sub-regional transport initiatives at a local level to deliver improvements to transport networks, including opportunities for transport using the River Thames;**
- b. Maximising opportunities to secure investment in the transport network; and**
- c. Identifying development locations which:**
- d. Provide opportunities to secure additional improvements to the capacity and permeability of the highway network within Castle Point;**
- e. Have the potential to support the viability of bus services, and provide the opportunity to enhance the provision of those services through development;**
- f. Have the potential to provide opportunities for transport using the River Thames; and**
- g. Provide opportunities to enhance the walking, cycling and bridleway network within Castle Point.**
- h. Securing infrastructure in appropriate locations close to transport hubs, through development contributions.**

Improvements and Alterations to Roads

Policy Context

14.9 The *NPPF* expects planning policies to be prepared with the active involvement of relevant stakeholders, so that strategies and investments for sustainable transport and development patterns are aligned.

14.10 Meanwhile the *Essex Local Transport Plan* prioritises improving journey time reliability on strategic inter-urban routes including the A127, A129, A130 and the A13, and providing for and promoting access by sustainable modes of travel to new development areas, amongst other things.

14.11 The *Castle Point Regeneration Framework* prioritises the regeneration of Town Centres in Castle Point. Transport movements are fundamental to the successful regeneration of town centres, as is evidenced by numerous examples of successful regeneration from around the country.

Evidence Base

14.12 Due to the physical constraints on the highway network in the Borough, new infrastructure provision to the transport network is fundamental to delivering a wider choice of sustainable transport modes. Through the *Essex Local Transport Plan*, and ongoing engagement with the Highways Authority and local residents, a number of highways schemes have been identified to provide

improvements to the highways network within the Borough. The scheme listed in the table below are at early stages of progression, and do not currently have identified funding mechanisms in place to support their implementation. Further details on these schemes is available within the Castle Point Infrastructure Delivery Plan.

Strategic Highways improvements

Project	Location	Reason for improvement	Proposed improvements
Extension to Roscommon Way (Phase 3)	Canvey Island	<p>East-west movements are currently restricted to Somnes Avenue and Long Road. As a result, these routes become particularly congested at peak times, especially Long Road which services a large number of side streets. There is a need for an increased capacity of east-west routes across the island.</p> <p>Roscommon Way is elevated above projected flood water depths and designed to cope with a 1 in 100-year event. The majority of existing roads on Canvey Island are not built with the capability to withstand a severe flooding event.</p>	<p>Extension to Roscommon Way from Haven Road to Western Esplanade to provide an alternative east-west route on the island, alleviating congestion on Long Road and Somnes Avenue.</p> <p>The extension to Roscommon Way would be elevated above projected flood water depths and designed to cope with a 1 in 100-year event. This will provide additional capacity for emergency evacuation access for the island during a severe flooding event.</p>
New access for Canvey Island	Canvey Island	<p>Access for Canvey Island is from Canvey Road and the A130 Canvey Way. Both accesses join the island at the B1014 / Canvey Road roundabout in the north eastern corner of the island. The limited access for the island results in significant congestion on these routes at peak times, and safety concerns regarding emergency access for the island an instance where the B1014 / Canvey Road roundabout and associated existing access points are inaccessible.</p> <p>Oikos is a nationally important refined petroleum facility located in the south eastern corner of the island. Existing limited access from the island, particularly in an emergency situation where existing access points could be compromised, is a significant</p>	<p>Construction of a third access for Canvey Island, from Northwick Road, crossing Holehaven Creek, to the Manorway A1014 on the mainland.</p> <p>This would provide access for the island from an alternative route which does not rely on the B1014 / Canvey Way roundabout. This would provide alternative emergency access and would also open up access to employment opportunities to the west for Canvey Island residents.</p>

Project	Location	Reason for improvement	Proposed improvements
		<p>concern for the distribution of refined petroleum in the UK.</p> <p>Access to employment opportunities west of Canvey Island for residents on the island, particularly at the DP World London Gateway port, is currently poor, requiring residents to travel north to the A13 on a looped 15-mile journey.</p>	
Improved access to Canvey Island	Canvey Island	Congestion and queueing on access routes to Canvey Island, in particular on Canvey Way and Somnes Avenue.	<p>The widening of Somnes Avenue to provide two lanes between Waterside roundabout and Elsinor Avenue roundabout.</p> <p>Provide 'KEEP CLEAR' marking across junction of Long Road / Hawkesbury Road.</p> <p>Provide traffic signals at the junction of Long Road / Thorney Bay Road.</p> <p>Instigate school travel plans / safer journeys to school intervention to discourage trips to school by car at Canvey Junior School, Canvey Island Infant School, William Read Primary School and Castle View School.</p>
A127 corridor for growth and route management strategy	Northern edge of the Borough	The A127, which passes along the Borough's northern boundary, is a strategic route in South Essex which becomes congested during peak periods. Congestion is experienced at key junctions along its route. Junctions which experience problems include the Fairglen Interchange and the Rayleigh Weir, both located in Castle Point Borough. The capacity of the A127 is expected to be exceeded as a result of growth across South Essex, including key employment growth at Southend Airport and in the Basildon Enterprise Corridor.	<p>A strategy has been prepared by ECC to address congestion issues for the A127 Corridor. This strategy includes substantive upgrades to the Fairglen Interchange.</p> <p>Short term Fairglen Interchange improvements are proposed for construction in 2020, and include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A new road linking the A130 to the A1245; • Widening of slip roads on the Fairglen Roundabout; • Additional and longer slip lanes off the A127; • Traffic lights at Rayleigh Spur Roundabout and an additional lane; and

Project	Location	Reason for improvement	Proposed improvements
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A new pedestrian and cycle bridge on the A127. <p>Consideration of future improvements to the A127 is being managed by the A127 Task Force and its relationship to the location of future growth within the Borough.</p>
A129 Route Improvements	Thundersley	Significant congestion on the A129 between the A13 / A129 junction and the A129 / A127 Rayleigh Weir junction.	ECC are currently assessing potential improvement options on this route. No specific projects have been identified at this stage.
Canvey Way / A13 slip	Sadlers Farm Roundabout, westbound (in Basildon Borough)	Concern that the slip road from Canvey Way to the A13 is too short, creating safety concerns and reducing the flow of traffic to the A13 from Canvey Island.	No proposals identified. ECC are currently considering improvement options.

14.13 In addition to the schemes identified in Table #, *Transport Evidence for the New Local Plan* has identifies the need for additional improvements to the highway network in order to accommodate growth as outlined in the table below:

Project	Location	Issue and proposed improvements
New roundabout on the A130	Benfleet, around 900m south of the Sadlers Farm junction on the A130.	Provide access to site HO7, land west of Benfleet, while maintaining traffic flows on the A130.
Dualling of around 900m of the northern section of the A130 Canvey Way	Benfleet, between the proposed new roundabout (see above) and the Sadlers Farm junction	To reduce congestion and improve traffic flows on the A130. To provide the opportunity for improved traffic management leading to the Sadlers Farm junction. While the project is in Benfleet, it will provide significant benefits for vehicles from Canvey Island accessing the Sadlers Farm junction.
Route improvements on the A129	Thundersley, A129 route between Rayleigh Weir junction and the Victoria House Corner junction.	<p>Congestion at all junctions on the A129 and significant congestion at the Woodmans Arms junction currently occurs. Congestion levels will be increased by growth proposed close to the A129 on sites HO12, HO24, and HO22.</p> <p>Options for improvements include a link road through site H012 to reduce amount of traffic on the A129 and particularly at the Woodmans Arms junction or</p>

Project	Location	Issue and proposed improvements
		undertaking further work with ECC to identify appropriate solutions on the A129 route.
Victoria House Corner junction improvements	Hadleigh, A13 / A129 junction	To improve traffic flows as a result of growth proposed in the Local Plan. Mitigation works identified within the Mitigation and Sensitivity report ¹ .
Somnes Avenue / Link Road junction improvements	Canvey Island, on the B1014	To improve traffic flows as a result of growth proposed in the Local Plan. Mitigation works identified within the Mitigation and Sensitivity report ² .
B1014 High Street / B1014 Essex Way / B1006 High Road junction assessment	Benfleet, near Benfleet train station	To reduce congestion and improve traffic flows as a result of growth proposed in the Local Plan. Mitigation works identified within the Mitigation and Sensitivity report ³ .
Junction improvements at Kenneth Road	Benfleet, Kenneth Road / A13 junction	To improve traffic flows as a result of growth proposed in the Local Plan. Mitigation works identified within the Mitigation and Sensitivity report ⁴ .
New roundabout access from Canvey Road to site HO26, land east of Canvey Road	Canvey Island, Canvey Road	To provide access to site HO26
Pegasus crossing on Roscommon Way	Canvey Island, Roscommon Way	To support equestrian uses in the area and provide improved access to the West Canvey Marshes RSPB site for new and existing local residents.
Additional public transport provision	Borough-wide	New / extended bus services to accommodate new housing development.

Local Policy TP2

Improvements and Alterations to Carriageway Infrastructure;

- In order to manage congestion on key routes, and at key junctions within the borough and improve the quality of town centre environments, the following improvements and alterations to carriageway infrastructure in Castle Point will be delivered:**

¹ Castle Point Transport Evidence Refresh Mitigation and Sensitivity Analysis, Mott MacDonald, May 2019

² Castle Point Transport Evidence Refresh Mitigation and Sensitivity Analysis, Mott MacDonald, May 2019

³ Castle Point Transport Evidence Refresh Mitigation and Sensitivity Analysis, Mott MacDonald, May 2019

⁴ Castle Point Transport Evidence Refresh Mitigation and Sensitivity Analysis, Mott MacDonald, May 2019

- a. **A127 Growth Corridor Strategy;**
- b. **Highway improvements in Canvey and Hadleigh Town Centres.**

2 In order to manage congestion on key routes, and at key junctions within the borough and improve the quality of town centre environments, the following improvements and alterations to carriageway infrastructure in Castle Point will be delivered through contributions set out in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan and safeguarding areas are shown on the policies map:

- a. **Extension to Roscommon Way Phase 3**
- b. **Widening of Somnes Avenue;**
- c. **Route improvements along the A129 Rayleigh Road between the Rayleigh Weir and Victoria House Corner junctions;**
- d. **Dualling of the northern section of the A130 Canvey Way in the vicinity of Sadlers Farm; and**
- e. **Minor Junction improvements at both ends of Kenneth Road.**

Improvements to Footpaths, Bridleways and Cycling Infrastructure

Policy Context

14.14 With regard to walking and cycling, the *NPPF* expects Local Plans to support patterns of development which facilitate the use of sustainable modes of transport. In particular policies should provide for high quality walking and cycling networks and supporting facilities.

14.15 The *Essex Local Transport Plan* meanwhile seeks to promote sustainable travel, by amongst other things providing the infrastructure for sustainable travel and promoting the use of travel plans. With regard to cycling, the *Essex Local Transport Plan* considers actions to improve access for cyclists and pedestrians in particular, and identifies the following improvements as essential:

- addressing gaps in existing networks;
- better linking walking and cycling routes with the Public Rights of Way network;
- improving signage;
- improving crossing facilities; and
- ensuring that pedestrian routes are accessible for everyone.

14.16 Making the cycling network safer is also a key concern within the *Essex Local Transport Plan*. Policy 14 of the Local Transport Plan sets out the County Council's approach to encouraging cycling which includes developing cycle networks within towns across Essex and improving access to local services and schools for cyclists.

14.17 The *NPPF* also encourages the pursuit of planning policies which enable and support healthy lifestyles, for example the provision of safe and accessible green infrastructure. This includes bridle paths in Castle Point.

Evidence Base

14.18 2011 Census data indicates that within Castle Point, only 1.6% of working residents commute by bike, and only 6.2% of working residents walk to work. This is despite 13% of working residents living within 2km of where they work and a further 12% living within 5km of where they work. Due to the steep nature of some roads within the mainland part of the borough, it is unlikely that it will be possible to encourage everyone to walk or cycle to work, but there is certainly the potential to increase commuting by bicycle in flatter areas such as Canvey Island, and within Hadleigh and South Benfleet.

14.19 All three areas would clearly benefit from a modal shift for peak time journeys to work and school. The *Transport Evidence for the New Local Plan* clearly shows peak time congestion in these towns. It is clear that there is a need to encourage people to travel by more sustainable forms of transport if congestion is to be managed in the future.

14.20 The *Essex Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) A profile of people living in Castle Point* demonstrates that 41% of people said that in the last week they did 30 minutes of moderate physical activity on five days or more, 38% of people cited the reason for not taking part in more exercise is down to lack of time. Whilst walking and cycling may not be a suitable activity for all residents, it clearly presents an opportunity to improve the health and well-being of residents in a relatively cheap and efficient way - particularly when walking or cycling is a means to access employment and services.

14.21 There is therefore clear evidence as to the appropriateness of improving footpath provision and cycling infrastructure within Castle Point, particularly in flatter parts of the borough.

14.22 In terms of specific proposals for the delivery of enhanced footpath and cycling infrastructure there are the following opportunities:

- Improved links over a wider areas to the Hadleigh Farm and Country Park
- The Thames Estuary Path Project, which recommends a number of projects within and nearby Castle Point in order to provide a footpath and cycleway network connecting Tilbury in Thurrock within Leigh-on-Sea, passing through Castle Point.

14.23 The Canvey Town Centre Masterplan which emphasises the potential to enhance cycling access to Canvey Town centre through the provision of cycling infrastructure. In addition to these specific projects, Essex County Council has reviewed the cycle network within Castle Point to identify gaps in the network, to identify the need for route improvements and to identify the need for additional ancillary infrastructure such as cycle parking and crossing facilities.

14.24 There is a network of bridle paths in Castle Point, which supports the recreational pursuit of horse riding from numerous stables located in the borough. It is important to recognise the value of this network and seek improvements where appropriate.

Local Policy TP3

Improvements to Footpaths, Bridleway and Cycling Infrastructure

In order to enhance opportunities to access employment, education, services and leisure/recreation opportunities by foot or by bicycle, and opportunities for leisure/recreation through horse riding, the following improvements to footpaths, bridleways and cycling infrastructure will be delivered during the plan period to 2033 through section 106 agreements where they relate to new development or through the use of the Community Infrastructure Levy:

- a. Wider links to the Hadleigh Farm and Country Park Olympic Legacy Project;
- b. Improvements to the Thames Estuary Path running from Tilbury in Thurrock to Leigh-on-Sea, providing opportunities for walkers and cyclists to access opportunities for recreation and employment across South Essex;
- c. Improvements to local footpaths, bridleways and cycling networks across Castle Point, linking to the Thames Estuary Path, and any other appropriate green infrastructure links, addressing gaps in the network and ensuring that all routes are of a high quality; and
- d. Provision and enhancement of cycling infrastructure, in accordance with the latest Essex County Council Cycling Strategy, including cycle parking facilities and crossings, at public transport nodes and other appropriate destinations, including town centres, employment areas, schools and other publicly accessible buildings, within Castle Point.

Improvements to Public Transport Infrastructure and Services

Policy Context

14.25 The *NPPF* expects development to be directed into sustainable locations which can help to support reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and reduce congestion.

14.26 Meanwhile, the *Essex Local Transport Plan* prioritises the promotion and provision of public transport networks within South Essex.

Evidence Base

14.27 As set out in the evidence to policy SP TP1, the bus network in Castle Point is peripheral to Southend and Basildon's networks and fails to effectively link places in Castle Point with existing and emerging employment opportunities near the A127 in Basildon and Southend. Furthermore, there are parts of the borough that are not served by buses, and evening and Sunday services throughout the borough are limited or non-existent. As a consequence, *Census 2011* data shows that only 3.6% of the borough's working population commute by bus. This is significantly below the national average of 7.5%.

14.28 It should however be noted that 15.7% of the borough's working population commute by train. This is significantly above the national average of 5.3%. The quality and speed of provision, and the proximity of well paid employment opportunities in London drive this demand for train travel.

14.29 The following public transport improvements are proposed by the *Essex Local Transport Plan* in relation to Castle Point.

14.30 Enhanced Public Transport Network for South Essex: These proposals seek to make public transport a more favourable option for people travelling between towns in South Essex for work and leisure purposes. Projects such as this have the potential to deliver positive benefits for Castle Point due to its position between the main centres of Southend and Basildon.

14.31 A13 Passenger Transport Corridor: In order to promote public transport as a favourable option for people travelling along the A13 to Southend and Basildon town centres, a programme of bus prioritisation and improved bus waiting facilities has been instigated along the A13. To date this has delivered improvements in Benfleet, proposals to extend Passenger Transport Corridor to nearby destinations should also assist to widen travel choices and modal shift.

Strategic Policy TP4

Improvements to Public Transport Infrastructure and Services

In order to improve journey time reliability for public transport, and make services more favourable to residents and employees in Castle Point, the following improvements to public transport infrastructure and services will be delivered through the implementation of the infrastructure delivery plan including by section 106 agreements from appropriate development, Community Infrastructure Levey or grant funding:

- a. Enhanced public transport services connecting towns in Castle Point with employment locations in Basildon, Thurrock and Southend;
- b. The extension of any Passenger Transport Corridors through the borough to neighbouring destinations for employment, education, services and leisure/recreation opportunities; and
- c. Additional public transport infrastructure provision in and around development sites and town centres.

Highway Impact

Policy Context

14.42 The *NPPF* states that development should be focused on sustainable locations which support reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and congestion, whilst improving air quality and public

health. However, development should only be prevented on transport grounds where the residual impacts of development, following mitigation, are severe or there would be an unacceptable impact on highway safety.

14.43 The *Essex Local Transport Plan*, amongst other things seeks a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions and also prioritises the improvement of journey times on key routes passing through Castle Point including the A130, A13 and A129 as key priorities for the South Essex sub-area. The capacity improvements are supported by the *Thames Gateway South Essex Planning and Transport Strategy*.

14.44 The *Essex Local Transport Plan Development Management Policies* set out a clear approach to congestion at policy DM15. This requires there to be no increase to congestion as a result of new development.

14.45 Essex County Council have established a suite of development management policies which it considers as the Highway Authority when consulted on planning applications. It is recommended that potential applicants for development within Castle Point have regard to these policies also when preparing planning proposals.

Evidence Base

14.46 The *New Local Plan Transport Evidence Report* demonstrates that the road network in Castle Point already experiences congestion on key routes and at key junctions during peak periods. It is therefore essential that the Council considers the likely impacts of development on the capacity of highway infrastructure and congestion when assessing planning applications and ensures that mitigation minimises these impacts as far as is reasonably possible.

Strategic Policy TP5

Highway Impact

- 1 All development proposals that are likely to generate amounts of movements must be accompanied by a Transport Assessment or Transport Statement, and a Travel Plan.**
- 2 The assessment/statement and plan must demonstrate how the impacts of the development on the highway network will be mitigated to limit significant effects on highway and junction capacity.**
- 3 Subject to compliance with all other relevant policies, favourable consideration will be given to those development proposals which fully mitigate their impacts on highway and junction capacity. Applications will be refused where:**
 - a. A development is not able to fully mitigate its impacts; and**
 - b. A junction or link of highway is expected to exceed its designed capacity as a result of residual cumulative impacts; or**

- c. A junction or link of highway that already exceeds its designated capacity will see its peak hour capacity exceeded still further and as a result the residual cumulative impacts are severe.

4 In appropriate circumstances, the Council will use planning conditions or a Section 106 Agreement to ensure that highway mitigation works and/or Travel Plan requirements are delivered to accompany the phasing of development.

Safe and Sustainable Access

Policy Context

14.47 The *NPPF* states that in relation to transport, decisions should take account of whether opportunities for sustainable transport modes have been taken up, and whether safe and suitable access to a development site can be achieved for all people.

14.48 The *Essex Local Transport Plan* sets out five objectives for improving the transport network in Essex. Two are particularly relevant in respect of securing safe and sustainable access to developments. These are:

- Reduce carbon dioxide emissions and improve air quality through lifestyle changes, innovation and technology; and
- Improve safety on the transport network and enhance and promote a safe travelling environment.

14.49 The policies set out in the *Essex Local Transport Plan* highlight the importance that will be placed on the location of development and the design of development in seeking to achieve these objectives.

14.40 The *Essex Local Transport Plan Development Management Policies* meanwhile sets out detailed requirements in terms of securing safe and sustainable access to development. This includes the setting of requirements for highways access in policies DM2 to DM5, requirements for sustainable access, travel planning and the protection of public rights of way in policies DM9 to DM11 and specifying the requirements for Transport Assessments and Safety Audits at policies DM13 and DM14. The thresholds for the provision of Transport Statements and Assessments are set out at Appendix B of the *Essex Local Transport Plan Development Management Policies*.

Evidence Base

14.41 The *Essex Local Transport Plan* sets out data justifying the need for safe and sustainable access to new developments.

14.42 With regard to the need for safe access arrangements to new developments, the *Essex Local Transport Plan* highlights the importance of ensuring that new developments can be accessed safely by all types of users including cars, bicycles and pedestrians in order to prevent road traffic accidents.

14.43 Essex County Council are working with schools of all ages to assist with the development of School Travel Plans. These have multiple aims including decreasing traffic levels around schools, improving pupils' road safety, interlinking with Healthy Schools status Bikeability, and helping everyone get to and from school actively. Particular regard within these plans should be given as to how pupils will access the school by sustainable modes of transport.

14.44 Typically, people are more likely to access public transport if it is located within a reasonable proximity of where they live and the places they are travelling to. Walking distances in excess of ten minutes normally deter use. The average person can walk up to 800m in ten minutes.

Strategic Policy TP6

Safe and Suitable Access

In order to ensure that development proposals offer safe and sustainable access either directly or via appropriate mitigation, the following requirements must be met:

- a. Safe access to the highway network for all users, having regard to the highway access policies of the Highway Authority;**
- b. Safe access to the site for cyclists and pedestrians, including the approach to the site from the nearest public transport node; and**
- c. Access to public transport services within 800m of the site. Where this is not possible a contribution will be sought to improving access to existing public transport services or residential travel packs.**

Parking Provision

14.45 The *NPPF* states that local planning authorities may set local parking standards for residential and non-residential development, taking into account the following matters:

- The accessibility of the development;
- The type, mix and use of development;
- The availability of and opportunity for public transport;
- Local car ownership levels; and
- The need to ensure an adequate provision of spaces for charging plug-in and other ultra-low emission vehicles.

Evidence Base

14.46 The *Essex Vehicle Parking Standards* are appropriate in Castle Point because the 2011 *Census* data shows that within Castle Point, car ownership levels are high. Compared to the national average, there are fewer homes with no car, and a greater number of homes with more than 2 cars. This has consequences in locations where there is insufficient off-street car parking, as this results

in excessive on-street parking and illegal parking (on pavements, verges etc). Minimum residential parking standards are therefore appropriate to address this issue.

14.47 In order to promote sustainable transport patterns however, the *Essex Vehicle Parking Standards* continue to promote maximum car parking standards for non-residential developments. The purpose of this is to encourage residents to choose to walk, cycle or use public transport for journeys where their destination has limited parking provision. Most non-residential development in Castle Point is located in places on public transport routes, and therefore this approach to parking provision for non-residential development is justified having regard to the objectives of the *NPPF* and the *Essex Local Transport Plan*.

14.48 The *Essex Vehicle Parking Standards* also set out minimum requirements in respect of disabled parking provision and bicycle parking provision.

14.49 In terms of disabled parking provision, these standards are considered appropriate due to the relatively high level of poor health in Castle Point compared to elsewhere. 2011 Census Data shows that within Castle Point a higher than average proportion of people consider their day to day activities to be limited a lot by ill health.

14.50 In terms of bicycle parking provision, these standards are again considered to be appropriate in order to encourage those who are more able to access employment and services by more sustainable means of transport to do so.

14.51 The Department for Transport published *The Road to Zero*, which sets out a strategy to deliver cleaner air, by 2040 it aims for all new cars and vans to be zero emission. The *Annual Air Quality Status Report* has shown a downward trend in the levels of NO₂ in Castle Point in the last few years. However, a tool to help reduce this even further is the use of ultra-low emission and electric vehicles, developments that are designed to allow for electric charging points can help achieve this by making the change from petrol or diesel vehicles to low-emission an easier transition.

Strategic Policy TP7

Parking Provision

- 1. Proposals for development will be expected to make provision for safe and secure car parking, parking for people with disabilities and parking for bicycles, having regard to the Essex Vehicle Parking Standards. Maximum car parking standards will only be applied where there are compelling planning and transport reasons to justify such restrictions.**
- 2. All new development should have the infrastructure capacity installed to provide for charging of plug-in and other ultra-low emission vehicles in safe, accessible and convenient locations.**

Access for Servicing

Policy Context

14.52 The *NPPF* is clear that safe and suitable access to a development site should be achieved for all people.

14.53 The *Essex Local Transport Plan Development Management Policies* sets out specific requirements for developments that are likely to be regularly accessed by HGVs at policy DM19. This policy expects such developments to be located close to strategic, main or secondary distributor routes, with short sections of roadway connecting the development to these routes. It seeks to secure route management in respect of such developments, although case law indicates that this is notoriously difficult to enforce.

14.54 Within Castle Point, the waste collection authority require all new developments to have safe and convenient access for collection vehicles, or suitable on road stopping, with the access roads and highways being constructed of materials able to withstand the weight of the collection vehicles. Preferably suitable turning facilities should be provided within all developments, in order to prevent the need for collection vehicles to reverse. However, where there is a necessity to reverse, this should be limited to short distances only, and the route must allow clear visibility, free from sharp turns and obstacles. This standard appears appropriate for other servicing and delivery vehicles that occasionally access many developments also.

Evidence Base

14.55 As set out in the evidence for strategic policy TP1, most roads in Castle Point are single carriageway, and this presents a problem for those developments which require regular servicing by HGVs. HGVs find it difficult to turn into inappropriately designed servicing areas and present a concern for congestion and for highway safety.

Strategic Policy TP8

Access for Servicing

- 1. Development proposals that require regular servicing by HGVs should be located on main or secondary distributor routes, with appropriately designed servicing areas that enable HGVs to access and egress the development safely, in forward gear, without creating congestion.**
- 2. All other developments should be designed to ensure that properties can be accessed in a safe and convenient way by waste collection operatives and delivery vehicles.**

15 Supporting high-quality communications infrastructure

Communications Infrastructure Strategy

Policy Context

15.1 The *NPPF* supports the provision of high quality and reliable communications infrastructure to deliver economic growth and social wellbeing. Planning policies should support the expansion of electronic communications networks, including next generation mobile technology (such as 5G) and full fibre broadband connections. Local Planning Authorities should take a positive approach to the provision of telecommunications equipment and not impose bans or strict restrictions on location or minimum distances. Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHLCCLG), along with the Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) has confirmed that telecommunications infrastructure should be considered alongside other key infrastructure such as roads and utilities.

15.2 The *NPPF* states that strategic policies should make sufficient provision for telecommunications infrastructure.

15.3 The *NPPF* states that advanced, high quality and reliable communications infrastructure is essential for economic growth and social well-being. High quality digital infrastructure, providing access to services from a range of providers is expected to be delivered and upgraded over time to promote economic growth and social wellbeing.

15.4 The *Digital Communications Infrastructure Strategy (2015)* by DCMS is the national strategy for developing the coverage and capacity of the UK's broadband network and future communication technology services.

15.5 Essex County Council has adopted *21st Century Digital Essex (2011)*, the County Strategy for delivering world-class broadband in Essex, which aims to increase the amount of homes and businesses that have high quality telecommunications available to them.

15.6 Many telecommunications developments do not require planning permission. *Part 16 of Schedule 2 of the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development Order) (England) 2015* allows telecommunications operators to install and replace certain types of telecommunications equipment, provided certain criteria are met.

15.7 Although the Council cannot object to the principle of development, in some instances, it can exercise control over the siting and appearance of telecommunications equipment in the interests of protecting amenity. Permitted Development is curtailed in Conservation Areas and where Article 4 Directions are in place which have removed the relevant Permitted Development rights. Similarly, Listed Building Consent is required for installations on, or within the curtilage of a Listed Building.

15.8 Applications which do not meet the Permitted Development criteria will require formal planning permission or prior approval by the local planning authority before equipment can be installed.

15.9 The *NPPF* states that planning policies should keep the numbers of radio and telecommunications masts and the sites for such installations to a minimum, consistent with the needs of the consumer, the efficient operation of the network and providing reasonable capacity for future expansion. Use of existing masts, buildings and other structures should be encouraged. Where new sites are required, the *NPPF* states that equipment should be sympathetically designed and camouflaged where appropriate.

15.10 The *NPPF* states that local planning authorities must determine applications on planning grounds only. They should not seek to prevent competition between different operators, question the need for an electronic communications system or set health safeguards different from the International Commission guidelines for public exposure, (as stated in *International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) Guidelines*).

Evidence Base

15.11 The *Digital Communications Infrastructure Strategy (2015)* expected the latest investment in superfast broadband and roll out of 4G networks to be completed by 2018. Interactive mapping data published by mobile phone operators on *Which?* shows that mobile phone coverage in the borough is generally good. Vodafone, O2, EE and 3 all provide good 4G mobile coverage across the area, in fact latest mapping shows that 4G has a stronger signal presence than 2G and 3G coverage with EE appearing as the fastest and most reliable network in the region.

15.12 The *Broadband Impact Study* uses a variety of empirical studies to highlight the positive effects high speed broadband. The report states that high speed broadband can have positive economic, social and environmental impacts. These benefits for residents include greater access to essential services such as jobs, local authority services and health and social care as well as enabling work forces to be more competitive and flexible.

15.13 With continual advances in technology it is likely that demand for new digital telecommunications infrastructure will be sustained, albeit it may change form. It is in the interests of residents and businesses of the borough that the necessary infrastructure which will improve the quality of existing services and provides timely access to new digital services. The Council recognises the need to take account of the technical limitations on siting, but operators must also recognise the Local Plan's role in protecting areas which are more sensitive to matters such as visual intrusion, and the need to protect residential amenity. Therefore, all new development should provide superfast broadband to all properties and make provision where appropriate and as required by operators for 5G network infrastructure.

15.14 It should be noted that telecommunications operators must demonstrate compliance with the ICNIRP statutory guidelines, when submitting applications for telecommunications equipment. The main purpose of the ICNIRP guideline is to protect public health from the effects of electromagnetic field (EMF) exposure that may result from masts, antennas and base stations. Following a review of the ICNIRP Guidelines in 2009, it was discovered that since their introduction in 1998, there has been no evidence to suggest that the effects of exposure to electric, magnetic and electromagnetic waves below the restricted levels has had any long-term negative effect on the health of the general public. It is therefore widely recognised that applications that comply with the ICNIRP statutory guidelines cannot be refused on the grounds of impact on public health.

15.15 The Council will work collaboratively with communications operators and providers, and supporting initiatives, technologies and developments which increase and improve broadband and mobile telephone coverage and quality in the borough. This includes through the implementation of the Local Full Fibre Network project with a consortium of South Essex local authorities which is supported by a £4.3 million government grant. This project will provide full fibre to strategic public sector facilities across the Borough which will help facilitate better connectivity for local businesses, thus boosting business to business digital trade, opportunities for digital start-ups and productivity.

15.16 Improvements to the delivery of a full range of infrastructure needs will be fundamental to achieving the development ambitions of the borough, to cater for its growing population and expanding business base. It is recognised that a flexible approach will need to be taken, particularly in relation to delivering infrastructure for newly established or extended communities as they evolve throughout the plan period.

15.17 As new development increases the demand for digital communications infrastructure, it is likely that development sites will require new telecommunications equipment and infrastructure to be upgraded in order to provide the future occupiers with the effective mobile and broadband connectivity as required. This is especially the case for those sites that have been identified for development and are peripheral to the existing urban areas, where a network may already be established. Proximity to communications infrastructure is sometimes key to the maximum effectiveness of such infrastructure, a result of direct relationship between connection speeds and proximity to exchanges or infrastructure centres.

Strategic Policy CM1

Communications Infrastructure Strategy

- 1** When considering planning applications, or determining whether prior approval is required for the siting and design of permanent telecommunications equipment and other associated permanent structures there will be a presumption in favour of proposals which can demonstrate:
 - a.** They are designed sensitively and appropriately in respect of their setting and location; and
 - b.** In the case of applications for proposed masts, antennae, base stations or any other development which emit time-varying electric, magnetic or electromagnetic fields there is a signed International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection, (ICNIRP) declaration.
- 2** When assessing proposals for new development the Council will seek to ensure that adequate provision has been made to accommodate new communications infrastructure on site. This must include:
 - a.** the extension of broadband fibre optic cable to the serve the development with "fibre to the door" broadband services; or
 - b.** The provision of cabinets in suitable locations to provide superfast broadband connectivity speeds to all properties within the new development; and
 - c.** Where appropriate, the provision of telecommunications equipment to ensure 5g mobile phone coverage across the site.

16 Achieving well designed places

Policy Context

16.1 The *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)* explains that the creation of high-quality buildings and places is fundamental to what the planning and development process should achieve. Good design is a key aspect of sustainable development, it creates better places in which to live and work and helps make development acceptable to communities.

16.2 It further states that plans should set out clear design visions and expectations. Planning policies and decisions should ensure that developments are visually attractive as a result of good architecture, layout and appropriate and effective landscaping. Design should be sympathetic to local character and history, including the surrounding built environment and landscape setting. A strong sense of place should be established or maintained and policies should optimise the potential of the site to accommodate and sustain an appropriate mix of development (including green and other public space) and create places that are safe, inclusive and accessible and where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine quality of life or community cohesion and resilience.

16.3 Planning policies and supplementary documents provide a framework for creating distinctive places with a consistent and high-quality standard of design. However, their level of detail and degree of prescription should be tailored to the circumstances of each place and allow a suitable degree of variety. Great weight should be given to outstanding or innovative designs which help raise the standard of design more generally in the area. The *NPPF* makes it clear that permission should be refused for development of poor design that fails to take opportunities available for improving the character and quality of an area.

16.4 The *NPPF* makes it clear that design quality should be considered throughout the evolution and assessment of proposals. Early engagement on design including engaging with the local community, design advice and review arrangements and assessment frameworks are the most effective particularly for significant or large-scale project. Applications that can demonstrate early proactive and effective engagement with the community should be looked on more favourably than those that cannot.

16.5 The *NPPF* highlights that the quality and character of places can suffer when advertisements are poorly sited and designed. Control over advertisements should be exercised in the interests of amenity and public safety, taking account of cumulative impacts. The majority of outdoor advertisements are within the control regime specified in the *Town and Country Planning (Control of Advertisements) Regulations 2007*. The *Regulations* enable local planning authorities to control advertisements where it is justified in the interests of “amenity” and “public safety”.

16.6 *By Design: Urban Design in the Planning System: Towards Better Practice* promotes higher standards in urban design. It states that a clear framework, delivered consistently, can successfully influence the outcomes of the design process and the places created. It sets out the following seven objectives, which are detailed at Appendix 1:

- Character / Identity
- Continuity / Enclosure
- Quality of the Public Realm
- Ease of Movement / Permeability

- Legibility
- Adaptability / Robustness
- Diversity / Variety

16.7 *Building for Life* 12 sets out 12 criteria for a vision of what housing developments should be: attractive, functional and sustainable.

16.8 *Safer Places: The Planning System and Crime Prevention* identifies seven attributes of places that should be considered in order to make them safer. These are defined as access and movement, structure, surveillance, ownership, physical protection, activity, and management and maintenance.

16.9 *Active Design - Planning for health and wellbeing through sport and physical activity* is a document created by the collaboration of Sport England and Public Health England. The document promotes ten active design principles that seek to encourage and promote sport and physical activity through the design and layout of the built environment.

General Design Principles

Evidence Base

16.10 The *Urban Design Characterisation* study of the Borough identifies it as being dominated by residential development, with = a mix of detached, semi-detached and terraced houses, chalets and bungalows, interspersed with two, three and four storey blocks of flats, creating a mixed character across the borough as a whole.

16.11 The majority of these dwellings are constructed of traditional materials. The properties of more modern design and materials stand out against the extensive backdrop of traditional dwellings.

16.12 Many of the dwellings have been extended, adding interest in some places and discord in others. Whilst many are sympathetic to the original dwelling and its surroundings, there are equally many which create unattractive features which detract from the street scene.

16.13 Whilst the *Urban Design Characterisation* study identifies no discernible character or identity to the borough as a whole, there are a number of groupings of dwellings which exhibit the same design and/or pattern of layout, such as roofscapes, fenestration, front projections, detailing and materials, and open plan estates. These form small distinct and attractive character areas.

16.14 Other built development within the borough consists of commercial development in shopping areas, including town centres, and local shopping parades and employment areas. There are also community and leisure facilities within the borough, together with development located along the seafront. The *Urban Design Characterisation* study suggests building contained within these areas are typically characteristic of such areas and form an eclectic mix of old and new structures, ranging in height, size and materials. Some of these areas exhibit good design principles and create high quality environments, however many are inappropriately designed and have poor quality environments.

16.15 There is also residential and non-residential development located outside of the built-up area, which varies considerably in terms of its design and quality.

16.16 The *Urban Design Characterisation* study concludes that whilst overall the borough's public realm is of an acceptable quality for the most part, there are clear opportunities to improve it and ensure that it is of a high quality. Town centre and employment area redevelopment is likely to occur in phases and over several years as funding becomes available, and it is important to ensure that a coordinated approach to the public realm is taken at that time. Master Plans

16.17 The *Castle Point Residential Design Guidance SPD* identifies how the following policies in this chapter will be implemented. The *Essex Design Guide* supports the delivery of high-quality development that meets the needs of existing and future communities in Essex. A Quality design Panel has been established, with panellists drawn from a range of built environment professions to and provide an independent view on development schemes across Essex and how they may be improved. The Council will support reference to the panel in order to provide a critique of development or make recommendations that improve quality.

Strategic Policy DS1

General Design Principles

- 1 The Council will seek to improve the quality and attractiveness of the urban environment in Castle Point, and its integration with the natural environment, by seeking high quality design that accentuates positive features of the urban environment and contributes positively towards sustainability.**
- 2 The Council will seek a co-ordinated comprehensive approach to public realm enhancements for the borough, particularly within its town centres and employment areas. Development will need to demonstrate how it will contribute to the quality of the public realm.**
- 3 The Council will seek to promote healthy and active lifestyles through design of the built environment. In order to achieve this the Council will work with partners to deliver regeneration and public realm improvements in Canvey and Hadleigh Town Centres. and public realm improvements which includes:**
 - a. Street furniture;**
 - b. Landscaping, including soft landscaping**
 - c. Infrastructure and services**
 - d. Palette of materials (structures and surfaces)**
 - e. Public art**
- 3 All development should to be designed to a high standard, meeting the design objectives set out at Appendix 1, and fully integrating sustainability requirements.**

Development proposals must be appropriate to the site and its surroundings having regard to:

- a. Scale**
- b. Density**
- c. Massing**
- d. Height**
- e. Landscape**
- f. Layout**
- g. Materials**
- h. Detailing**
- i. Access**
- j. Security and crime prevention measures**

- 4 Have regard to such *Residential Design Guidance SPD* in its consideration of all proposals for residential development.**

Landscaping

Evidence Base

16.18 The *Urban Design Characterisation* study identified a mix of landscaping associated with a variety of forms of development, the quality of which differs considerably across the borough. Such landscaping includes both hard and soft features. The soft features include planting and water, whilst the hard features include paving and furniture.

16.19 Good landscaping can complement and enhance a development, whilst if the quality of landscaping is poor, it can detract from a development, as well as the existing and surrounding area. Both examples can be found in the borough. The *Essex Design Guide* emphasises the additional benefits landscaping can provide to an area; this includes creating an attractive place to live; encourages active lifestyles; enhance biodiversity; create multi-functional area uses; and ecological benefits.

16.20 Guidance on suitable hard and soft landscaping can be found in the Castle Point Residential Design Guidance.

16.21 Consideration of the location of any landscaping is important. Soft landscaping is often provided in narrow strips, evident in this borough close to highway boundaries and within commercial car parking areas, and/or in areas with limited daylight/sunlight, such as between buildings. Such areas are not suitable environments for vegetation to thrive and survive. Furthermore, the appropriateness of the growth habits of vegetation in certain locations, both immediate and long term, is also an important consideration. The Castle Point *Residential Design Guidance* recommends a combination of hard and soft landscaping which can aid in adding visual interest and providing versatility of use.

16.22 Examples include the provision of fast-growing shrubs, although these would not be suitable in areas where visibility splays or natural surveillance is required; and evergreen trees are not normally suitable in more confined areas, where light may be limited or restricted. On the positive

side, defensible planting, such as spiny or thorny species, can be both unusual and attractive features, as well as an aid in the security of a development.

16.23 The selection of species is also of importance. Suitable native species should be the primary choice, particularly having regard to the potential ecological and biodiversity benefits. Consideration should also be given to climatic conditions, appropriate to relevant species. In Castle Point such considerations are particularly relevant for developments in proximity to the main roads and the coastline, and within areas at risk of flooding.

16.24 In respect of hard landscaping, this succeeds when it is integrated into the public realm as a whole. If treated as an afterthought such features can be seen as obtrusive or alien. Hard landscaping is also more successful if it is safeguarded against anti-social behaviour, such as graffiti and vandalism. The *Urban Design Characterisation* study highlights that graffiti and vandalism is evident in a number of the town centres and employment areas in the borough.

16.25 There are sustainability benefits from the provision of landscaping. It can form an integral part of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SuDS), including the use of green roofs on buildings and water features at individual buildings or running through larger sites. Details on the design and adoption of SuDS can be found in the *Essex Sustainable Drainage Systems Design and Adoption Guidance*.

Strategic Policy DS2

Landscaping

- 1 Where appropriate development must provide hard and soft landscaping, appropriate to and suitable for the location and type of development provided. As set out in a landscaping scheme.**
- 2 Landscaping schemes will be expected to include:**
 - a. Planting plans, identifying plant species, type, sizes, numbers, densities, planting regime and aftercare;**
 - b. Native species, suitable to the location, climatic conditions, and to promoting biodiversity, and be appropriate in respect of growth habits; and**
 - c. SUDS if required to form an integral part of the landscaping scheme providing opportunities for a variety of habitats, species and biodiversity.**
- 3 The maintenance and management of landscaping areas , which in certain cases may be secured through the use of appropriate planning conditions or planning obligations including establishing a local management company.**

Advertisements

Policy Context

16.26 Advertisements are controlled under the *Town and Country Planning (Control of Advertisement) Regulations 2007*. Some advertisements benefit from deemed consent, where certain criteria are met. Others require express consent as a consequence of their potential to impact on amenity and public safety. The regulations do not establish the meaning of amenity or public safety, and this is therefore a matter for local determination, although there are clear rules related to the content or subject matter of advertisements. The *NPPF* states that advertisements should be subject to control only in the interests of amenity and public safety, taking into account cumulative impacts.

16.27 Guidance on whether express consent for advertisement is required can be found in the DCLG publication *Outdoor advertisements and signs: a guide for advertisers (2007)*.

Evidence Base

16.28 Outdoor advertising is an important feature in the street scene, particularly in the more commercial parts of the Borough. It is accepted that advertising is essential to commercial activity, and its function is to attract the attention of passers-by in order to inform, guide or direct.

16.29 As well as having the practical purpose of providing information about businesses, goods, events and other matters, the presence of advertising is often a great influence on the appearance of a street as seen by the passer-by.

16.30 It is therefore important to ensure that the cumulative effects of advertisements are not detrimental to the amenity and public safety of an area, or to the character and appearance of the borough.

16.31 The *Urban Design Characterisation* study highlights that many of the commercial properties within the borough are clearly identifiable by the advertisements attached to buildings and land; however, the quality of these can be poor and/or inappropriate to their location. Furthermore, it identifies an issue with proliferation of advertisements, particularly around town centres and employment areas, which results in a cluttering of these streetscapes.

Strategic Policy DS3

Advertisements

Where advertisement consent is required, such consent will be permitted if the proposal respects the interests of public safety and amenity, and meets the following criteria:

- a. The size, design, materials and location of the advertisement respects the scale and character of the building, site or area on which it is displayed;

- b. The proposals would not result in proliferation of advertisements;**
- c. Any illumination will be considered in relation to impact on visual amenity, potential light pollution, road safety, character of the area and buildings and functional need; and**
- d. They do not have an adverse effect on highway safety.**

The Appearance of Town Centre Business Premises

Evidence Base

16.32 The *Urban Design Characterisation* study identifies that the borough has a number of town centres, local shopping parades and employment areas, which are formed of a mix of old and new structures.

16.33 Various elements are usually evident on the frontage of commercial properties in the borough. These include the fascia, cornice, pilasters, consoles, mullions, glazing bars and stallrisers, all of which have their own visual and practical function.

16.34 The fascia is usually the most prominent feature on a non-residential frontage as it normally carries the name of the company and is located above the windows and doors. Furthermore, where external shutters have been used in the borough, the shutter box is often not located behind the existing fascia but instead protrudes out from the frontage, creating a bulky unattractive appearance.

16.35 The composition of these elements is important in order that the frontages of these buildings contribute positively to the character and appearance of the building as a whole, the neighbouring frontages and the surrounding area. The provision of such development must therefore consider the scale, rhythm, symmetry, proportions, architecture and detailing of these elements, as well as the proposed choice of materials and colour.

16.36 Within many of the town centres, local shopping parades and employment areas properties have roller shutters and other forms of security to their frontages. It is acknowledged that there is a need for security to be provided for such properties, however a balance must be struck between ensuring that these properties are safe and secure while considering their impact on the appearance of the street. Such security measures are therefore most successful when they form an integral part of the property's frontage. This is best achieved at the design stage and not 'added on' as an afterthought.

16.37 Some commercial properties in the borough are provided with alternative forms of security measures, such as screens or grilles fixed to the outside or inside of the frontage during closing hours only. These are often decorative in nature, and whilst providing the security required, give an open appearance, with views through them.

Strategic Policy DS4

The Appearance of Town Centre Business Premises

- 1** **Proposals for business premises or alterations to existing business premises must contribute towards improving the quality of the built environment and be appropriate to the site and its surroundings having regard to the following considerations:**
 - a. Key elements, such as fascias, stallrisers and glazing bars**
 - b. Scale**
 - c. Rhythm**
 - d. Symmetry**
 - e. Proportions**
 - f. Architecture**
 - g. Detailing**
 - h. Materials**
 - i. Colour**

- 2** **New business premises or alterations to existing business premises must contribute positively to the character and appearance of the following:**
 - a. The business frontage;**
 - b. The building as a whole;**
 - c. The parade or block of buildings in which the premises is located; and**
 - d. The surrounding area**

- 3** **The provision of security measures for business premises should form an integral part of the design approach to the business frontage and should have regard to the criteria set out in parts 1 and 2 of this policy. External roller shutters will only be acceptable if it can be demonstrated that there is no other suitable alternative. In such instances the roller shutters should be weaved or open-grille.**

Public Art and Interpretation

Evidence Base

16.38 The *Essex Design Guide* defines public art as art projects created by professional artists, creative practitioners and craftspeople, that can be enjoyed in public spaces by residents of and visitors to a community, rather than in an art gallery or institution. Public art can come in many forms including functional (seating, lighting etc), decorative, cultural experiences or artist residencies.

16.39 Public art has the ability to enhance the aesthetics, character and interest of the public realm and inspire community pride and ownership, as well as contribute to the local distinctiveness and increase the use of public open space. It can be incorporated into development in a number of ways,

through the introduction of physical elements such as sculptures and monuments, to elements of detailing in paving, elevational treatment, as well as temporary art exhibitions or installations.

16.40 Developing and delivering public art is most successful when considered at the concept stage of a development or scheme. This is best achieved as a collaboration between artists and developers from the concept stage.

16.41 It is important to consider what the public art is seeking to achieve and how appropriate it is to its surrounding. The size and complexity of each project will vary depending on the site, as well as the size and type of development proposed, and it is important to ensure that its design, palette of materials and location are sensitive to its surroundings, but at the same time not losing the 'statement' to be made by the public art.

16.42 Examples of public art provision in Castle Point can currently be found in Hadleigh Town Centre and in South Benfleet.

16.43 In respect of interpretation, the *Urban Design Characterisation* study identifies that whilst there are many notable buildings and structures located within the borough, very few are successfully promoted. Furthermore, there are areas of land which may have local or historical significance, which are not appropriately recognised. Where some form of interpretation is provided, its quality and design vary considerably.

16.44 The provision of interpretation / information is most successfully delivered where it is designed and located in a manner which reflects not only the 'item' that it is describing, but also the surrounding built form and natural environment. Developers are encouraged to engage local residents in the development of public art projects, and artists from the local area in the creation of public art works.

16.45 Examples of local interpretation within Castle Point can currently be found in South Benfleet and at Canvey Village.

Policy LP DS5

Public Art & Interpretation

- 1 The Council will support the provision of high quality, sustainable public art within development, where it is:**
 - a. Integrated into the public realm; and**
 - b. Is publicly accessible.**
- 2 The provision of all public art and interpretation/information infrastructure must contribute positively to the locality and be site specific having regard to the following considerations:**
 - a. Size**
 - b. Materials**
 - c. Siting**
 - d. Crime prevention**

- e. Historical and/or local important information
- f. The scale and type of development proposed
- g. Maintenance

- 3. Proposals for public art should be accompanied by clear commitments to their on-going maintenance and ownership.

17 Protecting Green Belt Land

17.1 The Green Belt in Castle Point is part of a wider network of Green Belt extending across south Essex. This extended network of Green Belt has been effective in maintaining the separation between the towns in south Essex, and within Castle Point by ensuring that the open land between towns has remained undeveloped. The Green Belt extent was established through the *1998 Castle Point Adopted Local Plan* and was at that time tightly drawn around the urban area, incorporating most of the undeveloped land within the borough. It is much valued by local residents for its benefit of keeping land permanently open and free from development that would harm the visual amenity of the borough and create urban sprawl, as well as providing opportunities for recreation and leisure.

Green Belt Strategy

Policy Context

17.2 The *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)* is clear that the Government attaches great importance to Green Belts. Plans should apply a presumption in favour of sustainable development and local policies should provide for objectively assessed need for housing and other uses unless the application of the Green Belt policy (amongst others) in the *NPPF* provides a strong reason for restricting the overall scale, type or distribution of development in the plan area or any adverse impacts of doing so would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in the *NPPF*.

17.3 The *NPPF* identifies the fundamental aim of Green Belt policy is to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open, with the essential characteristics of Green Belts being their openness and permanence. It's five purposes are:

- To check the unrestricted sprawl of large built-up areas;
- To prevent neighbouring towns 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 land.

17.4 The *NPPF* requires local planning authorities to plan positively to enhance the beneficial use of the Green Belt, looking for opportunities to:

- provide access
- provide for outdoor sport and recreation
- retain and enhance landscape, visual amenity and biodiversity
- improve damaged and derelict land

17.5 The *NPPF* sets out the criteria to be applied when defining Green Belt boundaries. Once established, Green Belt boundaries should only be altered where exceptional circumstances are fully evidenced and justified through the preparation or updating of local plans. Strategic policies should establish the need for any changes to the Green Belt boundaries, having regard to their intended permanence in the long term, so they can endure beyond the plan period.

17.6 The *NPPF* indicates that when drawing up or reviewing Green Belt boundaries, local planning authorities should take account of the need to promote sustainable patterns of development. *NPPF* requires that before concluding that exceptional circumstances exist, the policy making authority should be able to demonstrate that it has fully examined all other reasonable options for meeting needs for development; and this strategy should:

- makes as much use as possible of suitable brownfield sites and underutilised land;
- optimises the density of development, including whether policies promote a significant uplift in minimum density standards in town centres and other locations well served by public transport
- be informed by discussions with neighbouring authorities about whether they could accommodate some of the identified need for development

17.7 The *NPPF* goes on to require that where it is concluded that Green Belt boundaries should be changed, plans should first give consideration to land which has been previously developed and/or is well served by public transport.

17.8 When defining Green Belt boundaries, the *NPPF* states that plans should:

- Ensure consistency with the development plan's strategy for meeting identified requirements for sustainable development;
- Not include land which is unnecessary to keep permanently open;
- Where necessary, identify in the plan's areas of 'safeguarded land' between the urban area and the Green Belt, in order to meet longer-term development needs stretching well beyond the plan period;
- Make clear that the safeguarded land is not allocated for development at the present time. Planning permission for the permanent development of safeguarded land should only be granted following an update to the plan which proposes the development;
- Be able to demonstrate that Green Belt boundaries will not need to be altered at the end of the development plan period; and
- Define boundaries clearly, using physical features that are readily recognisable and likely to be permanent.

17.9 How the Council has dealt with its long-term boundaries is set out in paragraphs 10.4 to 10.10 of this Plan.

Evidence Base

17.10 Evidence from historic *Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessments (SHLAAs)* and previous Local Plan preparation work identified that there is limited capacity within the urban areas in the borough to accommodate the needs of its communities. Therefore, the Council is required to look beyond the urban boundary and assess whether there is land outside the urban areas that could accommodate all or a proportion of this growth.

17.11 A *Green Belt Review 2018* was prepared; Part 1 examined how the borough's Green Belt land contributes to the fundamental aim, characteristics and purposes of the Green Belt as set out by *NPPF*, Part 2 assessed a number of sites promoted to the Council for potential housing development in the Green Belt to establish the potential degree of harm that would be manifested on the Green Belt if those sites were allocated for housing.

17.12 Part 1 of the Review identified that all parts of the Green Belt in Castle Point contribute towards at least two of the five purposes of Green Belt as identified in the *NPPF*. The Assessment identified four strategic areas of Green Belt in the borough:

- The Daws Heath “Ring”
- Central Corridor
- Lateral Strip
- Canvey Island

17.13 These strategic areas of Green Belt were also identified as particularly important at a sub-regional level, with regard to settlements in the districts and boroughs of Basildon, Rochford, Southend, and Thurrock.

17.14 The *Green Belt Topic Paper 2018* has concluded that exceptional circumstances exist to allow the release of Green Belt land for residential development in Castle Point. This is drawn from the *Green Belt Review 2018*. The conclusions of Part 2 of the Review establish the harm to the Green Belt from residential development at a number of sites proposed to the council. These conclusions were drawn together in the *Housing Options Topic Paper (HSOTP)* with a range of other criteria to establish the suitability and deliverability of these sites for residential development. The *HSOTP* concluded that 14 sites should be released from the Green Belt to meet the needs of sustainable residential development in Castle Point to 2033. The *Sustainability Appraisal* supports the notion that a degree of sustainable Green Belt sites will need to be released in order to meet Objectively Assessed Need (OAN) within the borough, as the amount of urban sites presented through the *SHLAA* evidence would not be enough to support Castle Point's housing needs.

17.15 Evidence also shows that the extent of the Green Belt also compromises the ability of some schools in the borough to alter or expand so as to widen choice in education, as advocated in the *NPPF*. Re-alignment of Green Belt boundaries at the following school sites would therefore meet their national and local objectives:

- King John School, Benfleet;
- The Deanes School, Benfleet;
- Glenwood School, Benfleet;
- Kents Hill Infants and Junior School, Benfleet;
- Holy Family Catholic Primary School, Benfleet; and
- Cornelius Vermoyden, Canvey Island.

17.16 The extent of the Green Belt can also be reviewed in the West Canvey area. The southern portion of an employment allocation in the 1998 Plan at Northwick Road has now been qualified as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). This designation now precludes inappropriate development, and therefore allows the Green Belt to be extended over this area.

17.17 Furthermore, development has also been approved and completed in Green Belt locations over the course of the previous 20 years, which means that the boundaries of the Green Belt have been adjusted to reflect current site circumstances:

17.18 As a result of the changes made in this plan, nearly 90% of the Green Belt extent identified in the *1998 Castle Point Adopted Local Plan* is retained. By retaining this extent of Green Belt it will continue to serve its purpose of keeping land permanently open and maintaining a clear visual separation between the individual towns within Castle Point and within South Essex whilst enabling sustainable development to meet the needs of the community to 2033.

17.19 The Green Belt extent, as set out in this plan, is defined on the Policies Map and is over 2,400 hectares.

Strategic Policy SP GB1

Green Belt Strategy

- 1. The Council will continue to protect the permanence and openness of land designated as Green Belt. Development within the Green Belt will only be permitted in very special circumstances or if it is not inappropriate development.**
- 2. Development that is not inappropriate in the Green Belt, as defined in the *NPPF* will be subject to consideration against policies within this plan.**
- 3. Opportunities that enhance the environmental quality and beneficial use of the Green Belt will be supported by the Council, in particular the provision of formal and informal green infrastructure to support the quality of life of the urban population (provided that it is appropriate development as defined in the *NPPF*).**

New Development in the Green Belt

Policy Context

17.20 The *NPPF* makes it clear that the construction of new buildings in the Green Belt should be regarded as inappropriate subject to certain exceptions. Inappropriate development is, by definition, harmful to the Green Belt and should not be approved except in very special circumstances. Substantial weight should be given to any harm to the Green Belt, and very special circumstances will not exist unless the potential harm to the Green Belt by reason of the inappropriateness, and any other harm resulting from the proposal, is clearly outweighed by other considerations.

Evidence Base

17.21 The *Green Belt Review 2018* considered carefully the extent of the Green Belt boundary, and the contribution different parts of the Green Belt make to its overall function. Therefore, it is likely that development within the defined extent of the Green Belt will cause harm to the Green Belt either in terms of its openness or its function. The Review provides advice to decision makers on the potential for a development to impact on openness and landscape character, and the likely impact on Green Belt functions.

Strategic Policy GB2

New Development in the Green Belt

Where new buildings or structures are proposed within the Green Belt, inappropriate development will be refused by reason of its harm to the Green Belt, except in very special circumstances. Consideration will be given to:

- a. The Green Belt of and in the vicinity of the proposal will continue to fulfil its purpose/s;
- b. The proposal is designed to integrate well into the landscape in which it is set and to maintain the openness of the Green Belt;
- c. The proposed development is an exemplar of high-quality design;
- d. Whether the land is previously developed, providing that the new building is within the envelop of the land previously developed and not the whole curtilage of the site; and
- e. The proposal is consistent with all other relevant policies of this plan.

Extensions and Alterations to, and Replacements of Buildings in the Green Belt

Policy Context

17.22 The *NPPF* states that new buildings are inappropriate in Green Belt. Exceptions to this include

Extensions and alterations of buildings provided that they do not result in disproportionate additions over and above the size of the original building. (Original building is defined in the *NPPF* as being a building as it existed on 1 July 1948 or, if constructed after 1 July 1948, as it was built originally.)

Replacement of a building, provided the new building is in the same use and not materially larger than the one it replaces.

Evidence Base

17.23 Both individually and collectively extensions and alterations to buildings, and the replacement of buildings in the Green Belt can have an impact on the character, appearance and openness of the Green Belt. It is important therefore that such development is well designed in respect of the host building, the plot, and its surroundings. This is particularly important given the differing patterns of development that are found in the Green Belt in the borough, such as built up frontages of development, and more isolated, single plot development.

17.24 Appeal decisions, locally and nationally in relation to development in the Green Belt indicates general support in cases where the visual impact in terms of design and massing, the reduction in

separation, the loss of isolation spaces between properties and boundaries, and the change in character of a development, such as replacing a single storey, development with a two storey development, were significant. However, developments have been allowed at appeal where the harm has been outweighed by other factors such as design considerations, which result in positive benefits to the Green Belt, including new pitched roofs on top of existing flat roofs or development contained within the existing building footprint.

Strategic Policy GB3

Extensions and Alterations to, and Replacements of Buildings in the Green Belt

- 1 Proposed extensions and alterations to existing buildings in the Green Belt will be permitted, provided that the proposals do not result in disproportionate additions over and above the size of the original building(s), and also subject to fulfilling the following criteria:**
 - a. There is no material impact on the character, appearance or openness of the Green Belt;**
 - b. The individual and cumulative size, scale, form, massing and height is proportionate to that of the original building and its plot;**
 - c. The design and siting ensure sufficient space around the building, between neighbouring buildings and between boundaries;**
 - d. The design, siting and materials is sympathetic to the existing building and its surroundings; and**
 - e. The design and materials are of high quality.**
- 2 Proposals for replacement buildings in the Green Belt, will be permitted, provided that the new building is in the same use and not materially larger than the one it replaces, and subject to fulfilling the following criteria:**
 - a. The building to be replaced has not been abandoned for such a period that the site has developed greenfield characteristics;**
 - b. There is no material impact on the character, appearance or openness of the Green Belt;**
 - c. The individual and cumulative size, scale, form, massing and height reflects the original building and its plot;**
 - d. The design and siting ensure sufficient space around the building, between neighbouring buildings and between boundaries; and**

- e. The design, siting and materials is sympathetic to the existing building and its surroundings, unless its re-siting and design would be less obtrusive in the Green Belt and would improve the appearance of the Green Belt.

- 3 Where the replacement building is approved, a condition may be applied to any permission granted any removing permitted rights which might allow for further enlargements to the building, and/or the provision of ancillary buildings within the curtilage of the building, compromising the criteria set out above.

Limited Infill and Self Build - Special Policy Areas

Policy Context

17.25 The NPPF allows for limited infilling in the Green Belt in 'villages.' Furthermore, limited infill is allowed on previously developed land where there is no greater impact on the Green Belt than the existing or previous development.

Evidence Base

17.26 Green Belt runs through the central mainland area of the Borough, from the Hadleigh Marshes in the south to the A127 in the north, creating a strategically important physical gap between built up urban areas of the Borough. Green Belt in the north east of the Borough also has a strategically important role in maintaining Daws Heath as a separate and distinct settlement and maintaining a physical gap in the built form between the urban areas of Eastwood and Rayleigh outside the Borough, and the settlement of Hadleigh, Daws Heath, and Thundersley.

17.27 These Green Belt areas are predominantly undeveloped and contribute significantly to the local character. The undeveloped areas of the Borough are also important for local flora and fauna and for recreational purposes.

17.28 However, the Benfleet Road and Vicarage Hill, The Brambles and Great Burches areas form semi-rural locations where limited infilling would not cause increased harm to the Green Belt. These areas consist of linear development along both sides of the road, creating an almost continuous developed semi-rural character. While the Council supports the protection of Green Belt in these areas, it is acknowledged that due to the developed character and layout of existing buildings, the application of Green Belt policy in these areas is inappropriate and unnecessarily restrictive.

17.29 While existing development runs along both sides of the road in these areas, the density of existing development is low, and existing houses are set back from the road and include large landscaped gardens. The extent of existing development in these areas do not necessitate a change to the Green Belt boundary, so it is appropriate to outline additional policy in order to more appropriately manage development within these particular areas of the Green Belt.

17.30 Existing development within these areas is linear, and therefore has a limited impact on Green Belt areas to the rear of the properties beyond the roads. To maintain the openness of the Green Belt in these areas, the Council will therefore not support backland development. Development proposals in these areas should be in the form of limited infill, facing existing roads.

17.31 The Council will support bespoke and self-build new dwellings in the Special Policy Areas where the proposed development responds appropriately to character and layout of existing development. The Council will also support extensions and alterations to existing dwellings in these areas where it can be demonstrated that the proposals will not have a significant detrimental impact on the openness of the Green Belt.

Local Policy GB4

Limited Infill - Special Policy Areas

- 1. The development of new dwellings within the Brambles, Benfleet Road, Vicarage Hill, and Great Burches Special Policy Areas (identified on the policies map) will be supported where the proposals:**
 - a. Respect the existing character of the area;**
 - b. Centrally located on the plot and along existing general building lines;**
 - c. Plot sizes should generally confirm with those in the area to avoid higher density development;**
 - d. Front onto existing roads;**
 - e. Maintain the existing layout and form of development in the area;**
 - f. The proposals should not result in the significant loss of existing tree coverage;**
 - g. Back land development will not be permitted;**
 - h. Provide off street parking; and**
 - i. Demonstrate that the scheme will not have a significant detrimental impact on the openness of the Green Belt within the area.**
- 2. Extensions and alterations to existing dwellings within the Brambles, Benfleet Road, Vicarage Hill, and Great Burches Special Policy Areas (identified on the policies map) will be supported where the proposals:**
 - a. Respect the existing character of the area;**
 - b. Maintain the existing layout, massing, bulk and form of development in the area;**
 - c. Do not have a detrimental impact on neighbouring residential amenity; and**
 - d. Demonstrate that the scheme will not have a significant detrimental impact on the openness of the Green Belt within the area.**
- 3. Where the replacement building is approved, a condition may be applied to any permission granted any removing permitted rights which might allow for further enlargements to the building, and/or the provision of ancillary buildings within the curtilage of the building, compromising the criteria set out above.**

Change of Use of Buildings and Land in the Green Belt

Policy Context

17.32 The *NPPF* states certain forms of development are not inappropriate in Green Belt provided they preserve its openness and do not conflict with the purpose of including land within it. This includes the re-use of buildings provided that the buildings are of permanent and substantial construction and material changes of use of land.

17.33 Some development, may be associated with other appropriate uses of land in the Green Belt such as agriculture, forestry, outdoor sport, outdoor recreation, cemeteries, burial grounds and allotments if any buildings preserve the openness of the Green Belt and do not conflict with the purposes of including land within it.

Evidence Base

17.34 The *Green Belt Review 2018* identifies much of the Green Belt in Castle Point as being rural in nature. Rural areas are typically quiet, with a low development density and low intensity uses.

17.35 The re-use or adaption of existing buildings or land in the Green Belt, particularly in respect of commercial, light industrial or recreation uses can aid in reducing the demands for new buildings in the Green Belt.

17.36 In order for the re-use of an existing building or land to be compatible with the essential characteristics of the Green Belt, which is its openness and permanence, and with the purposes of including it within the Green Belt, such a re-use must be of a scale and character appropriate to its Green Belt location, its traffic impact should be acceptable, and the building concerned should be of an appropriate structure for the proposed use, in order to avoid substantial redevelopment, such as extensions or alterations.

17.37 This can be a problem when the re-use is for residential purposes, where there are pressures to extend and alter the property and to provide residential curtilages which can be associated with activities and structures which can have a harmful effect on the character, appearance and openness of the Green Belt. Furthermore, given the tightly drawn Green Belt boundary of the borough, properties, particularly residential, are in immediate proximity of the Green Belt. The local planning authority can be placed under pressure to allow extensions of gardens into the Green Belt, which if permitted can result in a use of the land, which is not characteristic of the Green Belt, and which can lead to a proliferation of domestic style structures to the detriment of the openness of the Green Belt.

17.38 Uses which are associated with external storage can also result in harm to the character, appearance and openness of the Green Belt. The borough has historically experienced the storage of materials and equipment, as well as caravans and boats in its Green Belt, particularly in its more rural and remote locations. This is not a use which it would seek to continue or encourage in the future.

Strategic Policy GB5

Change of Use of Buildings and Land in the Green Belt

- 1** **Proposals for the change of use of buildings or land in the Green Belt will be permitted, subject to fulfilling the following criteria:**
 - a.** **The existing building is of permanent and substantial construction;**
 - b.** **The building or land is suitable for the proposed use, with limited need for extensions or alterations;**
 - c.** **There is no material impact on the character, appearance or openness of the Green Belt;**
 - d.** **It will not result in an intensification of the existing use of the site, by means of the generation of traffic, noise, or other forms of disturbance;**
 - e.** **It will not result in a massing of open storage, parked cars, plant or temporary, ancillary or out buildings/structures greater than existing and**
 - f.** **The need for the proposed use has been identified.**
- 2** **Permitted development rights relating to outbuildings will be removed if a garden has been extended into the Green Belt.**

Ancillary Buildings and Structures in the Green Belt

17.39 Many forms of development often have ancillary buildings associated with them. For example it is common for houses to have garages, sheds and greenhouses located within the curtilage of the house. Business premises meanwhile may have ancillary storage buildings. In many cases the provision of these buildings is permitted under 'permitted development rights' and the Council is not able to control their development.

17.40 It is however common for the Council to remove 'permitted development rights' when granting consent for developments within the Green Belt. Additionally, some proposals may be for ancillary buildings too large to be exempt from requiring planning consent, or for ancillary buildings located on land beyond the curtilage of a house. Therefore, it is not uncommon for the Council to receive planning applications for ancillary buildings and structures in the Green Belt.

Policy Context

17.41 The *NPPF* does not make specific reference to ancillary buildings, however it does list those types of development and uses of development that are exceptionally permitted within the Green Belt. Assuming that those types and uses of development are permissible, it can be assumed that ancillary buildings which are normally associated with these are permissible subject to ensuring that

the openness of the Green Belt is maintained and that the Green Belt continues to fulfil its purposes, as set out in the *NPPF*.

Evidence Base

17.42 The provision of buildings and structures described above to serve an acceptable use in the Green Belt, such as a stable for the keeping of horses and hay and tack store to serve the stables, or a building to store equipment or goods related to a commercial business, can be acceptable in principle in the Green Belt. However, the open character and appearance of the Green Belt can be marred by such buildings and structures, both in respect of their design and appearance, and their proliferation.

17.43 The borough's Green Belt is occupied by a variety of uses and is susceptible to pressures to allow for the provision of such buildings and structures. If designed and sited appropriately they can result in forms of development which may not be inappropriate in the Green Belt.

17.44 However, there are examples of poorly designed and located ancillary buildings and structures which result in harm to the Green Belt. In some parts of the Green Belt a proliferation of caravans and metal storage containers has occurred in association with the storage of hay and tack associated with the stabling of horses and other livestock, as well as for example the storage of materials and equipment in association with other recreational or commercial uses in the Green Belt. In many cases there are multiples of these buildings and structures located at any one site creating a massing effect. This is not an occurrence that the local planning authority wishes to see continue or to be encouraged.

17.45 Previously policy has not taken account of the size of the building/structure in relation to the main building on the site or the size of the site itself. The degree to which these buildings/structures are incidental to the main building or use is therefore of great importance. A proportionate approach addresses this issue. As an example, a large house with extensive grounds will require more extensive maintenance. It would therefore be logical that such properties may require a larger outbuilding to accommodate gardening equipment, such as a motorised lawn mower and larger tools specific to works on trees and hedges.

17.46 As with other forms of permissible development in the Green Belt, ancillary buildings are most appropriately considered against criteria, as this best ensures that proportionality, design requirements and the impacts of the proposal of the Green Belt, its openness and its purpose are considered in the whole.

Policy LP GB6

Ancillary Buildings and Structures in the Green Belt

- 1 The provision of ancillary buildings and structures in the Green Belt will not be permitted, unless it is proven to be necessary subject to fulfilling the following criteria:**
 - a. There is no material impact on the character, appearance or openness of the Green Belt;**

- b. The individual and cumulative size, scale, form, massing and height is proportionate to that of the original building and its plot;
 - c. It can be clearly demonstrated that they are incidental to the main building or use of the site;
 - d. The use of the main building or use of the site has not been left dormant;
 - e. The design and siting ensure sufficient space around the building, between neighbouring buildings and between boundaries;
 - f. The design, siting and materials are sympathetic to the existing building or use and its surroundings. However, it must not repeat poor forms of development;
 - g. The design and materials are of high quality;
 - h. It is restricted to use as ancillary accommodation to the main building or use; and
2. The use of caravans, mobile homes or metal storage containers as ancillary buildings in the Green Belt will normally be refused.

Positive uses in the Green Belt

Policy Context

17.47 The *NPPF* states that local planning authorities should plan positively to enhance the beneficial use of the Green Belt, such as looking for opportunities to provide access; to provide opportunities for outdoor sport and recreation; to retain and enhance landscapes, visual amenity and biodiversity; or to improve damaged and derelict land.

17.48 The *NPPF* makes it clear that buildings in the Green Belt are inappropriate, except for certain types of development. Buildings for agriculture and forestry are not considered inappropriate uses in the Green Belt, nor is the provision of appropriate facilities for outdoor sport, outdoor recreation and for cemeteries, mineral extraction and engineering operations, if the facilities preserve the openness of the Green Belt and do not conflict with the purposes of including land within it.

Evidence Base

17.49 The Green Belt in the borough is occupied by a diverse range of buildings, uses and activities. Commercial and residential uses have previously been discussed within this Green Belt section. However, there are other forms of development located within the borough's Green Belt, including cemeteries, recreational uses - both formal and informal as well as agricultural, equine and animal husbandry activities (catteries and kennels).

17.50 The latter activities are characteristic of more rural and countryside locations, designated as Green Belt in Castle Point. Such activities generally require more open spaces, with access to natural features, which are unlikely to be found in more urban locations, where the built form is closer

knit and environments may not be in the best interests of the health of the animals and livestock. Furthermore, such activities can produce levels of noise and odours which may not be compatible with residential uses. However, it is important that such activities need to be within easy reach of the population they serve.

17.51 Examples within the borough's Green Belt include the provision of commercial kennels, cattery's, stables and riding schools, and limited cattle grazing. There are also individual stables located sporadically in the Green Belt, some of which are associated with residential properties.

17.52 The Green Belt in the borough also provides important leisure and recreation opportunities for both residents and visitors, which is highly valued by residents. This includes formal and informal provision, in commercial, private and public ownership. 1,057ha of the borough's Green Belt is allocated as public open space, 890 hectare of the borough's Green Belt is designated due to its landscape quality, and 1,154ha of the borough's Green Belt is designated due to its ecological quality. Many of the open spaces within the Green Belt in Castle Point are Country Parks, Nature Reserves or natural/semi natural open spaces, and, therefore, there is a significant overlap between ecology and landscape designations and open space designations.

17.53 Access to the Green Belt, and opportunities to undertake outdoor sport and outdoor recreation in the Green Belt are promoted as positive uses of the Green Belt in the *NPPF*. Given that the Green Belt in Castle Point is tightly drawn around the existing urban area, its population are afforded these opportunities close to where they live and work, and the promotion of such positive uses can contribute towards the health and well-being of these communities. Furthermore, given the diverse nature of the Green Belt within Castle Point there is also the opportunity to enhance the quality of landscapes and create multi-functional areas of open space that improve the visual amenity of the borough and contribute towards improving biodiversity and flood risk management.

17.54 This is particularly the case when considered against the pressures to accommodate needs within the borough. Furthermore, in order to accommodate growth, parts of the Green Belt may also need to be brought into use as public open space in order to offset potential impacts of recreation pressures arising from population growth on designated nature conservation sites, such as the Benfleet and Southend Marshes SPA.

Strategic Policy GB7

Positive uses in the Green Belt

- 1 The Council will consider proposals favourably which seek to positively enhance the beneficial use of the Green Belt, by providing opportunities for positive use of the Green Belt. Where development is proposed adjacent to the Green Belt, opportunities will be sought to:**
 - a. improve access;**
 - b. outdoor sport and recreation;**
 - c. landscape enhancements;**
 - d. improvements to visual amenity;**

- e. improvements to biodiversity;
- f. sustainable flood risk management; or
- g. improvements to damaged and derelict land.

- 2 Such proposals must clearly demonstrate that the following criteria have been fulfilled:
 - a. The Green Belt will continue to fulfil its purposes;
 - b. There will be no material impact on the character, appearance or openness of the Green Belt
 - c. The design, siting and materials of any buildings are sympathetic to the surrounding built form and landscape;
 - d. The proposal is an exemplar of high-quality design and materials;
 - e. The design and siting of any buildings ensures sufficient space around the building, between neighbouring buildings and between boundaries;
 - f. It will not result in an unacceptable generation of traffic, noise, or other forms of disturbance; and
 - g. The proposal is compliant with all other relevant policies in the plan.
- 3 The Council will consider favourably the provision of other appropriate forms of development in the Green Belt, subject to the fulfilment of the criteria set out above.

Enclosure and Boundary Treatment in the Green Belt

Policy Context

17.55 The *NPPF* states that the creation of high-quality buildings and places is fundamental to what the planning and development process should achieve. Good design is a key aspect of sustainable development and creates better places in which to live and work.

17.56 The *NPPF* makes clear that planning policies and decisions should aim to ensure that developments:

- Add to the overall quality of the area, are visually attractive as a result of good architecture;
- Establish a strong sense of place, using the arrangements of streets, spaces, and building types;
- Respond to local character and history, and reflect the identity of local surroundings, and building types;
- Respond to local character and history, and reflect the identity of local surroundings and materials; and
- Create places that are safe, inclusive and accessible environments where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine the quality of life or community cohesion and resilience.

17.57 The *NPPF* states that the fundamental aim of Green Belt policy is to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open, and the essential characteristics of Green Belts are their openness and their permanence.

Evidence Base

17.58 Clearly identifying the extent of ownership of space around a building defines the boundary between public, semi-private and private spaces. This is frequently through the construction of means of enclosure, which are readily visible in the public realm.

17.59 Within the Green Belt of Castle Point the various land uses, such as residential, small holdings, and commercial businesses, have a mix of forms of enclosures, with the properties often set back considerable distances from the highway.

17.60 The *Urban Design Characterisation* identified that many of the commercial/industrial uses, as well as the small holdings are strongly enclosed by high fencing and palisade fencing, with electronic gates, frequently of stark materials. This creates a poor public realm and has resulted in a sense of isolation and remoteness, which can lead to the perception of not being safe.

17.61 The residential properties in the Green Belt are also heavily enclosed, often by similar forms as discussed above, particularly in the case of older properties. There is also high and dense hedging provided in many areas.

17.62 There are also successful means of enclosure in some parts of the Green Belt, which whilst providing the necessary demarcation and security measures, are of attractive construction, appropriate to the land use they are associated with. Examples include the provision of ranch style fencing used to enclose land containing livestock, including horses. Such methods provide the necessary enclosure of the animals, but at the same time are of an appearance commonly associated with agriculture and maintain a degree of openness. Furthermore, the provision of decorative railings can provide the necessary security for businesses or residential properties, at the same time as creating an attractive public realm, allowing for natural surveillance to take place, and a degree of openness to be maintained.

Strategic Policy GB8

Enclosure and Boundary Treatment in the Green Belt

- 1 For land in the Green Belt, the means of enclosure or boundary treatment should be informed by the prevailing character of the land use, surrounding area, in terms of materials, height and positioning.**
- 2 Any means of enclosure or boundary treatment should not dominate the public realm.**
- 3 Enclosure and boundaries within rural areas should maintain a semi-openness of the Green Belt.**
- 4 In all cases the means of enclosure or boundary treatment must be of high-quality materials, appropriate in terms of appearance and ongoing maintenance to the location, full details of which must form part of any application.**

- 5 Where more robust means of enclosure or boundary treatment is required in exceptional circumstances, its visual impact should be minimised by the provision of appropriate landscaping. For landscaping associated with residential development, reference should be made to the Residential Design Guidance SPD.**

18 Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change

18.1 The *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)* identifies the purpose of the planning system as contributing towards the achievement of sustainable development. There are three overarching objectives to sustainable development. The environmental objective is set out as contributing to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment, including making effective use of land, helping to improve biodiversity, using natural resources prudently, minimising waste and pollution, and mitigating and adapting to climate change, including moving to a low carbon future.

18.2 Planning is central to achieving these roles by helping to shape places to secure radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, minimising vulnerability and providing resilience to the impacts of climate change, and supporting the delivery of renewable and low carbon energy and associated infrastructure.

18.3 Plans and decisions need to take local circumstances into account, so that they respond to the different opportunities for achieving sustainable development in different areas.

18.4 The *NPPF* states that planning policies should take a proactive approach to mitigating and adapting to climate change, taking into account the long-term implications for flood risk, coastal change, water supply, biodiversity and landscapes and policies should support appropriate measures to ensure the future resilience of communities and infrastructure to climate change impacts.

Responding to Climate Change

Policy Context

18.5 The *NPPF* states that planning policies should take a proactive approach to mitigating and adapting to climate change, taking into account the long-term implications for flood risk, coastal change, water supply, biodiversity and landscapes. Policies should support appropriate measures to ensure the future resilience of communities and infrastructure to climate change impacts.

18.6 Local planning authorities are expected to plan for new development in locations and ways which reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and to actively support energy efficiency improvements to existing buildings.

Evidence Base

Impacts on Climate Change

18.7 The *Sustainability Appraisal* work sets out details of the borough's energy consumption, Castle Point has the ninth lowest level of renewable energy use in the county at just 0.14% of its total consumption. This is in stark contrast to the use of natural gas which contributes to just under half of the total energy use for the borough. Within Castle Point there are no significant sources of energy production, renewable or non-renewable. Furthermore, the Council has received no proposals for the provision of commercial scale renewable or non-renewable energy production, which is unsurprising given the size of the borough and the natural environmental constraints present on its periphery. Castle Point is therefore reliant on energy produced elsewhere. The focus of climate

change strategy in Castle Point therefore needs to be on how the individual can reduce their ecological footprint, and how developments can be planned to encourage this.

18.8 The *Transport Evidence for the New Local Plan* shows that Castle Point suffers congestion at peak times causing queuing at junctions and extended journey times. Congestion results in increased emissions from vehicles, including emissions of greenhouse gases that contribute towards climate change. The *Sustainability Appraisal* work indicates that transport in Castle Point generates 36.33% of CO₂ emissions within Castle Point.

18.9 Congestion is therefore contributing to both climate change and poor health outcomes for local people. A reduction in the need to travel, and good, sustainable access to public transport provision and services can therefore have a positive influence on the borough.

18.10 Whilst Castle Point has a high level of energy consumption, it also has a high-quality green environment that contributes towards managing the impacts of climate change.

18.11 There are significant areas of woodland, including ancient woodland located in the Thundersley and Hadleigh areas. Additionally, there are many trees within the urban environment because of the borough's sub-urban character. Trees and woodlands play an important role in managing climate change by acting as a carbon sink for CO₂ emissions. Trees also play a role in managing surface water and contribute positively towards urban cooling thereby managing the impacts of climate change also.

Impacts of Climate Change

18.12 In recent years there has been a rise in extreme weather events including high levels of precipitation, which can put strain on existing watercourses and drainage systems. The different sources of flooding include tidal, fluvial (e.g. rivers), surface water, groundwater and reservoir flooding, and are managed by different bodies. The Environment Agency is responsible for tidal, reservoirs and fluvial flooding from main rivers and Essex County Council, as the Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA), is responsible for reducing the risk of flooding from surface water, groundwater and ordinary watercourses in the borough

18.13 Canvey Island is identified as being within Flood Zone 3a. It is defended by sea defences which are currently effective in managing the current tidal flood risk to the Island. However, the *South Essex Strategic Flood Risk Assessment 2018 (SFRA)* identifies that future impacts of climate change require these defences to be improved to take account of the possibility of over topping from an extremely high tide. The *Thames Estuary 2100 Plan (TE2100 Plan)* identified Canvey Island as being subject to Policy P4 (of the 2100 Plan), which requires further action to be taken to keep up with climate and land use change so that flood risk does not increase.

18.14 Hadleigh Marshes and parts of South Benfleet are also affected by tidal flood risk, with both areas sitting within Flood Risk Zone 3. The *SFRA* indicates that the risk, depth and extent of flooding in these areas will increase as a result of climate change. The *TE2100 Plan* identifies the Hadleigh Marshes Policy unit as a subject to Policy P3 which requires the continuation of existing or alternative actions to manage flood risk. Flood defences will be maintained at their current level, accepting that the likelihood and/or consequence of a flood will increase because of climate change.

18.15 The southern section of South Benfleet within Flood Risk Zone 3 falls within the *TE2100 Plan's* Bowers Marsh policy unit which is subject to Policy P4 as explained in paragraph 17.14.

18.16 Essex County Council hosts an online Flood and Water Management Map', which identifies the locations in the borough that are at risk from surface water flooding (low, medium or high risk), areas located within Critical Drainage Areas (CDAs), and locations where schemes in the capital programme are being progressed. Most of the urban area within the borough lies within a CDA. In these locations, there is a need for surface water to be managed to a higher standard than normal to ensure any new development contributes to a reduction in flooding risks in line with NPPF.

18.17 Increased experiences of drought is also likely to be an impact of climate change. The *South Essex Watercycle Study 2012* indicates that water resources in the East of England are likely to become more scarce as a result of climate change. It recommends that consumption in Castle Point is reduced to 105 litres per person per day in order to reduce this deficit.

18.18 A changing climate can also impact on health. A report by the Health Protection Agency entitled the *Health Effects of Climate Change in the UK 2008* sets out evidence to this effect. Potential effects of climate change range from risks associated with flooding, to the effects of extreme temperatures.

Strategic Policy CC1

Responding to Climate Change

- 1 The Council will seek to mitigate and adapt to climate change and move to reducing the carbon footprint of the borough. This will be achieved by:**
 - a. Identifying development locations with good access by foot, cycling and public transport to services and public transport provision which reduce the need for travel;**
 - b. Providing improvements to the public transport network, and footpaths and cycle paths;**
 - c. Providing opportunities to deliver multi-functional green infrastructure and new habitat creation;**
 - d. Promoting the efficient use of natural resources such as water and energy;**
 - e. Encouraging high-quality sustainable design and construction techniques that contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation; and**
 - f. Encouraging opportunities for the provision of renewable energy, low carbon technologies and decentralised energy as part of development proposals as appropriate.**
- 2 The Council will seek to minimise the impacts of climate change on its communities through flood risk management that reduces the risk to people and property from extreme weather and flooding events.**

Tidal Flood Risk Management

Policy Context

18.19 The *NPPF* requires local planning authorities, when determining planning applications, to ensure flood risk is not increased elsewhere and only consider development appropriate in areas at risk of flooding where informed by a site-specific flood risk assessment following the Sequential Test, and if required the Exceptions Test.

18.20 The aim of the Sequential Test is to steer new development to areas with no or low risk of flooding, using the *SFRA* and if necessary, by the Exceptions Test. Any such development would need to demonstrate that the development will offer wider sustainability benefits that outweigh the flood risk, and would be safe for its lifetime, without exacerbating or creating flood risk elsewhere.

18.21 The *NPPF* states that planning policies should reduce risk from coastal change by avoiding inappropriate development in vulnerable areas and not exacerbating the impacts of physical changes to the coast. A Coastal Change Management Area should identify likely areas to be affected by physical changes to the coast and be clear as to what development will be appropriate in such areas, in what circumstances, and make provision for development and infrastructure that needs to be relocated away from such areas.

Evidence Base

Canvey Island

18.22 The Environment Agency identifies Canvey Island as being within Flood Risk Zone 3a. Currently sea defences are effective in preventing Canvey Island from flooding from tidal inundation.

18.23 Fluvial flooding is possible from the watercourses and dykes that form the drainage system on Canvey Island, due to the flat and low-lying topography of the Island and the finite capacity of the piped sections of the drainage infrastructure. Some of this network drains to tide via flapped outfalls which only operate at low tide. If water were to overtop these dykes, the flat topography of the island could cause it to disperse over large areas.

18.24 The *SFRA* undertook modelling of the risk of flooding to Canvey Island. Currently, the sea defences are effective in preventing Canvey Island from being flooded but there remains a very small probability they could be overtopped or breached. When the future impacts of climate change are taken into account, it is possible that on an extremely high tide the defences in some locations around the Island would over-top. This means that there is a requirement over the next 50 years to invest in improving these defences in order to protect future populations. The *TE2100 Plan*, prepared by the Environment Agency, sets out a policy for the maintenance and improvement of the sea defences on Canvey Island. It will be necessary to work with the Environment Agency to secure the funding to deliver the improvements required that will benefit both existing development and also any additional development that occurs.

18.25 In order for the sea defences to be improved on Canvey Island it is necessary for land adjacent to these defences to be left free from development as far as possible to provide the space for taller defences with a larger footprint. Accessibility is also essential in delivering such improvements. The Environment Agency has advised that approximately 19m should be left free from development for

this purpose. This enables the delivery of well-designed and landscaped defences that not only ensure the future safety of residents but are also attractive and contribute to the quality of the environment.

18.26 The *NPPF* sets out a sequential test that seeks for development to be located to avoid flood risk, where possible. Canvey Island comprises around 40% of the borough's area and is home to around 40,000 people. In considering future development consideration will need to be given to ensuring sites are safe from all types of flooding, either because of existing site conditions or through flood risk management. To leave this land vacant may undermine the quality of the local environment and have a detrimental effect on the community. The *TE2100 Plan* reinforces this stance, identifying Canvey Island as a thriving community with further development and regeneration planned in the future. It states that the maintenance and improvement of the sea defences is well justified, and that in order for these areas to thrive and for regeneration to be a success, flood risk management and emergency planning must continue to be integrated into the spatial planning process.

18.27 Where development is permitted on Canvey Island, it will need to demonstrate how it has satisfied the Sequential and Exception Tests and will need to be designed to ensure the safety of future residents and/or users. Additionally, consideration will also need to be given as to how surface water flood risk can be managed on site, so that surface water run-off is no greater than that prior to development taking place, as far as reasonably practical, thereby not increasing the risk of flooding in neighbouring properties. Finally, in the event that a flood occurs, and there has been no or limited warning, properties should be designed to offer safe refuge above the depth of flood water. The *SFRA* identifies the likely depth of flooding across the Island during a 1 in 1000 year + climate change flood event. It is this depth of flooding that should be considered to help design refuge requirements for development on Canvey Island together with a clear assessment of the likely time of site inundation and the evaluation of flood hazard arising at and around the site throughout a flood event.

18.28 Whilst new development proposals may incorporate flood resilient design measures, this does little to ensure the safety of existing residents, particularly the large number who occupy bungalows, caravans and mobile homes. The *TE2100 Plan* notes the prevalence of vulnerable development such as these properties on Canvey Island and seeks the redevelopment of such forms of development for homes that can offer more flood resilient design. Favourable consideration should be given to proposals that see the replacement of such vulnerable development with more resilient forms of development that can offer safe refuge in the event of a flood. Such decisions will need to be made within the context of the principles set out within the Council's *Residential Design Guidance* which seeks to ensure that privacy, amenity and high-quality urban design are achieved taking into account the high-density character of development on some parts of Canvey Island, whilst providing safe refuge areas.

Hadleigh Marshes and South Benfleet

18.29 Tidal Flood Risk also affects Hadleigh Marshes and parts of South Benfleet, with parts of both areas being located within Flood Risk Zone 3 as identified by the Environment Agency and modelled by the *SFRA*. The *SFRA* indicates that the risk, depth and extent of flooding in these areas will increase as a result of climate change.

18.30 Hadleigh Marshes is a largely undeveloped area, protected from significant levels of development by other policy and nature conservation designations. As a consequence, the *TE2100*

Plan seeks to maintain these defences at their current level, but does not plan to enhance them in order to accommodate the impacts of climate change. This has two significant implications:

1. The loss of inter-tidal marshland habitats. The Benfleet and Southend Marshes is designated as a Special Protection Area (SPA) and is recognised for its assemblage of migratory birds under the Ramsar Convention. As a consequence, there is a need to identify compensatory habitat. The *TE2100 Plan* seeks to identify compensatory provision to account for this loss; and
2. The London Fenchurch Street to Southend railway line passes through the area and is likely to be at risk from major flooding in the future. The owners and operators of this line will need to consider how they will deal with this issue. There is the potential that in the long-term (50+ years) they may decide to cease services if an economically viable solution to retaining the line in this location cannot be identified. The *TE2100 Plan* seeks to develop a joint long-term programme to ensure the long-term implications of climate change on the railway are understood, and to build in infrastructure improvements and flood warning.

18.31 The area at risk of flooding in South Benfleet is largely undeveloped flood plain in the form of South Benfleet Playing Fields. There are however a small number of properties at risk of flooding in 'old' South Benfleet, including the railway station, and also some homes on the periphery of the flood risk zone in the residential area. As with Hadleigh Marshes, the *TE2100 Plan* outlines that for the Bowers Marshes policy unit (encompassing South Benfleet) the aspiration is to take further action to keep up with climate and land use change so that tidal flood risk does not increase.

18.32 South Benfleet Playing Fields are a flood storage area recognised by the Environment Agency as a category C reservoir under the *Reservoirs Act 1975*. This area is therefore classified as falling within Flood Risk Zone 3b i.e. it is considered to be a functional flood plain. A functional flood plain is an area where water has flowed, or is stored, at times of flood with an annual probability of flooding of 5%.

Local Policy LP CC2

Tidal Flood Risk Management Area

The extent of the Canvey, Hadleigh Marshes and South Benfleet Tidal Flood Risk Management Areas is defined on the Policies Map. Within these areas:

- a. The Council will support the necessary improvements to the sea defences in the Borough as set out in the Thames 2100 Plan.
- b. New bungalows will be refused on Canvey island unless safe refuge areas can be provided within the development, and favourable consideration will be given to the conversion of bungalows to houses, subject to those privacy, amenity and urban design considerations set out in the Residential Design Guidance SPD;
- c. The Council will work with partners to maintain and improve nature conservation in the Hadleigh Marshes area, with a long-term view of securing appropriate compensatory sites within the Thames Estuary for any loss of particular habitats resulting from climate change; and

- d. **South Benfleet Playing Fields will be retained as a flood storage area for both tidal flooding and surface water management. Opportunities to increase the storage capacity of this area will be secured in the long-term;**
- 2 The Council will work with partners in the railway industry to identify economically viable solutions to the potential risk of flooding of local railway lines in the long-term, to ensure the ongoing provision of services.**
- 3 Within flood zones 2 and 3 new development proposals will be permitted only where they meet the following criteria:**
 - a. **They pass the Sequential Test as set out in the NPPF;**
 - b. **They have been designed to make space for water and reduce the risk of flooding to prospective users/residents of the site, and to neighbouring properties; and**
 - c. **They are designed to be flood resistant and resilient and provide safe refuge for users/residents above predicted flood water depths for a 1 in 1,000 + climate change flood event.**
- 4 Land adjacent to the existing flood defences on Canvey Island, as shown on the Policies Map, is safeguarded for future flood defence works and landscaping. Only temporary development will be permitted on this land.**
- 5 Where land safeguarded for future flood defence works falls within a development site, opportunities should be taken to integrate future flood defence requirements into the landscaping and open space provision for the site.**

Non-Tidal Flood Risk Management

Policy Context

18.33 The *NPPF* requires that strategic policies should be informed by a strategic flood risk assessment and should manage flood risk from all sources. They should consider cumulative impacts in or affecting local areas susceptible to flooding and take account of advice from the Environment Agency and other relevant flood risk management authorities, such as Essex County Council as lead local flood authority (LLFA) and internal drainage boards.

18.34 The *South Essex Catchment Flood Management Plan* sets out the approach that should be taken to fluvial and surface water flood issues in South Essex. It identifies two policy units covering watercourses in the Castle Point area. These are:

- Southend-on-Sea / Rayleigh policy unit. Within this populated area it is expected that further action will be taken to reduce flood risk now and in the future.

- Thames Urban Tidal policy unit. Within this area further action should be taken to sustain the current level of flood risk into the future, responding to the potential increases in risk from development and climate change.

Evidence Base

18.35 Surface water can arise from a variety of sources, including sewers, drains, groundwater, and run-off from the land, water courses and ditches. Approximately, 2,700 homes within Castle Point are at risk of surface water flooding.

18.36 The surface water flood risk across the borough shown on the Essex County Council- Online Flood and Water Management Map, excluding Canvey Island, is driven predominantly by topography relating to watercourse channels of Benfleet Creek, Prittle Brook and tributaries. Localised flooding is attributed in most cases to the steep westward sloping topography from an area of high elevation running through the mainland part of the borough, local topographic depressions, insufficient capacity in ordinary watercourse and culverted systems, and obstructions in the flow of surface water.

18.37 In respect of Canvey Island the surface water flood risk is largely associated with the localised capacity of the existing surface water sewer network to accommodate high intensity rainfall events or an associated failure of the managed and pumped drainage network during such events or as a result of tide locking of gravity outfalls.

18.38 There are 25 main rivers, watercourses and many smaller reaches of ordinary watercourses (minor ditches and dykes), most of which are tributaries to main river reaches. Those on Canvey Island have been incorporated into a wider drainage system, elements of which are regulated by various risk management authorities and is reliant predominantly upon gravity whilst being pumped to tide by external pumping stations. The areas of the Benfleet Creek, Prittle Brook and their tributaries and the tributaries of the Rawreth Brook are vulnerable to fluvial flooding, which can contribute to surface water flooding.

18.39 Essex County Councils – Online Flood and Water Management Map identifies Critical Drainage Areas (CDAs), an area of high risk of flooding which has critical drainage problems, and which has been notified to the Local planning authority by the Environment Agency, which can affect people, property or infrastructure. There are six defined CDAs in Castle Point covering most of the borough's land area. There are as follows:

South Benfleet	(NCAST_001)
North Canvey Island	(NCAST_002)
Leigh Beck	(NCAST_003)
Reeds Hill Farm	(NCAST_004)
Eastwood	(NRoch_001)
Southend- On-Sea	(NRoch 002)
New Thundersley	(NRoch 005)

18.40 The Plan identifies a number of potential measures and options to deal with surface water within the borough, specific to those CDAs where the risk to people, property and infrastructure are greatest. This includes:

- increased community awareness
- improved management regimes of main rivers, ordinary water courses and their tributaries
- increased conveyance
- retained and increased flood storage capacity
- improved land management
- increased online storage
- incorporation of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SuDS) appropriate to the development type, size and location

18.41 The *SFRA* makes reference to Prittle Brook and Benfleet Hall Sewer, as being sources of fluvial flooding. The Kersey Marsh Sewer and Hadleigh Marsh Sewer are also referred to as main rivers located within the borough. Fluvial flooding is also possible from the watercourses and dykes that form the drainage system on Canvey Island, due to the flat and low-lying topography of the island and the finite capacity of the culverted sections of the drainage infrastructure. Some of this network drains to tide via flapped outfalls which only operate at low-tide. If water were to overtop these dykes, the flat topography of the borough could cause it to disperse over large areas.

18.42 A single integrated urban drainage model (IUD) has been prepared to enhance the understanding of the drainage network, and associated flood risk on Canvey Island. This collaborative work between risk management authorities (the Environment Agency, Anglian Water and Essex County Council) has provided a detailed representation of the drainage network on Canvey Island. This has been used to update the Environment Agency's *Risk of Flooding from Surface Water Map*. This map ascribes a high risk of surface water flooding to those areas where there is a 1 in 30-year chance of surface water flooding. A medium risk is ascribed to areas with a 1 in 100-year chance of surface water flooding.

18.43 Benfleet Hall Sewer enters the South Benfleet Playing Fields flood storage area, which is recognised by the Environment Agency as a large raised reservoir under the Reservoirs Act. This flood storage area provides a 1 in 1,000-year standard of protection to people and property at the southern end of Benfleet Hall Sewer. The flood storage area does not however provide any protection from surface water flooding generated by flow paths from rainfall over the steep impermeable topography.

18.44 The evidence and guidance provided under the Tidal Flood Risk Management Area section, in respect of flood risk, and the use of the Sequential and Exception Tests is equally relevant when considering the impact of fluvial and surface water flooding on development and its location.

18.45 Sustainable Urban Drainage systems (SuDS) are useful in mitigating the impact of flooding. These take a variety of forms, some of which are more appropriate in certain locations than others. The predominant soil geology underlying Castle Point is London Clay, which is impermeable, and is prone to rapid runoff. The use of infiltration systems would not work in most cases; therefore the focus should be on the attenuation of surface water, through the use of source control mechanisms. These can restrict the volume and rates of surface water runoff leaving a site.

18.46 Examples often used in the borough are rainwater harvesting, which captures and stores rainwater from roof runoff. This provides a dual advantage, of not only decreasing the volume of water leaving a site and decreasing surface water and potential flooding, but also provides a direct source of water for re-use, thus reducing the amount of water supply to a site. Tree planting and the provision of green roofs can also act to reduce runoff, whilst also offering benefits to ecology.

18.47 Within larger development schemes such measures can complement site control SuDS techniques. Site control SUDs techniques include the provision of balancing ponds, swales, attenuation tanks and other surface water attenuation features. The runoff from properties and sites can be routed through to such provisions and subsequently re-used for other purposes such as irrigation or as part of a greywater system. Site control SUDS can be integrated into the open spaces within development and can form part of the multi-functional Green Infrastructure network.

18.48 Reference should be made to the Essex County Council SuDS Guidance when submitting an application for development, in order to accord with the Lead Local Flood Authority criteria.

Strategic Policy LP CC3

Non-Tidal Flood Risk Management

- 1 The Critical Drainage Areas for the borough are defined by Essex County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority.**
- 2 New development proposals within Flood Risk Zones for fluvial flooding, or within an area at risk from surface water flooding in a 1 in 1,000-year event, will be considered against the sequential test set out in the NPPF. Built development proposals on sites where the majority of the land is at risk from non-tidal flooding will not normally be permitted unless there is a clear and robust evidence of wider sustainability benefits to the community that outweigh the flood risks.**
- 3 Where a development proposal is located in an area at risk of fluvial or surface water flooding and passes the sequential test and, where appropriate, the exception tests, the design and layout of development must be taken to avoid built development on those parts of the site most at risk of flooding. This includes those parts of the site that form natural or pre-existing flow paths for fluvial flood water or surface water.**
- 4 Where a development proposal is for a site in an area at risk of fluvial or surface water flooding, or is within a Critical Drainage Area, any natural or semi-natural water features such as ditches, dykes and ponds must be retained in their natural or semi-natural form in order to maintain existing attenuation provision and existing flow paths.**
- 5 All development proposals, including the redevelopment of existing buildings, will be required to manage surface water run-off so that the rate is no greater than the run-off prior to development taking place or if the site is previously developed, development reduces run-off rates and volumes, as far as is reasonable practical. Where possible, SuDS should be incorporated into the landscaping proposals for development schemes in order to achieve additional benefits for the built, natural and historic environment.**
- 6 Consideration must be given to whether the capacity of existing flow paths, and the design capacity of any SuDS proposals for a development, could cope with extreme rainfall events. Where appropriate, additional flow paths should be provided to direct**

excess surface water away from people and property. This must not increase the risk to existing properties nearby.

- 7 In order to protect people and property, any development located in an area at risk from fluvial or surface water flooding should be designed to be flood resistant to a 1 in 1,000 year + climate change level. Fluvial and/or surface water must not be able to enter property, and buildings should be hydrostatically and hydrodynamically resistant to prevent damage to the structure. Regard should be had to the Flood and Water Management Map, to determine the need for flood resistant design. Where an application relies on guidance from the Map, a precautionary approach will be taken, and upper flood depths for the location of the site will be applied when determining the appropriateness of the resistance proposed. Applications which seek to provide lower levels of resistance must be supported by their own robust, site specific, modelling which demonstrates that the development will be resistant to fluvial and/or surface water inundation and hydrostatic damage.

Sustainable Buildings

Policy Context

18.49 The *NPPF* advises that the planning system should support the transition to a low carbon future given the potential impacts arising from changing climate. It should help to shape places in ways that contribute to radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, minimise vulnerability and improve resilience; encourage the reuse of existing resources, including the conversion of existing buildings; and support renewable and low carbon energy and associated infrastructure.

18.50 New development is expected to comply with adopted policies on local requirements for decentralised energy supply unless it can be demonstrated by the applicant, having regard to the type of development involved and its design, that this is not feasible or viable, and should take account of landform, layout, building orientation, massing and landscaping to minimise energy consumption.

18.51 The *NPPF* indicates that local planning authorities should not, however, require applicants for energy development to demonstrate the overall need for renewable or low carbon energy. Furthermore, they should also recognise that even small-scale projects provide a valuable contribution to cutting greenhouse gas emissions. Applications should be approved if their impacts are (or can be made) acceptable, unless material considerations indicate otherwise.

18.52 There are standards in relation to ensuring new development is sustainable. For residential development the Government has set out energy efficiency standards within the *Building Regulations* for new development, which will become more demanding over time as energy efficiency technologies and innovations advance. With regard to water efficiency, there is a national minimum standard with the Building Regulations and a higher standard which may optionally be applied in areas of water deficit. For non-residential development, *Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM)* standards are normally applied, which again set standards in terms of water and energy efficiency.

Evidence Base

18.53 The *Sustainability Appraisal* work advises on the ecological footprint of Castle Point. An ecological footprint measures the amount of land each person uses in order to sustain their lifestyle. This shows that Castle Point has an ecological footprint of 5.65 ha/person. This is higher than the national average of 5.4 ha/person, and significantly above the footprint considered to be sustainable at 1.8 ha/person.

18.54 Energy use accounts for 0.9 ha/person and could be significantly reduced through improvements to the energy and thermal efficiency of the buildings which are constructed. Reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases and the consumption of energy can be achieved in several ways. Simple measures such as loft insulation and cavity wall insulation can achieve significant reductions in energy consumption, whilst there is the opportunity through improvements to existing buildings and the provision of new buildings to integrate renewable energy sources such as solar and wind power. There have been recent ways that residents are generating their own energy.

18.55 The orientation of development is also important in influencing the potential to reduce energy consumption within the development and maximising the potential energy production from renewable sources. Building design can also provide good opportunities to manage solar gain through non-mechanical means for heating in the winter and cooling in the summer. Careful orientation and arrangement of development can provide good opportunities for solar gain and daylight penetration. Designing for daylight in the form of appropriately located and sized windows, reduces the need for artificial light, and designing for passive solar gain reduces the need for internal space heating.

18.56 In respect of layout, providing taller buildings away from lower ones, or to the north of a development, providing parking and garaging to the north of buildings, as well as providing suitable vegetation in appropriate locations, can improve conditions for solar gain and reduce shadow.

18.57 Capital investment (including construction) accounts for a further 0.76 ha/person of ecological footprint, indicating that regard should be had to the materials used in building new homes in terms of the energy required in their production. Materials produced in a more sustainable way will have a smaller ecological footprint, whilst those sourced locally may have a reduced impact on the environment due to reduced transport distances.

18.58 Construction activities also produce waste, which can significantly increase the ecological footprint of new homes and buildings. The *Sustainability Appraisal* work advises that approximately 50% of the waste generated in Essex is from construction and demolition activities. It is therefore important that site waste is appropriately managed in order to promote re-use and recycling of materials, on-site where possible.

18.59 The *South Essex Watercycle Study (WCS)* shows that South Essex is a net importer of water. There are no sources of water supply within Castle Point itself. Currently, the supply of water is sufficient to meet the borough's needs as part of the wider network of water supply in the East of England. However, the East of England is the driest region in England, and there are likely to be significant pressures on water resources as the climate continues to change into the future, particularly as growth continues to occur and demand increases.

18.60 Water demand calculations in the *WCS* indicate that growth in Castle Point could result in over 1 mega-litres per day (Ml/d) of additional water being needed to meet demand by 2031. This could be reduced if best practice regarding water efficiency is sought from new developments. It is however recognised that there may be costs associated with achieving this level of water consumption reduction in the short-term.

18.61 In order to achieve water efficiency, measures such as rainwater harvesting, and greywater recycling schemes can be installed within developments.

18.62 Many of the measures that would make new buildings more sustainable also apply to existing buildings. Applications for extensions and alterations present the opportunity to consider the installation of energy and water efficiency measures. It will also be possible in most cases to sustainably source materials for such works, and to make the best use of construction waste through re-use and recycling.

18.63 Additionally, extensions and alterations to existing buildings also present the opportunity to improve the resilience of existing buildings to extreme weather events such as heavy rainfall and periods of hot or cold weather. This can be achieved through measures such as raising the finished floor levels, installing high level electrical circuits and sockets, by being well insulated, and by arranging windows to enable passive air circulation.

18.64 The need for passive air circulation is relevant to habitable rooms. There are occasions where development schemes rely on non-opening windows within habitable rooms in order to meet residential amenity and privacy standards. This may not always be an appropriate method of making the development acceptable if it results in a room that cannot reasonably be cooled in a sustainable manner through passive air circulation.

18.65 In order to ensure successful integration into a development, it is essential that sustainability requirements such as energy and water efficiency are considered from the outset. The installation, in particular, of renewable energy sources, on existing buildings after construction can result in prominent structures and alien features, which detract from the appearance of the building and surroundings. Such sources are also often more difficult and expensive to retro-fit.

18.66 The potential for maximising energy and water efficiency and the use of renewable energy sources will vary depending on the size and nature of the development it relates to, as well as feasibility and viability of a scheme. This is particularly the case within Castle Point where there is a mix of development types and sizes. In order for this to be effectively reflected it is important that each development can clearly demonstrate how it will achieve such measures. This is best understood by forming part of any planning application submission.

18.67 The visual impact of the provision of renewable energy sources and the layout outcomes of seeking to achieve the maximum energy and water efficiency of a development are also important considerations. There is a balance to be achieved between optimum energy and water efficiency and reducing energy consumption that can be achieved through a development, and the visual and amenity impacts such a development can have on buildings, and the surrounding area.

Strategic Policy CC4

Sustainable Buildings

- 1 All new development must minimise its impact on the environment by incorporating the following principles:**
 - a. Incorporate measures for achieving high levels of energy efficiency, and the use of decentralised energy sources.**
 - b. Demonstrating how its design, siting and layout has maximised the opportunities for solar gain, daylight penetration and the use of decentralised energy sources.**
- 2 The design of all new development should incorporate measures for achieving high levels of energy efficiency, and the use of decentralised energy sources. Development is expected to demonstrate how its design, siting and layout has maximised the opportunities for solar gain, daylight penetration and the use of decentralised energy sources.**
- 3 As a minimum non-residential development should achieve at least 50% of the credits available for reduction in CO2 emissions under the relevant BREEAM very good scheme or its equivalent for the development proposed.**
- 4 The design of all new development should incorporate measures for achieving high levels of water efficiency. As a minimum:**
 - a. Non-residential development should achieve at least 50% of the credits available for water consumption under the relevant BREEAM very good scheme or its equivalent for the development proposed: and**
 - b. Space should be made available within the site to enable segregated waste storage for that waste arising from the proposed use of the development.**
- 5 The materials, including aggregates, used in the construction of all new buildings should be sustainable in terms of the energy that has been expended in their production, and the energy that is required to transport them to the location of the development.**
- 6 The waste resulting from the construction of all new buildings should be managed in a way that maximises the re-use and recycling of materials, including aggregates, on-site where possible.**
- 7 Sustainability measures installed, and sustainable materials must be consistent with the overall architectural approach of the development. Their design and siting should be an integral part of the development and must not result in prominent, dominant, alien or incongruous features which detract from the visual appearance of the development or its surroundings.**

19. Conserving and Enhancing the Natural Environment

Green Infrastructure and the undeveloped Coast

Policy Context

19.1 Green infrastructure is a strategically planned and delivered network of green spaces and other environmental features. It should be designed and managed as a multi-functional resource capable of delivering a wide range of environmental and quality of life benefits for local communities. Green Infrastructure, urban and rural, includes playing fields, allotments, woodlands, heathlands, marshlands, wetlands, coastlines, public parks and gardens.

19.2 The planning system should contribute to protecting and enhancing our natural environment and should identify and pursue opportunities for securing measurable net gains for biodiversity. Some open land can perform many functions for wildlife, recreation, flood risk mitigation, carbon storage, or food production.

18.3 The *NPPF* states that planning policies should identify and pursue opportunities for securing measurable net gains for biodiversity. Planning policies should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by protecting and enhancing valued landscapes and sites of biodiversity value, maintaining the character of the undeveloped coast and improving public access to the coast where appropriate. Policies should establish coherent ecological networks that are resilient to current and future pressures.

18.4 In this regard the *NPPF* recognises that some open land can perform many functions for: wildlife, recreation, flood risk mitigation, carbon storage, or food production. Planning policies should encourage and promote the use of land to achieve multiple benefits. The *NPPF* is also clear that planning policies should protect and enhance public rights of way and access, including taking opportunities to provide better facilities for users, for example by adding links where needed to the existing rights of way network.

19.5 NE176, Natural England's Green Infrastructure Guidance, sets out how local planning authorities should plan for Green Infrastructure in order to ensure it is multi-functional and provides environmental, social and economic benefits to the local community.

19.6 The Thames River Basin Management Plan produced by the Environment Agency, seeks to deliver the requirements of the EU Water Framework Directive and with regard to the lower Thames Estuary, the plan's objective is to achieve Good Ecological Potential by 2027 and Good Chemical Status by 2027. It contains an action plan for achieving these objectives which requires local planning authorities to contribute towards improving water quality by seeking improvements to green infrastructure and biodiversity through the plan-making and decision-taking processes. This is a clear example of how green infrastructure can bring about multi-functional benefits in the borough.

19.7 The Greater Thames Marshes Nature Improvement Area (NIA), which covers 50,000ha of land in South Essex, North Kent and Greater London, includes around 50% of the southern part of Castle Point including Canvey Island and Hadleigh Marshes. It was established by DEFRA in 2011 with the aim of creating ecological networks in strategic locations to benefit wildlife and people. The overarching objectives of the Nature Improvement Area are:

- Set out all evidence to date about existing biodiversity value and the anticipated pressures for change in the NIA.
- Deliver on the ground through new and extensive projects for habitat creation, management and restoration. This will include creating and enhancing habitats for the scarce Thames Terrace Invertebrates and for breeding waders.
- Deliver on the ground by working in partnership and adding value to existing initiatives. For example, working with landowners to maximise the biodiversity of the farmed landscape, piloting approaches to biodiversity off-setting and working more creatively with commercial regeneration partners.
- Communication and access - through a variety of activities and projects increase local community and stakeholder understanding and participation in the NIA.
- Provide a long-term legacy through ongoing funding bids, investment in community involvement, stewardship and fostering long term stakeholder engagement.

19.8 The initial targets of the Nature Improvement Area Partnership were to deliver 158ha of restored grazing marsh; 16km of enhanced ditches with associated flora and fauna; the creation of Thames Terrace Invertebrate habitat; and an improved green infrastructure network. Beyond 2015, the partnership aimed to create a minimum 500ha of new priority habitat for local species. The NIA Partnership prepared a Planning Guidance Note explaining how development proposals can contribute towards these aims and objectives.

19.9 The South Essex Green Grid Strategy sets out a Green Infrastructure Plan for the sub-region. Strategic elements of the plan are already in place including the restoration of West Canvey Marshes (as part of South Essex Marshlands) and the creation of a nature reserve at Canvey Wick SSSI. These projects will contribute positively to the vision of the NIA.

Evidence Base

19.10 The South Essex Green Grid Strategy identifies the significant green infrastructure assets in the borough including the coastline and coastal features along the Thames Estuary; marshland at West Canvey; Hadleigh Castle and Hadleigh Country Park; and woodlands and ancient landscape areas within Daws Heath Nature Reserves. The Thames Gateway Historic Characterisation study identifies significant areas of historic value within the borough around the marshlands, Hadleigh Castle and Daws Heath HR.

19.11 The Open Space Appraisal identifies existing networks of green spaces and green corridors within the borough that are used for informal recreation and transport as well as acting as biodiversity networks. There are also clear opportunities to enhance these networks through improving the accessibility of these spaces, providing new spaces and the creation of additional green corridors throughout the borough.

19.12 As well as the amenity and biodiversity benefit green infrastructure provides, green infrastructure can also improve help reduce potential sources of pollution. Trees can capture and absorb large amounts of water and thus help to reduce surface water run-off, (a major cause of water-based pollution in the borough). They also act to reduce levels of Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) and other pollutants in the air. There are no declared Air Quality Management Areas within the borough; however, there are six areas which are being monitored for Nitrogen Dioxide levels, (all next to transport interchanges). The 2018 Air Quality Annual Status Report (ASR) for Castle Point considered air pollution in the borough to be generally low with no areas exceeding the objective air quality level. Monitoring of results from 2011-2017 show that the six locations with the highest

measured concentrations of Nitrogen Dioxide are improving, however provision of additional green infrastructure networks will help reduce air pollution further.

19.13 In securing green infrastructure provision, the Council will work with partners and the community, including specific user groups, in order to minimise conflict between human activities, including recreation, and sensitive ecological and heritage assets, and also between different types of human activity. The Council will seek to ensure that everyone can enjoy the Borough's green infrastructure in a sustainable way.

19.14 The Greater Thames Marshes Nature Improvement Area extends across the southern part of Castle Point. Within this area, the Council will work with partners to deliver projects which contribute positively to the vision for the Nature Improvement Area. Elsewhere in Castle Point, the Council will work with partners to deliver projects which extend the network of Green Infrastructure and create new habitats, providing links for wildlife and people to the Nature Improvement Area. It will encourage the management and enhancement of existing habitats and the creation of new ones to assist with species migration and to provide ways to adapt and mitigate from climate change, such as shading during higher temperatures.

Strategic Policy NE1

Green Infrastructure and the undeveloped Coast

- 1. Development which results in the creation, restoration, enhancement, expansion and improved connections between green infrastructure features will be encouraged. The provision of green infrastructure that offers multiple benefits to the environment and local communities will be supported. Through development proposals the Council will seek to secure:**
 - a. The preservation and enhancement of green infrastructure, ecological assets, areas of nature conservation and valued landscapes;**
 - b. A net increase in biodiversity, with a focus on priority habitats and priority species;**
 - c. Management of and a reduction in pollution to air, water and soil through an increased provision of green infrastructure;**
 - d. Opportunities for local food production; and**
 - e. Recreational benefits for local people, including access to coast;**
- 2. Proposals which will result in the loss, degradation, fragmentation and / or isolation of existing green infrastructure will not be supported, unless it can be demonstrated through the provision of new or enhanced green infrastructure in other areas of the Borough, that there will be no overall adverse impact in the provision of green infrastructure in the area.**

Historic Natural Landscapes

Policy Context

19.15 The NPPF states that planning policies should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by protecting, enhancing and conserving valued landscapes, sites of biodiversity or geodiversity, local wildlife habitats, protected species and wider ecological networks. Great weight should be given to conserving and enhancing landscape and scenic beauty in areas which have the highest status of protection.

19.16 The NPPF also emphasises the conservation of irreplaceable environmental and historic assets. Local planning policies should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment and recognise and conserve historic assets which are an irreplaceable resource.

Evidence Base

19.17 There are two physically distinct ancient landscapes in the Borough, Daws Heath Woodland and the Canvey and Hadleigh Grazing Marshes. These were landscapes that contained a significant assemblage of visual features, both man-made and semi-natural of pre 1600 origin.

19.18 The Essex Thames Gateway Historic Environment Characterisation reviewed the landscape in Castle Point in terms of its contribution towards the historic environment. Eighteen-character areas were identified in Castle Point. The areas are:

- Daws Heath and Pound Wood
- Hadleigh Great Wood
- West Wood
- Hadleigh Castle
- Hadleigh Marshes
- Benfleet Creek
- Canvey Marshes

19.19 The Essex Wildlife Trust have developed a series of Living Landscapes across Essex which are promoted for nature conservation, wildlife habitats, public enjoyment and adaptation to climate change. The Living Landscapes are large landscape scale areas of the countryside, like river valleys, estuaries, forested ridges, and grass and heath mosaics. These areas are abundant in ecology and provide a superb range of habitats for many species of wild plants and animals.

19.20 There are four identified living landscapes within the Borough, including the network of woodlands around Hadleigh and Daws Heath, the areas around Hadleigh Downs and Benfleet and Southend Marshes (Hadleigh Castle and Hadleigh Marshes and Southend Seafront and Maplin Sands), and the marshland traversing west Canvey, Fobbing and Pitsea (South Essex Marshes, known as the Wat Tyler Complex).

19.21 Living Landscapes is a strategic initiative involving partnership working to conserve, restore, recreate and re-connect priority habitats, ecological networks and populations of priority species across South Essex. These Living Landscapes are situated within the Greater Thames Marshes NIA.

19.22 The Living Landscape areas overlap significantly with the areas that scored highly in the Historic Environment Characterisation Study. There are therefore three areas of both historic and natural landscape value in Castle Point that need to be preserved, and, where appropriate, enhanced. Details of each of these three areas is set out below.

19.23 The Daws Heath Historic Natural Landscape - The Historic Environment Characterisation Study identified states that there has been a remarkable survival of historic patterns of irregular small fields and ancient woodland in the area surrounding Daws Heath. Many parts of the ancient woodland are in a favourable state due to their management as nature reserves. There is evidence within the area of archaeology indicating roman settlement within the area. There are numerous earthworks throughout the woodland areas.

19.24 The Daws Heath Historic Natural Landscape presents a remarkable survival of historic patterns of irregular small fields and ancient woodland. Many parts of the ancient woodland are in a favourable state due to their management as nature reserves. There is evidence within the area of archaeology indicating roman settlement within the area. There are numerous earthworks throughout the woodland areas.

19.25 The Hadleigh and Daws Heath Living Landscape Scheme covers the area around Daws Heath. It recognises the area as an important historical landscape of ancient woodland with areas of open land supporting a wide range of wildlife including species which are scarce and declining in southern England. The scheme objectives are to:

- Conserve and positively manage ancient woodland and other important habitats which will benefit wildlife and people;
- Encourage the local community to use the land with public access and to be proud of its conservation and heritage value; and
- Safeguard and connect UK post-2010 Biodiversity Framework priority habitats within the landscape to make them more robust and sustainable.

19.26 The Hadleigh Castle and Marshes Historic Natural Landscape falls within the extent of the Greater Thames Marshes NIA. The Historic Environment Characterisation identifies that the area around Hadleigh Castle itself has an open and rural character with a dispersed settlement pattern and some mixed woodland. It is a topographically distinct area, comprising largely undeveloped land rising steeply above Hadleigh marshes and the Thames Estuary. Hadliegh Castle itself is a dominant feature within this landscape and dates back to the 13th Century when it was used as a royal palace.

19.27 The Hadleigh marshes are substantially undeveloped and provide open and exposed views across the Estuary. The field patterns in this area reflect historic patterns of land reclamation, with saltmarsh creeks and earthworks providing a regular pattern of large fields. Both areas contain significant archaeological deposits including iron age, roman and medieval finds. There are also palaeo-environmental deposits throughout this area providing an insight into the historic environment.

19.27 The creek that sits beyond the marsh is also historically significant. This area is rich in palaeo-environmental deposits also, as well as archaeological deposits covering an extensive period from the holocene to World War Two. Examples of 16th Century Dutch sea defences can be seen in this area.

19.28 Significant areas of the marshland and creek in this location are designated due to its nature conservation value. Benfleet and Southend Marshes SSSI covers an extensive area of the marshland and Hadleigh Ray creek, with a smaller area of this designated as a Special Protection

Area under European law. The marshlands are important for migratory bird species and are therefore designated under the Ramsar Convention. A large part of the SSSI is not currently considered to be in a favourable condition, and requirements enhanced management and improvement.

19.29 A Living Landscape scheme has not been devised for this area to date. However, there is a significant need to preserve and enhance this landscape, where appropriate, in order to retain important historical assets and to ensure that nature conservation is properly protected and maintained.

19.30 The Canvey Marshes Historic Natural Landscape falls within the extent of the Greater Thames Marshes Nature Improvement Area.

19.31 The Historic Environment Characterisation Study identifies this area as being a relatively undisturbed landscape of marshland, which was enclosed into field systems for marsh grazing at an early date. There is evidence of Roman activity in this area from archaeological finds. Archaeology remains extends to World War Two artefacts when anti-glider systems were in place in the area. There are also paleo-environmental deposits in this area.

19.32 Canvey Marshes is also designated a Local Wildlife Site due to its assemblage of species and habitats, as identified in the Biodiversity Action Plan. A significant part of this area is owned by the Royal Society for Protection of Birds (RSPB) and managed as a nature reserve.

19.33 Canvey Marshes is part of a wider area of marshland also incorporating Bowers Marsh and Fobbing Marsh. A Living Landscape Scheme has been prepared to cover this wider area, known as Central South Essex Marshes Living Landscape Scheme. The vision for this living landscape is to deliver a range of benefits for wildlife, people and the local community:

- A landscape area of national and international conservation and heritage importance for its diverse habitats, associated important wildlife habitats and species that are flourishing in favourable condition as a result of good land management.
- Safeguarding UK and Essex with the UK-post-2010 Biodiversity Framework priority habitats and priority species as well as several nationally rare species within the Living Landscape Area.
- An exemplar of multifunctional green space where the many users from the local community are proud of the conservation and heritage value.

Local Policy NE2

Protection of historic natural landscapes

- 1. Development which will have an impact on the The Daws Heath, Hadleigh Castle and Marshes, and Canvey Marshes historic natural landscapes (as identified on the Policies Map) will be supported where the proposals:**
 - a. Enhance the quality of the landscape and its heritage or ecological assets.**
 - b. Seek to provide greater public enjoyment of the landscape and its features.**
 - c. Do not detrimentally impact the undeveloped character and visual quality of the landscape, heritage and ecological assets.**

- d. **Mitigate any residual harm to the quality of the landscape through the provision of landscaping, which should comprise native species and must be sufficiently mature to integrate effectively into the environment and provide effective mitigation.**

The Green Lung

Policy Context

19.34 The NPPF states that planning policies should protect and enhance valued landscapes and biodiversity. When determining planning applications local planning authorities should refuse permission if significant harm to biodiversity resulting from a development cannot be avoided (through locating on an alternative site with less harmful impacts) adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for..

Evidence Base

19.35 The Council has identified a 51ha area of green infrastructure (identified on the Policies Map) which provides a undeveloped landscape and ecological corridor across the south of Canvey Island. The area links the two Local Wildlife Sites are designated within the Green Lung, namely Thorneycreek Fleet (CP35) to the east and Brick House Farm Marsh (CP38) to the west. Consequently, there is only 7 hectares of Green Lung which is unconstrained.

19.36 The Green Lung acts as a landscape and ecological corridor across the south of Canvey Island. It links the two designated Local Wildlife Sites and has the potential to enhance habitat creation given the limits to development and public access in the

area. Located within the Greater Thames Marshes Nature Improvement Area this site has the potential to contribute towards improved ecology on farmland and the creation of lowland meadows. The Green Lung also acts a buffer between existing residential development to the north and the hazardous installations to the south.

Local Policy NE3

The Green Lung

- 1. The Council will not support development within the Green Lung (identified on the Policies Map) which will adversely affect its openness, ecological and landscape value, and the ability of area to provide a strategically important ecological corridor.**
- 2. Proposals which support the creation of new habitats, having regard to the targets for the Nature Improvement Area, will be supported.**

Local Wildlife Sites

Policy Context

19.37 The NPPF states that to protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity, planning policies should identify, map and safeguard components of local wildlife-rich habitats and wider ecological networks. Plans should promote the conservation, restoration and enhancement of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection of priority species.

19.38 The NPPF states that planning permission for major developments resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland, for example) designated areas should be refused, unless there are wholly exceptional reasons and a suitable compensation strategy exists.

Evidence Base

19.39 Local Wildlife Sites (LoWS), are locally designated sites recognised as comprising priority habitats or being home to priority species. There are 38 LoWSs in the Borough, which were assessed through the Castle Point Local Wildlife Site Review 2019.

19.40 LoWSs are located throughout the Borough, however there are clusters of sites aligned closely with the Living Landscapes. These LoWS cover a broad range of different habitat sites including woodland, marshland and grassland habitats, reflecting the diversity of the natural environment in the Borough.

19.41 Additionally, there are 5 Potential Local Wildlife Sites (PLoWS) within the Borough, which are sites that have been identified as having the potential to meet the LoWS selection criteria in the future through improvement to the quality of the habitats on site.

19.42 A schedule of LoWS and PLoWS in the Borough is provided in Appendix 5.

Local Policy NE4

Local Wildlife Sites

- 1. The Council seeks the conservation and enhancement of Local Wildlife Sites (as identified on the Policies Map) and will support proposals which ensure the active conservation and enhancement of biodiversity interest at these sites.**
- 2. The Council will encourage proposals for the active conservation and where appropriate biodiversity enhancement of potential Local Wildlife Sites in order to meet the selection criteria for designation as a Local Wildlife Site at a future date.**
- 3. Development proposals which would result in harm to either a Local Wildlife Site or a potential Local Wildlife Site will not normally be permitted unless the need for the development outweighs the harm to biodiversity.**

Determining Applications affecting Ecologically Sensitive and Designated Sites

Policy Context

19.43 The NPPF requires local policies to identify, map and safeguard components of local wildlife-rich habitats and wider ecological networks and corridors, including the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites of importance for biodiversity.

19.44 The NPPF states that potential and designated SPAs, Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Ramsar sites should be given the highest level of protection. Additionally, planning permission should be refused for developments resulting in the loss of irreplaceable wildlife habitats or landscapes such as Ancient Woodlands due to their irreplaceable features, unless there are wholly exceptional reasons and a suitable compensation strategy exists. Where a proposal affects an SPA, SAC or Ramsar site, a habitat regulation assessment may be required in accordance with the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010.

19.45 Section 40 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 places a duty on all local planning authorities to have regard to the purpose of conserving biodiversity. A key purpose of this duty is to embed consideration of biodiversity as an integral part of policy and decision making.

Evidence Base

19.46 Castle Point has a unique natural environment that comprises a diverse mix of habitats of nature conservation importance. Some 1,154ha of the Borough is designated due to its ecological quality. The following European and national designations are present within the Borough: Benfleet and Southend Marshes SAP, Ramsar Site and SSSI, Canvey Wick SSSI; Garrolds Meadow SSSI; Great Wood and Dodds Grove SSSI; Thundersley Great Common SSSI. The Borough also has two Local Nature Reserves at Belfairs and Canvey Lake, as well as one Special Roadside Verge along Poors Lane North.

19.47 Natura 2000 sites, namely Ramsar, SPA and SAC sites are situated within the Borough and include the Benfleet and Southend Marshes SPA and RAMSAR. The Borough is also within close distance of other designated sites and these cover the majority of the Essex coastline. These sites are designated for their inter-tidal habitats and/or the presence of rare and migratory bird species, and consideration must be given to the impact that development may have on these fragile ecosystems. The Habitat Regulations Assessment identified a potential for population growth arising in the Borough, in combination with that arising elsewhere in Essex, to have a cumulative impact on Natura 2000 sites through increased recreational pressure. Whilst on-site green infrastructure provision can offset some of this pressure, the coast will nonetheless be a draw to visitors as it provides an environment which cannot be replicated elsewhere. There is therefore a need for development in the Borough to contribute towards the Essex Coast Recreation disturbance Avoidance and Mitigation Strategy (RAMS) to ensure these recreation pressures are appropriately avoided or mitigated.

19.48 Following consultation with Natural England, an Essex-wide Recreational Disturbance Avoidance and Mitigation Strategy (RAMS) is being prepared to include all coastal European [designated] Sites. The strategy will identify where recreational disturbance is happening and the main recreational uses causing the disturbance. New residential development that is likely to affect the integrity of the European Sites will be required to contribute towards the implementation of the

mitigation. At this stage, it is considered that development allocations in this location will be required to pay for the implementation of mitigation measures to protect the interest features of European designated sites along the Essex Coast which include the Crouch and Roach Estuaries Special Protection Area, Ramsar site and Site of Special Scientific Interest, and the Essex Estuaries Special Area of Conservation. The appropriate mechanisms will be identified in the RAMS.

Strategic Policy NE5

Ecologically Sensitive and designated sites

- 1. The Council will support proposals which can demonstrate a net gain in biodiversity. Proposals which have the potential adversely impact European, internationally, and locally designated sites including Ramsar sites, Special Protection Areas, Sites of Special Scientific Interest, Ancient Woodland, Local Nature Reserves and Special Roadside Verges, will not be supported unless an appropriate avoidance, on-site management and on-site mitigation strategy is submitted to and approved by the Council.**
- 2. Proposals which may result in adverse impacts to biodiversity, protected species, priority species and/or priority habitats, will only be supported if they can meet the following requirements:**
 - a. The application must demonstrate that impacts to biodiversity cannot be avoided through the location of development on an alternative site with less harmful impacts;**
 - b. Where an alternative site is not available, the development proposal should seek to avoid adverse impact to biodiversity by virtue of the design and layout of the development. The Council must be satisfied that all reasonable opportunities to avoid impact to biodiversity have been taken;**
 - c. Where it has not been possible to avoid all impacts to biodiversity, as required by a) and b), the development proposal should seek to apply management and mitigation techniques which retain and enhance biodiversity on site. The Council must be satisfied that all reasonable opportunities to secure on-site management and mitigation have been taken;**
 - d. Where it is likely that impacts to a protected species, or Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) species is not fully addressed through a), b) and c), species relocation within the site, or to a site nearby will be required to address the remaining impacts to that species. The Council must be satisfied that the relocation site will provide a long-term suitable habitat for the species in question. A management plan must be put in place to manage the relocation site as a suitable habitat for a period of at least 20 years; then**
 - e. As a last resort, if the impacts to biodiversity in terms of both quantity and quality have not been fully addressed through a), b), c) and d), off-site compensation which would result in a net gain in biodiversity will be required. A compensation site must be identified which has the potential to be broadly equivalent to that habitat being lost, and a management plan prepared. Arrangements must be put in place to deliver that plan over a period of at least 20 years.**

3. **Proposals affecting ecologically sensitive sites and designated sites should be accompanied by an ecological assessment which should conform with guidance set out by the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) or an equivalent standard. Where insufficient information is provided, the Council will take a precautionary approach to the protection of ecological assets.**
4. **Contributions from relevant developments will be secured towards mitigation measures identified in the Essex Recreational disturbance Avoidance and Mitigation Strategy (RAMS).**

Protecting and Enhancing the Landscape and Landscape Features

Policy Context

19.49 The NPPF states that the planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment.

Evidence Base

19.50 The Thames Gateway Historic Environment Characterisation Study report identifies the natural and semi-natural environment that contributes towards historic landscape character in the Borough. These include hedgerows, trees, tree lines and areas of woodland. The nature of how these features interact to form field boundaries is also significant in some parts of the landscape.

19.51 The topography of the Borough contributes significantly to the landscape. Canvey Island is very flat and covered by a series of watercourses and flood defence bunds. This increases the prominence of taller buildings. Benfleet, Hadleigh and Thundersley are located on an escarpment which has several locally prominent ridge lines. Development on these ridge lines will impact the visual amenity of the landscape.

19.52 The Thames Gateway Historic Environment Characterisation report considered the openness of land beyond the urban area, where areas towards the north of the Borough that are formed of plots separated by vegetation. In these areas there is low density development that co-exists with the landscape creating an active rural environment.

19.53 To the west and centre of the Borough, where the land beyond the urban area is largely open and undeveloped, new development proposals would be likely to have a more significant visual impact on the character of the landscape.

Local Policy NE6

Protecting and Enhancing the Landscape and Landscape Features

- 1. All development proposals should contribute positively towards creating a visually attractive environment.**
- 2. Development proposals should seek to protect and integrate key natural and semi-natural features including:**
 - a. Established field boundaries, hedgerows and tree lines;**
 - b. Established trees with a high visual amenity value;**
 - c. Established areas of woodland; and**
 - d. Topographical features including ridge lines, watercourses, ditch systems and bunds.**
- 3. Development proposals should be designed to have regard to the character of the landscape, and seek to avoid harm to the landscape as a result of adverse impacts on:**
 - a. The degree of openness;**
 - b. The scale and nature of existing development; and**
 - c. The amount and density of existing vegetative screening.**

Pollution Control

Policy Context

19.54 The NPPF states planning policies and decisions should also ensure that new development is appropriate for its location taking into account the likely effects (including cumulative effects) of pollution on health, living conditions and the natural environment, as well as the potential sensitivity of the site or the wider area to impacts that could arise from the development.

19.55 The NPPF states that planning policies and decisions should sustain and contribute towards compliance with relevant limit values or national objectives for pollutants., taking into account the presence of Air Quality Management Areas and Clean Air Zones, and the cumulative impacts from individual sites. It is therefore important to have regard to the legal requirements, objectives and targets set out in key pieces of European legislation including:

- The new Air Quality Framework Directive 2008/50/EC which sets limits for air quality related to the following pollutants: Sulphur Dioxide; Nitrogen Dioxide and other oxides of Nitrogen; Particulate Matter (PM10 and PM2.5); Lead; Benzene; and Carbon monoxide.

- The Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC which requires Member States to aim to reach good chemical and ecological status in inland and coastal waters by 2015 subject to certain limited exceptions.
- The Shellfish Waters Directive (2006/113/EC) which aims to protect shellfish populations, maintaining the high quality of shellfish in coastal waters. The directive sets the standard for water quality in estuaries and other areas where shellfish grow and reproduce.
- The Revised Bathing Waters Directive (76/160/EEC) which sets out stringent water quality standards for bathing waters, protecting public health whilst bathing.

19.56 The Thames River Basin Management Plan sets out objectives for the lower Thames Estuary in order to meet the requirements of the Water Framework Objective. Local planning authorities should have regard to the outcomes of water cycle studies in setting its policies, and for them to seek the avoidance of pollution of water sources from new development including from construction activity. Water efficiency and sustainable urban drainage measures should also be promoted in order to avoid undue pressure being placed on drainage infrastructure.

19.57 The NPPF requires planning policies to mitigate and reduce potential adverse impacts resulting from noise from new development and avoid noise giving rise to significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life. Policies should limit the impact of light pollution from artificial light on local amenity, intrinsically dark landscapes and nature conservation.

Evidence Base

Air pollution

18.58 The 'Local Air Quality Annual Status Report (2018)' identified that air quality in the borough is of relatively good quality. There are no Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) designated within the borough. Of the 34 Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) monitoring locations throughout the borough, only six may be considered a potential issue, as these are located on the major transport corridors in the borough. The type and location of new development influences traffic generation in terms of its pattern and volume. The Council will seek to locate new development, to the most accessible locations prioritising travel by active and sustainable modes. Where housing growth impacts on key junctions these will be mitigated, either physically or through sustainable transport measures, thereby helping to reduce congestion, the number of vehicles remaining idle and queuing in peak periods. Developers will be expected to contribute towards mitigating the impact of their development in terms of access to the highway network, junction capacity improvements, and the encouragement of sustainable modes.

18.59 Improvements in air quality can be assisted through the retention of existing trees and other landscape features where appropriate and promoting opportunities for new tree planting in developments. The design of new development through implementing energy efficient building techniques can contribute to a reduction of local greenhouse gas emissions and pollution levels.

18.60 Essex County Council are also looking to improve air quality along the A127 at key junctions with the *A127 Air Quality Management Plan*.

Noise pollution

19.61 Noise can constitute a statutory nuisance and is subject to the provisions of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 and other relevant law.

19.62 There are no EU monitored Noise Agglomerations in the Borough. As the Borough has largely separated land uses, industrial/residential noise quality conflicts are not regarded a major problem, but this will need to remain a consideration as permitted development occurs incrementally over

time, in the consideration of development proposals, and as proposals are progressed bringing employment and residential uses into closer proximity through careful planning and design.

Water pollution

18.63 The Environment Agency's *Thames River Basin Management Plan* identifies that the lower Thames Estuary is of a moderate quality in terms of its ecological status and is failing to achieve a good chemical status. The plan seeks to raise both of these to 'good' by 2027, to meet the requirements of the *Water Framework Directive*.

18.64 The *South Essex Water Cycle Study* identifies that new development in South Essex is likely to impact on water quality. However, the Study concludes that with improvements there is the capacity to accommodate growth in the borough without exceeding the qualitative and quantitative capacity of the Water Recycling Centres. Measures will seek to ensure that water efficiency is achieved, and SuDS measures are incorporated into new development proposals, where necessary and viable, in order to minimise impacts on the drainage infrastructure, as required by the *Thames River Basin Management Plan*. The *South Essex Water Cycle Study* recommends that improvements in water efficiency levels which reduce consumption levels to at most 105 litres per person per day (lpppd) should be achieved in new development. The *South Essex Surface Water Management Plan* provides guidance on the appropriate use of SUDS in the borough.

Light pollution

18.65 Light pollution obscures the night sky and amenity around many urban areas within England and can also have a disruptive impact on wildlife and habitats. At a local level light nuisance exist where a source of artificial light significantly and unreasonably interferes with a person's use and enjoyment of their property or is prejudicial to their health. By encouraging good design, new developments will be required to consider the impact of potential light spillage on local amenity, intrinsically dark landscapes, nature conservation, and health and wellbeing.

Non-residential development

18.66 Non-residential development may give rise to pollution to land and water, and/or result in disturbance to habitat sites. Due to the limited scale of non-residential development proposed studies have not focused on the impacts of this type of development in the borough. These will be dealt with on a case by case basis in order to ensure that activities do not have an adverse impact on the environment or residential amenity. In particular, the implementation of SuDS in non-residential development proposals needs to be carefully considered, to ensure that any pollutants carried in surface water do not result in the contamination of land or local water courses nearby, or further afield, or result in adverse impacts to human health and residential amenity.

Residential amenity

18.67 Planning conditions and environmental health regulations can be used to ensure that pollution and amenity impacts do not become a widespread issue within the borough. Where required, conditions limiting hours of construction, opening hours and placing requirements on applicants to submit details of waste storage and disposal have previously been implemented to ensure that any impacts on the environment and living environments have been reduced.

18.68 Harm to living environments may be caused where different uses, be it residential and commercial, come into conflict. Harm may also occur where new residential development is poorly located, poorly designed, or constitutes over-development resulting in a significant increase in disturbance to existing residents nearby. It is normal for individual development proposals in Castle Point to be considered in terms of their impact on residential amenity having regard to matters such as noise, light, heat, dust, vibrations and the potential to generate litter. Any new development will be expected to be compatible with neighbouring or existing uses in the vicinity of the development and protects wider amenities by avoiding unacceptable levels of polluting emissions, including noise, light, smell, fumes and vibrations, unless appropriate mitigation measures can be implemented and maintained.

Strategic Policy NE7

Pollution Control

- 1. Development proposals should be designed to manage and reduce pollution through energy and water efficient design, the installation of sustainable drainage systems, and the delivery or enhancement of green infrastructure.**
- 2. Development proposals should be located and designed in such a manner as to not cause a significant adverse effect upon the environment, the health of new and existing residents or surrounding residential amenity by reason of pollution to land, air or water, or as a result of any form of disturbance including, but not limited to, noise, light, odour, heat, dust and vibrations.**
- 3. Where necessary, the Council will seek to manage and mitigate the effects of pollution and/or disturbance arising from development, (including during site clearance and construction) by means of appropriate planning conditions. Exceptionally, a Section 106 Agreement may be used to secure measures to control pollution and/or disturbance.**

Development on Contaminated Land

Policy Context

19.69 National policy places great importance on safeguarding the health of the environment and the public from contaminated land. Part IIA of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 defines contaminated land as 'any land which appears to the local authority in whose area it is situated to be in such a condition, by reason of substances in, on or under the land, that:

- (a) significant harm is being caused or there is a significant possibility of such harm being caused; or
- (b) pollution of controlled waters is being, or is likely to be caused'.

19.70 The NPPF states that planning policies and decisions should also ensure that the site is suitable for its proposed use taking account of ground conditions and land instability, including from natural hazards or former activities of the land and pollution arising from previous uses. Proposals

or remediation of land should ensure that after remediation, as a minimum, land should not be capable of being determined as contaminated land under Part IIA of the Environmental Protection Act 1990.

Evidence Base

19.71 Contaminated land could be created as a result of uses such as petrol stations, car washes, sites used for industrial and commercial storage, and agriculture due to pollutants produced by the previous or existing site uses. It is important to ensure that pollutants do not harm the health of the public or environment and that future development does not exacerbate these issues.

Strategic Policy NE8

Development on Contaminated Land

- 1. Where appropriate, development proposals on land classified as contaminated, potentially contaminated, or suspected as being contaminated, should be supported by a desktop environment study, and (if guidance from statutory body indicates it is necessary) an intrusive site investigation.**
- 2. Where a site is contaminated the Council will only permit development where it is satisfied that land is capable of remediation and is fit for the proposed use.**
- 3. An agreed programme of remediation and validation must be undertaken before the implementation of any planning consent on a contaminated site. Following the remediation, the site must not pose a threat to public health or that of the environment, nor pose a threat of pollution to controlled waters including ground water. Evidence of remediation should be to the satisfaction of relevant statutory regulators.**

Developments near Hazardous Uses

Policy Context

19.72 The NPPF recognises that HSE consultation distances apply when mitigating the consequences of public safety from major accidents associated with major hazard sites, installations and pipelines. The HSE provide planning advice to local authorities on developments which fall within the consultation zones of hazardous installations.

Evidence Base

18.73 There are two hazardous installations in the borough located towards the south of Canvey Island. These installations are regulated by the HSE in accordance with COMAH regulations.

18.74 Each installation or pipeline has its own consultation zone which is determined by the HSE depending on the materials stored and technology operated at the site. These zones are periodically reviewed, and updated where necessary by the HSE, and used in the determination of any relevant planning application within those zones.

18.75 Any development proposal within the HSE consultation zone will be consulted with the HSE by applying the *Planning Advice for Developments near Hazardous Installations* (PADHI) methodology. This will result in either a “Do not Advise Against” or “Advise Against” determination based on the level of risk posed to prospective occupants of the development.

Local Policy NE9

Developments near Hazardous Uses

Development proposals will be assessed in accordance with the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) Guidance where they fall within a consultation zone for one or more hazardous installations. Where the HSE advises against development the planning application will be refused on health and safety grounds.

Ensuring Capacity at Water Recycling Centres

Policy Context

18.76 The three Water Recycling Centres serving Castle Point (Benfleet, Canvey and Southend) all discharges into the Thames Estuary, or its tributaries. Waters within the Thames Estuary are designated as bathing waters and shellfish waters under EU Directives. Additionally the EU Water Framework Directive applies to the Thames Estuary, with the Thames River Basin Management Plan setting out water quality objectives for improving the ecological status and chemical loading of the estuary over the next 20 years. The Environment Agency is responsible for the development and monitoring of this plan.

Evidence Base

18.77 Canvey Island is served by three water recycling centres (WRC) treat and transmit sewerage and waste water. Canvey Island is served by Canvey WRC, South Benfleet and west of Thundersley are served by Benfleet WRC, and the east of Thundersley and Hadleigh are served by Southend WRC. These are combined works which treat and transmit sewerage and waste water.

18.78 The South Essex Water Cycle Study indicated that there is capacity to accommodate growth at the Canvey WRC and the Benfleet WRC. Anglian Water has also identified that there is sufficient capacity within the Southend WRC to accommodate growth in Southend and those parts of Castle Point and Rochford served by the works. However, the Study advised that the removal of surface water from these combined systems would assist with additional capacity, and help to prevent storm discharges into the Thames and Crouch Estuaries. Such discharges have the potential to cause harm to European sites in both estuaries, as well as influencing targets set out in the Water Framework Directive. Additionally, there are bathing waters and shellfish waters located in the Thames Estuary that may be harmed through any decline in water quality. The potential impacts are therefore economic as well as environmental.

18.79 In order to reduce storm discharges, the South Essex Water Cycle Study recommended that surface water from new development sites, including brownfield, should not drain to the

foul/combined network but should be managed on site. This approach to waste water management is supported by Anglian Water.

18.80 The South Essex Water Cycle Study indicated that new development in the South Essex area is likely to impact on water quality owing to Essex being the driest county in England. This will require mitigation within new development. The study found that it would be preferable to ensure that water efficiency is achieved in new developments, and that Sustainable Drainage Systems (SUDS) are secured as part of new development proposals in order to minimise impacts on water quality.

Local Policy NE10

Ensuring Capacity at Water Recycling Centres

- 1. The extent of the areas served by Water Recycling Centres is identified on the Constraints Map.**
- 2. Within these areas the following types of development must incorporate sustainable urban drainage systems (SuDS) that prevent surface water entering the foul/combined drainage network:**
 - a. All new developments on greenfield land;**
 - b. All new developments on land currently in use as residential garden; and**
 - c. All developments comprising the redevelopment of previously developed land.**
- 3. Any development occurring beyond the extent of these areas may only connect to the foul drainage network, and must manage surface water entirely on-site through the installation of sustainable urban drainage systems.**
- 4. In order to ensure that the provision of SuDS sustainable urban drainage systems also achieve nature conservation and climate change objectives, regard should be had to policies SP NE1 and LP CC6 in their design.**

20. Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment

Policy Context

20.1 A heritage asset is a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage assets include archaeological, designated and non-designated heritage features. Heritage assets within the Borough are collectively referred to as our historic environment.

20.2 The *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)* requires local plans to set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, the principles and policies of which apply to the heritage-related consent regimes for which the local planning authority is responsible under the *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990*.

20.3 When developing a positive strategy, the *NPPF* requires decision makers to take account of the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation, as well as the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring.

20.4 The *NPPF* states that great weight should be given to the asset's conservation, with greatest weight to those of most significance. Grade I and Grade II* listed buildings should be given the highest level of protection with any substantial harm or loss of such buildings being considered exceptional.

Evidence Base

20.5 There are a large amount of designated and non-designated historic assets. Whilst heritage assets are distributed throughout the Borough, there is a large concentration of listed buildings in the High Street in South Benfleet. This area was designated as the South Benfleet Conservation Area in 1988, and benefits from a *Conservation Area Management Plan*. Florence Gardens has also been designated as a conservation area, taking into account the design, layout, and uniformity cottages in the area.

20.6 Hadleigh contains a variety of heritage assets, including the Grade I listed St. James the Less Church and the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Hadleigh Castle. Canvey Island also has a number of listed buildings dating back to the Dutch occupation of the Island. This includes the Grade II listed Dutch Cottage on Canvey Road, and a collection of Grade II listed Dutch Cottages on Haven Road.

20.7 Essex County Council's Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) database holds records for showing other significant archaeological finds in Castle Point. The records indicate finds dating back to the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic eras, as well as from Anglo Saxon, Romans and Vikings. More recent finds relate to Medieval times and World War Two structures.

20.8 There are also significant areas of Castle Point that are undeveloped, and the information on the Essex Historic Environment Record shows the potential for large parts of this undeveloped area of Castle Point to contain previously unidentified heritage assets.

20.9 All designated heritage assets within the Borough are listed within Appendix 5.

Strategic Policy HE1

Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment

- 1. The Council will seek to conserve and enhance heritage assets in the Borough. New development proposals affecting a heritage asset will be expected to conserve, and where appropriate enhance, the setting of the heritage asset, taking into account the contribution which the asset makes to the character and appearance of the surrounding area and the original function of the asset.**
- 2. When assessing applications for development, there will be a presumption in favour of the preservation and enhancement of designated heritage assets and their setting. The Council will encourage applicants to put heritage assets to viable and appropriate use, to secure their future protection and enhancement.**
- 3. Development proposals affecting a heritage asset should demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of the importance of the heritage asset, and potential the impacts of the development on the setting of the asset. In assessing the impact of a development proposal on a heritage asset or its setting, the Council will consider:**
 - a. The level of any harm or loss;**
 - b. The significance of the asset;**
 - c. The sustainability, economic and conservation benefits of the assets; and**
 - d. The contribution the assets makes to local character and distinctiveness.**
- 4. Development proposals which have a significant detrimental impact on a heritage asset will be refused unless it can be demonstrated that the public benefits of the development are substantial and would clearly outweigh the harm to the significance of the heritage asset.**
- 5. Development proposals which result in the loss of a heritage asset will be refused unless it can be demonstrated that:**
 - a. The nature of the heritage asset prevents any reasonable use of the site;**
 - b. No viable use of the heritage asset can be identified through appropriate marketing of the site that will enable its conservation;**
 - c. The loss of the asset is outweighed by the benefits of the development proposals.**
- 6. Planning permission will be granted for development affecting archaeological sites providing it protects, enhances and preserves sites of archaeological interest and their settings. Development proposals should assess sites in consultation with the Historic Environment Record and should have taken into account the archaeological importance of those remains, the need for the development, the likely extent of any harm, and the likelihood of the proposal successfully preserving the archaeological interest of the site.**

21. Monitoring and Review

Monitoring Framework

21.1 The *NPPF* is clear that plans and decisions should apply a presumption in favour of sustainable development. In order that local circumstances are adequately addressed through the plan-making process it is important that the policies set out in this plan are monitored in order to ensure that they are delivering the objectives of this plan.

21.2 Additionally, this plan is the subject of a sustainability appraisal. The sustainability appraisal has its own objectives against which the impacts of this plan have been assessed. In order to ensure that this plan does not have any unexpected adverse impacts on sustainability, the Council is required to monitor the impacts of the plan against these objectives as it is delivered.

21.3 In order to ensure that the monitoring process is efficient, the indicators used to monitor the sustainability objectives will be used to monitor the objectives of the Local Plan also. The Local Plan Monitoring Framework is set out below. It shows the alignment between the monitoring of the Local Plan and the sustainability appraisal. Each target is the target at the end of the first five years and these will be reviewed with each review of the plan.

21.4 The outcomes of this monitoring will be reported in the annual monitoring report, prepared each year to meet the requirements of regulation 34 of the *Town and Country Planning (Local Plan)(England) Regulations 2012*.

Objective and theme	Indicator	Target
Objective 1: To protect and enhance the range of services that support healthy and active communities within Castle Point.		
Balancing the population by making provision for the needs of older people and young people.	Number of starter sized homes provided (1-2 beds)	At least 50 starter sized homes per annum (25% of supply)
	Number of additional Bed spaces provided in residential/nursing homes.	At least 90 additional bed spaces
	Ensuring housing mix in accordance with Policy HO3	Sites of between 0.5 and 4ha should comprise at least 35% 1 or 2-bedroom homes for general needs; and Sites over 4ha should comprise at least 25% 1 or 2-bedroom homes for general needs.

Objective and theme	Indicator	Target
Objective 2: To provide high quality homes in sustainable locations that meet the needs of local people through an appropriate mix of housing sizes, types and tenures.		
Make provision for additional homes, including affordable housing.	Net number of new homes provided.	In accordance with the Housing Trajectory and the 5-Year Housing Land Supply. Equating to at least 342 per annum on average throughout the plan period.
	Number of affordable homes provided.	At least 100 affordable homes on average per annum throughout the plan period
Objective 3: To make the town centres in Castle Point places where local people want to visit and access community and local facilities.		
Maintain the vitality of town centres	Vacancy level at ground floor within primary shopping frontages	Under 10%
	Vacancy level at ground floor in non-primary areas	Under 15%
Objective 4: To create an environment that supports business growth and creates local job opportunities.		
Reduce the levels of deprivation	Indices of Multiple Deprivation overall score.	No Lower Super Output areas in 20% most deprived (currently 2 of 25). Less than 8 Lower Super Output areas in 40% most deprived (currently 11 of 25).
Reduce the number of people commuting out of Castle Point for work.	People living in Castle Point and working in Castle Point	Greater than 45% (43% in 2011)
	Area of additional employment (B1, B2 and B8) floorspace provided.	More than 10,000 sqm
Objective 5: To promote more sustainable travel patterns within Castle Point through the location of development, and the provision of public transport and cycling infrastructure to complement the existing highway network.		
Reduce traffic congestion	Journey time reliability as measured by am and pm peak free flow % speeds.	Free flow speeds greater than 40% across the entire strategic road network in Castle Point during the am and pm peaks.

Objective and theme	Indicator	Target
Improve the adequacy of bus services and promote active travel modes in Castle Point.	Proximity of new housing completions of sites of 10+ dwellings to public transport provision	75% within 400m and 100% within 800m
Ensure that adequate cycle parking is provided	New development completions of 10+ homes or 200m+ floorspace meeting the requirements for bicycle parking provision set out in the Essex Vehicle Parking Standards	At least 90%
Objective 6: To protect and enhance the network of high quality, accessible green and open space throughout Castle Point.		
Make provision for additional high quality public open space, connected to the wider network of accessible green spaces.	Area of additional public open space provided.	At least 32ha of additional open space.
Improved access by public rights of way	Length of additional Public Right of Ways delivered	At least 2km of additional Public Rights of Way.
Objective 7: To protect and enhance the quality of the natural, built and historic environment within Castle Point, having regard to features of ecological, landscape and heritage importance.		
Conserve, enhance and increase biodiversity and natural habitats in Castle Point.	SSSIs in a good or improving condition.	100%
	Area of Local Wildlife Site coverage.	At least 872ha
	Proportion of new developments over 1ha incorporating Green Infrastructure provision.	100%
Improved air quality	Number of monitoring points across the borough where NO2 levels exceed statutory maximum limits (40 ug-m-3).	Zero
Protect the Thames Estuary Landscape and its historic assets from inappropriate development.	Development within Historic Natural Landscape	No instances of inappropriate Development within Historic monitoring Natural Landscape areas

Objective and theme	Indicator	Target
Objective 8: To promote high levels of sustainability and resilience to natural and man-made risks through the location and design of development, having regard to the implications of climate change, including flood risk from all sources		
Reduce the risk of flooding from all sources and climate change for current and future residents and businesses.	Developments approved unconditionally against the advice of the Environment Agency or the lead local flood authority (Fluvial and Tidal).	0%
Development proposals include a high level of sustainable design and construction, promoting water, energy and thermal efficiency, and ensuring waste minimisation during construction.	Development proposals measured against the Building Regulations for Residential Development (M3), or the Very Good BREEAM standard for non-residential development.	<p>100% residential - 110lpppd water efficiency</p> <p>100% non-residential – at least 50% of the credits available for reduction in CO2 emissions (Ene1)</p> <p>100% non-residential - at least 50% of the credits available for reduction in water consumption (Wat1)</p>

Review

21.5 In order to ensure that the policies in this plan remain relevant and applicable to the socio-economic and environmental circumstances of the borough, and any policy context in which the plan-making and development management processes operate, the Council will as necessary undertake partial reviews of this plan. The results of monitoring against the monitoring framework set out above will be used to indicate where socio-economic or environmental change justify such a review.

21.6 A full review of this plan will be completed within 5 years of its Adoption and every 5 years thereafter. The Plan will be rolled for 5-years on each review to maintain a 15-year plan period.

Appendices

Appendix One

Urban Design Objectives

Table 1.1: Urban Design Objectives

Title	Definition	Objective
Character	A place with its own identity	To promote character in townscape and landscape by responding to and reinforcing locally distinctive patterns of development, landscape and culture
Continuity and Enclosure	A place where public and private space are clearly distinguished	To promote the continuity of street frontages and the enclosure of space by development which clearly defines private and public areas
Quality of the Public Realm	A place with attractive and successful outdoor areas	To promote public spaces and routes that are attractive, safe, uncluttered and work effectively for all in society, including disabled and elderly people
Ease of Movement	A place that is easy to get to and move through	To promote accessibility and local permeability by making places that connect with each other and are easy to move through, putting people before traffic and integrating land uses and transport
Legibility	A place that has a clear image and is easy to understand	To promote legibility through development that provides recognisable routes, intersections and landmarks to help people find their way around
Adaptability	A place that can change easily	To promote adaptability through development that can respond to changing social, technological and economic conditions
Diversity	A place with variety and choice	To promote diversity and choice through a mix of compatible developments and uses that work together to create viable places that respond to local needs

Appendix Two

Urban Design Approaches

Table 2.1 Urban design approaches

Approach	Appropriate Elements
Arcadia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • housing laid out according to landscape dominated principles; • creating the illusion of a rural environment in a residential area; • layout allows houses to appear at intervals among trees and landscape features as surprise hidden features in the dominant landscape; • 'leafy' suburbs concealing houses among mature trees so visual appearance is of a landscape setting rather than housing; • typified by layout of parks of great country houses; • front gardens should be enclosed by hedges in order for the landscape to dominate the housing; • most suitable sites are those which already have significant density of mature trees and hedges; • consideration of how to enhance existing tree cover with new planting, and to establishing new patterns of substantial tree and hedge cover where existing vegetation is sparse; • plant material should not be alien to naturally occurring species
Boulevard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • formal plans and geometric patterns, such as boulevards, avenues, crescents, circuses, ovals or rectangles, and common architectural style and detailing; • success depends on abundant and appropriate tree planting; • structural tree and hedge planting reinforces the concept; • trees predominate and enclose public space, but more formal arrangement of housing allows higher densities than the Arcadia approach; • trees provide link between housing , which appears at intervals seen through driveway entrances; • tree lined avenues contain space for motorists, and pedestrians contained within inner space formed by roadside trees and front garden hedges; • layout relying on subtle combination of landscape and buildings; • create the right relationship between the height of buildings and trees and width of spaces between them, where spaces are partly created by trees and hedges and partly reliant on building groupings
Major Entry Point	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • housing arranged as a composition centred on junction giving access to the site; • focal feature at junction; • tree planted verges along entrance road into site; • anti-noise bunds if heavily trafficked; • entrances to dwellings onto entrance road, rather than existing main road, to discourage on street or front forecourt parking
Large Landscaped Square	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • housing enclosing a large landscaped square; • parking and garaging provided on-plot to the rear, accessed through carriage arches to prevent car-dominated frontages; • front gardens achievable; • generous tree planting around and within square;

Approach	Appropriate Elements
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> possible reduction in private garden provision due to housing facing landscaped square; particularly successful in combination with the Arcadia or Boulevard approaches
Formal Square	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> similar to the Large Landscaped Approach, but mainly detached houses designed to a single architectural theme set in a formal plan; parking and garaging provided on-plot between housing or to the rear, accessed through gateways; front gardens achievable; formal tree planting in square and central feature; particularly successful in combination with the Arcadia or Boulevard approaches
Village Green	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> variety of housing providing continuity of frontage to the green; parking provided on-plot or communally with natural surveillance; often accessed through carriage arches; possible reduction in private garden provision due to housing facing green; particularly successful in combination with the Arcadia approach
Mews Court	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> housing arranged in courtyard layout; courtyard containing visitor parking square and trees; enclosed corners to square; resident parking beneath or behind buildings; carriage arches maintain continuity of frontage; taller buildings emphasis central axis

Appendix Three

Open Spaces

Table 3.1 Schedule of Open Spaces

Name	Address	Ward	Type of Open Space
Arthur Stevens Open Space	Top of Limetree Avenue, Benfleet	Appleton	Natural and semi natural areas
The Crescent Recreation Ground	Crescent Road, Hadleigh	St. James	Amenity greenspace
The Crescent Play Area	Crescent Road, Hadleigh	St. James	Young people and children
Thundersley Glen	Off Kiln Road, Thundersley	Boyce	Natural and semi natural areas
Hadleigh Castle Country Park	Castle Lane, Hadleigh	St. James	Country parks
John H Burrows Recreation Ground	Daws Heath Road, Hadleigh	Victoria	Outdoor sports facilities
John H Burrows Play Area	Daws Heath Road, Hadleigh	Victoria	Young people and children
King George V Playing Field (Thun)	Shipwrights Drive, South Benfleet	Boyce	Amenity greenspace
King George V Playing Field Play Area (Thun)	Shipwrights Drive, South Benfleet	Boyce	Young people and children
Little Common	Great Burches Road, Thundersley	St. Peters	Natural and semi natural areas
Memorial Ground	London Road, Hadleigh	St. James	Amenity greenspace
Memorial Ground Play Area	London Road, Hadleigh	St. James	Young people and children
Memorial Ground War Memorial Garden	London Road, Hadleigh	St. James	Parks and Public gardens
Runnymede Paddocks	Kiln Road, Thundersley	Cedar Hall	Amenity greenspace
Shipwrights Wood	Shipwrights Drive, South Benfleet	Boyce	Natural and semi natural areas
South Benfleet Playing Fields	Brook Road, South Benfleet	St. Marys	Outdoor sports facilities
South Benfleet Playing Fields Play Area	Brook Road, South Benfleet	St. Marys	Young people and children
Swans Green Recreation Ground	Hart Road, Thundersley	Cedar Hall	Amenity greenspace
Swans Green Play Area	Hart Road, Thundersley	Cedar Hall	Young people and children
Tarpots Recreation Ground	Church Road, New Thundersley	St. George	Amenity greenspace
Tarpots Play Area	Church Road, New Thundersley	St. George	Young people and children
Thundersley Great Common	Common Approach, Thundersley	Cedar Hall	Natural and semi natural areas

Name	Address	Ward	Type of Open Space
Thundersley Common Recreation Ground	Common Approach, Thundersley	Cedar Hall	Amenity greenspace
Thundersley Common Recreation Ground Play Area	Common Approach, Thundersley	Cedar Hall	Young people and children
Woodside Park	Manor Road, New Thundersley	St. Peters	Amenity greenspace
Woodside Park Playing Fields	Manor Road, New Thundersley	St. Peters	Outdoor sports facilities
Woodside Park Playground (East)	Manor Road, New Thundersley	St. Peters	Young people and children
Woodside Park Playground (West) (Skate Ramp)	Manor Road, New Thundersley	St. Peters	Young people and children
Beveland Open Space	Beveland Road, Canvey Island	Canvey East	Amenity greenspace
The Gun Site Recreation Ground	West Crescent, Canvey Island	Canvey Central	Amenity greenspace
King George V Recreation Ground (Canvey)	Blackthorne Road, Canvey Island	Outdoor sports facilities	Canvey South
King George V Play Area (Canvey)	Blackthorne Road, Canvey Island	Canvey South	Outdoor sports facilities
Kismet Park	Weel Road, Canvey Island	Canvey East	Amenity greenspace
Kismet Park Play Area	Weel Road, Canvey Island	Canvey East	Young people and children
Labworth Park	Furtherwick Road, Canvey Island	Canvey South	Amenity greenspace
Inland Esplanade	Furtherwick Road, Canvey Island	Canvey East	Green corridors
Thames Estuary/ Waterfront	Furtherwick Road, Canvey Island	Canvey East	Thames Estuary / Waterfront
Esplanade paddling pool	East Esplanade, Canvey Island	Canvey South	Young people and children
Thorney Bay Play Area	Furtherwick Road, Canvey Island	Canvey South	Young people and children
The Lake	End of Denham Road, Canvey Island	Canvey Central	Green corridors
Larup Gardens	Larup Avenue, Canvey Island	Canvey North	Young people and children
Canvey FC	Park Lane, Canvey Island	Canvey East	Outdoor sports facilities
Leigh Beck Recreation Ground	Park Lane, Canvey Island	Canvey East	Amenity greenspace
Leigh Beck Recreation Ground	Park Lane, Canvey Island	Canvey East	Young people and children
Waterside Farm Synthetic Pitch	Somnes Avenue, Canvey Island	Canvey West	Outdoor sports facilities
Woodside Park Playing Fields Play Area (West)	Manor Road, New Thundersley	St. Peters	Young people and children

Name	Address	Ward	Type of Open Space
Russell Head Farm	Somnes Avenue, Canvey Island	Canvey West	Amenity greenspace
Smallgains Recreation Ground	Creek Road, Canvey Island	Canvey East	Outdoor sports facilities
Southwick Dyke	Link Road, Canvey Island	Canvey Central	Green corridors
Tewkes Creek Recreation Ground	Dovervelt Road, Canvey Island	Canvey W.Gardens	Outdoor sports facilities
Tewkes Creek	Dovervelt Road, Canvey Island	Canvey W.Gardens	Natural and semi natural areas
Villa Road Recreation Ground	Villa Road, South Benfleet	Appleton	Amenity greenspace
Villa Road Play area	Villa Road, South Benfleet	Appleton	Young people and children
Waterside Farm Recreation Ground	Somnes Avenue, Canvey Island	Canvey West	Outdoor sports facilities
Waterside Farm Play Area	Church Parade, Canvey Island	Canvey West	Young people and children
Waterside Farm Skate Park	Somnes Avenue, Canvey Island	Canvey West	Young people and children
Canvey Heights Country Park	Off Smallgains Avenue, Canvey Island	Canvey North	Country parks
Two Trees Island	Two Trees Island, Leigh-on-Sea	St. James	Country parks
Concord Rovers FC	Thames Road, Canvey Island	Canvey West	Outdoor sports facilities
Dutch Cottage Garden	Canvey Road, Canvey Island	Canvey West	Parks and public gardens
Northwick Road Playing Field	Canvey Road, Canvey Island	Canvey West	Outdoor sports facilities
Hadleigh tennis club	Elm Road, Hadleigh	St. James	Outdoor sports facilities
Canvey FC Youth Team	Somnes Avenue, Canvey Island	Canvey West	Outdoor sports facilities
St Michaels Church	Bramble Road, Hadleigh	Victoria	Natural and semi natural areas
South Benfleet Cemetery	Jotmans Lane, South Benfleet	St. Marys	Cemeteries and churchyards
Woodside Cemetery	Woodside Avenue, Thundersley	St. Peters	Cemeteries and churchyards
St. Mary's Churchyard	High Road, South Benfleet	St. Marys	Cemeteries and churchyards
St. Peter's Churchyard	Church Road, Thundersley	St. Peters	Cemeteries and churchyards
St. James-the-less Churchyard	50 Rectory Road, Hadleigh	St. James	Cemeteries and churchyards
Willow Cemetery	Northwick Road, Canvey Island	Canvey West	Cemeteries and churchyards
St. Katherine's Churchyard	Canvey Road, Canvey Island	Canvey West	Cemeteries and churchyards
North Benfleet Hall Wood	Woodside Avenue, Thundersley	St. Georges	Natural and semi natural areas

Name	Address	Ward	Type of Open Space
Coombe Wood	London Road, Hadleigh	St. Peters	Natural and semi natural areas
Starvelarks Wood	Off Daws Heath Road, Hadleigh	Victoria	Natural and semi natural areas
Tile Wood	St Michael's Road, Benfleet	Victoria	Natural and semi natural areas
Wyburn Wood (Tile Wood West)	Off Daws Heath Road, Hadleigh	Victoria	Natural and semi natural areas
Pound Wood	Bramble Road, Benfleet	Victoria	Natural and semi natural areas
Great Wood Nature Reserve	Scrub Lane, Hadleigh	St. James	Natural and semi natural areas
Dodds Grove	Off Poors Lane, Hadleigh	Victoria	Natural and semi natural areas
Poors Lane Golf Course	From Poors Lane North and Sylvan Road	Victoria	Natural and semi natural areas
West Wood	Off Rayleigh Road, Hadleigh	Victoria	Natural and semi natural areas
Fane Wood	Off Fane Road, New Thundersley	St. Peters	Natural and semi natural areas
Castle Point Golf Course	Somnes Avenue, Canvey Island	Canvey W. Gardens	Outdoor sports facilities
Boyce Hill Golf Course	Vicarage Hill	Boyce	Outdoor sports facilities
West Canvey Marshes (RSPB Land)	Off of roundabout junction of Canvey Road and Roscommon Way	Canvey West	Natural and semi natural areas
Canvey Wick SSSI	Northwick Road, Canvey Island	Canvey West	Natural and semi natural areas
Creekside	Creekside Recreation Ground, Watlington Road, Benfleet	St. Marys	Natural and semi natural areas
Woodside Avenue Recreation Ground	Woodside Avenue, Benfleet	St. Georges	Amenity greenspace
Kismet Park Adizone	Eastern Esplanade, Canvey Island	Canvey East	Outdoor sports facilities
West Canvey Marshes Play Area	Off of roundabout junction of Canvey Road and Roscommon Way	Canvey West	Young people and children
Labworth Park Bumblebee Park	Furtherwick Road, Canvey Island	South Canvey	Parks and Public gardens
Labworth Park Sensory Gardens	Furtherwick Road, Canvey Island	Canvey South	Parks and Public gardens
Canvey Gateway	Canvey Way, Canvey Island	Canvey West	Parks and Public gardens
Hadleigh Castle	Castle Lane, Hadleigh	St. James	Natural and semi natural areas
Long Road Playing Field	Long Road, Canvey Island	Canvey Central	Outdoor sports facilities

Name	Address	Ward	Type of Open Space
King George V Childrens Play Area (Canvey)	Blackthorne Road, Canvey Island	Canvey South	Young people and children
Legacy XS Centre Skate Park	Richmond Park, High Road	St. Marys	Young people and children
Woodside Park Bowls Pavilion	Woodside Park, Manor Road, Thundersley	St. Peters	Outdoor sports facilities
Hadleigh Bowls Club Pavilion	John H Burrows Recreation Ground, Rectory Road, Hadleigh	Victoria	Outdoor sports facilities
John H Burrows Recreation Ground Tennis Courts	Rectory Road, Hadleigh	Victoria	Outdoor sports facilities
South Benfleet & Canvey Bowling Club	Brook Road, Benfleet	St. Marys	Outdoor sports facilities
Canvey Sea Wall (North)	Canvey Island	Canvey East	Green corridors
Benfleet to Leigh Pathway	Benfleet	Boyce	Green corridors
Daws Heath Evangelical Church	Daws Heath Road, Daws Heath	Victoria	Cemeteries and churchyards
Wall Road Amenity Space	Wall Road, Canvey Island	Canvey East	Amenity Space

Table 3.1 Schedule of Allotment Gardens

Name	Address	Ward
Daws Heath Allotment	Daws Heath Road, Hadleigh	Victoria
London Road Allotment	London Road, Hadleigh	St. James
Jotmans Farm Allotment	Malwood Road, Benfleet	Appleton
Waterside Farm Allotment	Ferry Road, Canvey Island	Canvey West
Smallgains Allotment	Smallgains Avenue, Canvey Island	Canvey East
Watlington Allotment	Watlington Road, South Benfleet	St. Marys
Hatley Gardens Allotment	Hatley Gardens, Benfleet	Appleton

Table 3.3 Schedule of Playing Fields Associated with Educational Uses

Name	Address	Ward
Kingston Primary School	Church Road, Thundersley	St. Peters
Thundersley Primary	School Hart Road, Thundersley	Cedar Hall
Cedar Hall School	Hart Road, Thundersley	Cedar Hall
King John Senior School	Shipwrights Drive, Benfleet	Boyce
The Deanes School	Daws Heath Road	Victoria
Appleton School	Croft Road, South Benfleet	Appleton
Kents Hill Infant and Junior Schools	Kents Hill Road, South Benfleet	Appleton
Jotmans Hall Primary School	High Road, Benfleet	Appleton

Robert Drake Primary School	Church Road, Benfleet	St. Peters
Montgomerie Primary School	Rushbottom Lane, Thundersley	St. Georges
Glenwood School	Rushbottom Lane, Thundersley	St. Georges
Hadleigh Junior School	Bilton Road, Hadleigh	St. James
Westwood Academy	Beresford Close, Hadleigh	Victoria
South Benfleet Primary School	High Road, South Benfleet	St. Marys
St Katherines Primary School	Hilton Road, Canvey Island	Canvey W.Gardens
St Josephs Primary School	Vaagen Road, Canvey Island	Canvey Central
Leigh Beck Junior School	Point Road, Canvey Island	Canvey East
Lubbins Park Community School	May Avenue, Canvey Island	Canvey South
Northwick Park Nursery, Infant and Junior Schools	Third Avenue, Canvey Island	Canvey W.Gardens
William Read Primary School	Long Road, Canvey Island	Canvey West
Canvey Infant and Junior Schools	Long Road, Canvey Island	Canvey West
Canvey Skills Campus (Formerly Castle View)	Meppel Avenue, Canvey Island	Canvey W. Gardens
Cornelius Vermuyden School	Dinant Avenue, Canvey Island	Canvey West
Castle View School (Formerly Furtherwick School)	Meppel Avenue, Canvey Island	Canvey South
Leigh Beck Infants and Nursery School	Point Road, Canvey Island	St. Marys
Woodham Ley Primary School	Rushbottom Lane, Benfleet	St. Georges
Holy Family Catholic School	Kents Hill Road, Benfleet	Appleton
Winter Gardens Primary School	Hilton Road, Canvey Island	Canvey East
The Chase Playing Fields	The Chase, Benfleet	Cedar Hall

Appendix Four

Local Wildlife Sites

Table 4.1 Schedule of Local Wildlife Sites

LoWS Name	Selection Criteria	England BAP Priority Habitats
CPT3 Rushbottom Lane Flood Pound	HC11 Other Neutral Grasslands HC28 Small-component Mosaics	None
CPT4 West Canvey Marshes	HC20 Coastal Grazing Marsh HC23 Saltmarsh and Mudflats SC1 Vascular Plants SC16 Hotspots for Reptile Diversity	Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh Coastal Saltmarsh Intertidal mudflats
CPT5 Canvey Village Marsh	HC15 Reedbeds HC20 Coastal Grazing Marsh SC12 Breeding Water Vole Colonies SC18 England BAP Priority Invertebrates	Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh Reedbed
CPT6 Benfleet Sewage Works	HC20 Coastal Grazing Marsh HC23 Saltmarsh and Mudflats HC28 Small Component Mosaics SC16 Hotspots for Reptile Diversity	Coastal Saltmarsh Intertidal Mudflats Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh
CPT7 North Benfleet Hall Wood	HC2 Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland on Non-ancient Sites SC18 England BAP Priority Invertebrates	Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland
CPT8 Fane Road Meadows	HC9 Lowland Meadows	Lowland Meadows
CPT9 Kents Hill Wood	HC2 Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland on Non-ancient Sites	Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland
CPT10 Coombe Wood	HC1 Ancient Woodland Sites HC2 Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland on Non-ancient Sites	Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland
CPT11 Mount Road Wood	HC11 Other Neutral Grassland HC2 Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland on Non-ancient Sites	None
CPT13 Reeds Hill Pasture	HC9 Lowland Meadows HC11 Other Neutral Grasslands	Lowland Meadows

LoWS Name	Selection Criteria	England BAP Priority Habitats
CPT14 Thundersley Glen	HC1 Ancient Woodland Sites HC2 Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland on Non-ancient Sites HC9 Lowland Meadows HC13 Heathland and Acid Grassland	Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland Lowland Meadows Lowland Dry Acid Grassland
CPT15 Jervis Wood Lane	HC8 Hedgerows and Green Lanes	Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland
CPT16 The Chase Paddocks	HC9 Lowland Meadows	Lowland Meadows
CPT17 Shipwrights Meadow	HC9 Lowland Meadows HC11 Other Neutral Grasslands	Lowland Meadows
CPT18 Shipwrights Wood	HC1 Ancient Woodland Sites HC2 Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland on Non-Ancient Sites	Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland
CPT19 The Lake, Canvey	HC15 Reedbeds	Reedbed
CPT20 Coopers Wood	HC2 Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland on Non-Ancient Sites	Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland
CPT21 Thundersley Great Common Wood	HC2 Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland on Non-ancient Sites	Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland
CPT22 Nine Acre Wood	HC1 Ancient Woodland Sites	Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland
CPT23 Thundersley Plotlands	HC28 Small-component Mosaics HC31 Urban Sites	Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland Lowland Meadows
CPT24 West Wood	HC1 Ancient Woodland Sites	Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland
CPT25 Castle Farm	HC9 Lowland Meadows HC13 Heathland and Acid Grassland SC16 Hotspots for Reptile Diversity SC19 Important invertebrate Assemblages	Lowland Dry Acid Grassland
CPT26 Cottage Plantation and Rag Wood	HC2 Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland on Non-ancient Sites	Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland
CPT27 Hadleigh Marsh Borrow Dyke and Sea Wall	HC11 Other Neutral Grassland HC15 Reedbeds	Reedbed
CPT28 Little Haven/Tile Wood Complex	HC1 Ancient Woodland Sites HC2 Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland on Non-ancient Sites HC13 Heathland and Acid Grassland HC11 Other Neutral Grasslands SC18 England BAP Priority Invertebrates	Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland Lowland Dry Acid Grassland

LoWS Name	Selection Criteria	England BAP Priority Habitats
CPT29 Two Tree Island West	HC24 Saline Lagoons and Borrow Dyke Habitat HC27 Post-industrial Sites SC1 Vascular Plants SC5 Notable Bird Species SC16 Hotspots for Reptile Diversity SC18 England BAP Priority Invertebrates SC19 Important Invertebrate Assemblages	Saline Lagoons Open Mosaic Habitats on HC27 Post-industrial Sites Previously Developed Land
CPT30 Coxall Wood	HC1 Ancient Woodland Sites	Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland
CPT31 Pound Wood	HC1 Ancient Woodland Sites HC2 Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland on Non-ancient Sites SC7 Dormouse SC18 England BAP Priority Invertebrates	Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland
CPT33 Oakwood Reservoir	HC13 Heathland and Acid Grassland	Lowland Dry Acid Grassland
CPT34 Belfairs Park Wood	HC1 Ancient Woodland Sites	Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland
CPT35 Thorneycreek Fleet	HC15 Reedbeds	Reedbed
CPT36 Northwick Farm and Sea Wall	HC15 Reedbeds HC27 Post-industrial Sites SC18 England BAP Priority Invertebrates SC19 Important Invertebrate Assemblages	Reedbed Open Mosaic Habitats on Previously Developed Land
CPT37 Benfleet Marsh	HC20 Coastal Grazing Marsh	Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh
CPT38 Brick House Farm Marsh	HC20 Coastal Grazing Marsh SC1 Vascular Plants	Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh
CPT39 Benfleet Creek	HC11 Other Neutral Grassland and Sea Wall HC20 Coastal Grazing Marsh HC23 Saltmarsh and Mudflats HC27 Post-industrial Sites HC31 Urban Sites	Coastal Saltmarsh Intertidal Mudflats
CPT40 Thundersley Brickfields	HC1 Ancient Woodland Sites HC27 Post Industrial Sites HC28 Small Component Mosaics SC19 Important Invertebrate Assemblages	Open Mosaic Habitats on Previously Developed Land Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland
CPT41 Wall Wood	HC1 Ancient Woodland Sites	Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland
CPT42 Hadleigh Castle Grasslands	HC9 Lowland Meadows SC1 Vascular Plants	Lowland Meadows

LoWS Name	Selection Criteria	England BAP Priority Habitats
	SC18 England BAP Priority Invertebrates SC19 Important Invertebrate Assemblages	
CPT43 Badger Hall Woods	HC2 Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland on Non-ancient Sites	Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland

Table 4.2 Schedule of Potential Wildlife Sites

PLoWS Name	Future Potential Selection Criteria
PLoWS 1 Thorney Bay	HC24 Sand Dune and Shingle Beach Vegetation SC19 Important Invertebrate Assemblages
PLoWS 5 Land off Manor Trading Estate	HC27 Small-component Mosaics HC9 Lowland Meadows (may or may not be applied)
PLoWS 8 Grasmere Road Pastures	SC18 England BAP Priority Invertebrate SC19 Important Invertebrate Assemblage
PLoWS 10 Braeside Farm Pastures	HC12 Heathland and Acid Grassland SC19 Important Invertebrate Assemblages
PLoWS 11 St Michael's Road Fields	HC27 Small component Mosaics Other Species criteria could be applied
PLoWS 12 Canvey Heights Country Park	SC16 Hotspots for Reptile Diversity

Appendix Five

Designated Historic Assets

Listed Buildings

Benfleet

There are 19 Listed Buildings located in Benfleet

Table 5.1 Benfleet Listed Buildings

Address / Building Name	Grade	Date First Listed
Benfleet Water Tower, Benfleet Road	II	06-10-1981
The Roundhouse, 106 Benfleet Road	II	22-06-1981
Shipwrights, 241 Benfleet Road	II*	30-10-1979
5 and 7 The Close	II	15-01-1980
Street Lamp outside 7 The Close	II	22-07-1986
The Anchor Inn and Building attached to right, Essex Way	II*	22-07-1986
South Benfleet War Memorial, Essex Way	II	28-02-2008
Former Pumping Station, High Road	II	22-07-1986
Church of St Mary the Virgin, High Street	I	07-08-1952
Group of headstones between 18-22m south east of south porch of Church of St Mary the Virgin, High Street	II	22-07-1986
Table tomb approximately 14m south of south porch of Church of St Mary the Virgin, High Street	II	22-07-1986
The Hoy and Helmet Inn, High Street	II	07-08-1952
Street Lamp to west of 23 High Street	II	22-07-1986
The Half Crown Inn, 25, 27, 29 High Street	II	22-07-1986
Benfleet Conservative Club, 67 and 69 High Street	II	22-07-1986
Jarvis Hall, Thundersley Park Road	II	22-07-1986
Barn immediately to north of Jarvis Hall, Thundersley Park Road	II	22-07-1986
Cartlodge immediately north east of barn at Jarvis Hall, Thundersley Park Road	II	22-07-1986
Old Vicarage, Vicarage Hill	II	14-02-1994

Canvey Island

There are five Listed Buildings on Canvey Island.

Table 5.2 Canvey Island Listed Buildings

Address / Building Name	Grade	Date First Listed
Dutch Cottage, Canvey Road	II	05-02-1952
Dutch Cottage, 6 Haven Road	II	05-02-1952
The Lobster Smack Public House, Haven Road	II	03-11-1972
1 - 9 Coastguard Cottages, Haven Road (consecutive)	II	13-09-1973
Labworth Café, Western Esplanade	II	16-04-1996

Hadleigh

There are five Listed Buildings in Hadleigh.

Table 5.3 Hadleigh Listed Buildings

Address / Building Name	Grade	Date First Listed
Hadleigh Castle, Castle Lane	I	07-08-1952
96 and 98 Daws Heath Road	II	22-07-1986
Tylersett Farmhouse, 325 Daws Heath Road	II	22-07-1986
Church of St James the Less, High Street	I	07-08-1952
Junction of London Road and Meadow Road Milestone	II	06-06-1990

Thundersley

There are five Listed Buildings in Thundersley.

Table 5.4 Thundersley Listed Buildings

Address / Building Name	Grade	Date First Listed
Great Burches Farmhouse, Burches Road	II	22-07-1986
Church of St Peter, Church Road	II*	07-08-1952
Thundersley Hall, 192 Church Road	II	05-02-1981
8 and 10 Hart Road	II	22-07-1986
Thundersley Lodge, Runnymede Chase	II	22-07-1986

Schedule Ancient Monuments

Benfleet

There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments in Benfleet.

Canvey Island

There are three Scheduled Ancient Monuments on Canvey Island.

Table 5.5 Canvey Island Ancient Scheduled Monuments

Address / Monument Name	Date First Scheduled
Heavy Anti-aircraft gunsite 170m south west of the junction of Cedar Road and West Crescent	22-01-2001
Roman Saltern 260m south east of Great Russell Head Farm	15-03-1972
Heavy Anti-aircraft gunsite 380m east of Northwick Farm	07-07-2000

Hadleigh

There are four Scheduled Ancient Monuments in Hadleigh.

Table 5.6 Hadleigh Ancient Scheduled Monuments

Address / Monument Name	Date First Scheduled
Hadleigh Castle: An enclosure castle and an associated dam and mill	13-01-1915
Roman-British site N of Pound Wood	13-09-1974
Roman Fort (near Hadleigh)	14-01-1955
Heavy Anti-aircraft gunsite on Sandpit Hill	09-03-2001

Thundersley

There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments in Thundersley.

Conservation Areas

Benfleet

There is one Conservation Area in Benfleet.

South Benfleet Conservation Area - Designated 18th November 1988

An Article 4 (2) Direction was made on 29th October 1997 which removed permitted development rights for the following:

- The erection, alteration or removal of a chimney on a dwellinghouse or on a building within the curtilage of a dwellinghouse
- Any of the following development which would front a highway, waterway or open space:
 - The enlargement, improvement or any other alteration of a dwellinghouse
 - The alteration of a dwellinghouse roof
 - The erection or construction of a porch outside any external door of a dwellinghouse
 - The provision within the curtilage of a dwellinghouse of a building, or enclosure, swimming or other pool required for a purpose incidental to the enjoyment of the dwellinghouse as such, or the maintenance, improvement or other alteration of such a building or enclosure
 - The provision within the curtilage of a dwellinghouse of a hard surface for any purpose incidental to the enjoyment of the dwellinghouse as such

- The installation, alteration or replacement of a satellite antenna on a dwellinghouse, or within its curtilage
- The erection, construction, maintenance, improvement, alteration or demolition of any gate, fence, wall or other means of enclosure within the curtilage of a dwellinghouse
- The painting of the exterior of any part of a dwellinghouse or a building or enclosure within the curtilage of a dwellinghouse

Canvey Island

There are no Conservation Areas on Canvey Island.

Hadleigh

There is one Conservation Area in Hadleigh.

Florence Gardens Conservation Area - Designated 18th November 1997

An Article 4 (2) Direction was made on 29th October 1997 which removed permitted development rights for the following:

- The erection, alteration or removal of a chimney on a dwellinghouse or on a building within the curtilage of a dwellinghouse
- The enlargement, improvement or any other alteration of a dwellinghouse where any part would front a highway, waterway or open space
- The alteration of a dwellinghouse roof where any part would front a highway, waterway or open space
- The erection or construction of a porch outside any external door of a dwellinghouse where that would front a highway, waterway or open space
- The provision within the curtilage of a dwellinghouse of a hard surface for any purpose incidental to the enjoyment of the dwellinghouse as such where it would front a highway, waterway or open space
- The installation, alteration or replacement of a satellite antenna on a dwellinghouse, or within its curtilage, where the part of the building or structure on which is to be installed would front a highway, waterway or open space
- The erection, construction, maintenance, improvement, alteration or demolition of any gate, fence, wall or other means of enclosure within the curtilage of a dwellinghouse where it would front a highway, waterway or open space
- The painting of the exterior of any part of a dwellinghouse or a building or enclosure within the curtilage of a dwellinghouse where it would front a highway, waterway or open space

Thundersley

There are no Conservation Areas in Thundersley.

Register Non-designated Buildings of Local Historic or architectural Importance

The list below is the list as set out in the 1998 Register. Assets that have either been formally listed or removed by reason of their demolition are removed. The Council reviewed the list in 2013 and identified potential new assets. A further review of these will be undertaken and consulted on, prior to a formal decision to add them to the register.

Benfleet

The Close

74 Essex Way 'The Moorings'

84 Essex way Forge Cottage'

86-92 Essex Way

43-51 High Street, South Benfleet

Canvey Island

2 and 3 Beechcroft Road

St Katherine's Church, Canvey Road

7 Ferndale Crescent

1 , 3, 7 and 7 Haven Road

2 Haven Road and 1 Canvey Road

9 Haven Road

Former Council Offices, Long Road

Bus Depot, Point Road

Hadleigh

Sayers Farmhouse, Chapel Lane

137 Daws Heath Road

185 Daws Heath Road

1 to 4 Florence Gardens

The Castle Public House, High street

12 and 14 High Street

Gas Lamp, St James Church

War Memorial, London Road

Junction of St Michaels Road and Bramble Rod Street sign

Park Farm House, Park Chase

31 to 33 Rectory Road

3 to 16 Seaview Terrace

Thundersley

17 Chancel Close

15 Common Approach

523 and 529 Rayleigh Road

Appendix six

Glossary

Relevant Abbreviation	Term	Definition (if required)
-	Affordable Housing	Social rented, affordable rented and intermediate housing and Starter Homes, provided to eligible households whose needs are not met by the market. Eligibility is determined with regards to local incomes and local house prices. Affordable housing should include provisions to remain at an affordable price for future eligible households or for the subsidy to be recycled for alternative affordable housing provision.
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area	An area where the level of NO ₂ emissions exceed 40 ugm-3 and special provisions must be made to reduce the level below 40 and this can include restrictions on new development that is likely to exacerbate the pollution levels or not support its reduction
-	Allocation	An allocation is a proposal for land for housing, industry or other uses within a Local Plan that identifies a specific area of land to be developed within the time period of the plan.
-	Ancient woodland	Ancient woodland is an area that has been wooded continuously since at least 1600 AD. Ancient woodlands are of prime ecological and landscape importance. Many rare and threatened species are associated with this habitat. Furthermore relatively undisturbed woodland often contains features of historical, archaeological and landscape importance
AMR	Annual Monitoring Report	An Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) is a legal requirement to monitor various indicators of the Local Planning Authority in relation to preparing the Local Plan and planning decisions in the Borough. Section 35 of the <i>Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended)</i> requires every Local Planning Authority to prepare an annual report on the implementation of the Local Development Scheme and the extent to which local planning policies are being achieved.
ASELA	Association of South Essex Local Authorities	A partnership between Basildon, Brentwood, Castle Point, Rochford, Southend-on-Sea, Thurrock and Essex Council's to delivery sustainable growth across the sub0region, improved productivity, high-quality places and strategic infrastructure and a new joint strategic plan.
-	Biodiversity	The variety of life on earth embracing all species, communities, habitats and ecosystems associated with the terrestrial, aquatic and marine environments. Usually the term refers to the variety of species within a specified area.
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan	A strategy prepared for the local area aimed at conserving biological diversity.
-	Brownfield Land	Land that has been developed previously.
BLR	Brownfield Land Register	Brownfield Land Registers (BLR) are a statutory requirement and are designed to provide up-to-date and consistent information on sites that local authorities consider to be appropriate for residential development having regard to the criteria set out in <i>Regulation 4 of the Town and Country Planning (Brownfield Land Register) Regulations 2017</i> .

Relevant Abbreviation	Term	Definition (if required)
-	Building Regulations	Building Regulations define what qualifies as 'building work' and therefore what falls under the control of the regulations. It covers what types of buildings are exempt and the notification procedures that must be followed when starting, carrying out, and completing building work as well as the requirements for specific aspects of building design and construction.
BREEAM	Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method	An assessment for the sustainability and environmental quality of non-residential buildings.
CQC	Care Quality Commission	
CPLNAA	Castle Point Local Needs Accommodation Assessment	
CIEEM	Chartered institute of Ecology and Environmental Management	
COPD	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	
-	Climate Change	Long term changes in temperature, precipitation, wind and all other aspects of the Earth's climate. Often regarded as a result of human activity and fossil fuel consumption.
CCG	Clinical Commissioning Group	
CIL	Community Infrastructure Levy	The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) is a charge that is levied on new development floor space which is intended to contribute towards the provision of infrastructure to support growth.
COMAH	Control of Major Accident Hazards	
-	Conservation Area	An area of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance, designated under section 69 of the <i>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</i> .
-	Contaminated Land	Contaminated Land is defined legally as land where substances could cause significant harm to people or protected species and significant pollution of surface waters or groundwater. This definition refers to contamination caused by past uses of sites such as former factories, mines, steelworks, refineries and landfills.
CDA	Critical Drainage Area	A Critical Drainage Area (CDA) is an area that has critical drainage problems and which has been notified to the local planning authority as such by the Environment Agency.
-	Density	The density of development within a given area, usually measured for housing in terms of the number of dwellings per hectare.
-	Designated Heritage Asset	A World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden,

Relevant Abbreviation	Term	Definition (if required)
		Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation.
-	Development	Defined in section 55 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 as 'The carrying out of a building, engineering, mining or other operations in, on, over or under land; or the making of any material change in the use of any building or land.'
DM	Development Management	Development management is the process through which the local planning authority determines whether applications for consent should be granted (often subject to conditions or a legal agreement) or refused, also involves the planning enforcement function and giving of advice on planning matters. Consideration of these matters must be done by taking into account the Local Plan and any other material considerations.
DPD	Development Plan Document	Documents prepared by the local planning authority (including the Local Plan) setting out the main spatial strategy, policies and proposals for the area. These documents will be statutory documents and subject to an independent examination by an Inspector. They will undergo rigorous procedures of community involvement and consultation. DPDs must be consistent with and have regard to national planning policy.
DtC	Duty to Cooperate	The duty to cooperate places a legal duty on local planning authorities, county councils in England and public bodies to engage constructively, actively and on an on-going basis to maximise the effectiveness of Local and Marine Plan preparation in the context of strategic cross boundary matters
EDNA	Economic Development Needs Assessment	
-	Ecology	Ecology is the study of the distribution and abundance of organisms, the interaction between organisms, the interaction between organisms and their environment, and structure and function of ecosystems.
EMF	Electro-magnetic Field	
EA	Environment Agency	The public organisation with responsibility for protecting and improving the environment in England and Wales.
-	Evidence Base	The collection of information and studies which a planning authority will use to draw up suitable planning policies for its area.
EHHER	Essex Historic Environment Board	
-	Flood Risk Zones	Zones of flood risk includes Zone 1 'Low Probability of flood', Zone 2 'Medium Probability', Zone 3a 'High Probability', and Zone 3b 'The Functional Floodplain'.
-	Fluvial Flooding	Fluvial flooding relates to river flooding.
GPDO	General Permitted Development Order	Permitted Development rights are a national grant of planning permission which allow certain building works and changes of use to be carried out without having to make a planning application. Permitted development rights are subject to conditions and limitations to control impact and to protect local amenity.
GP	General Practitioner	

Relevant Abbreviation	Term	Definition (if required)
-	Green Belt	A designation for land around certain cities and large built-up areas, which aims to keep this land permanently open or largely undeveloped.
-	Green Corridor	Green Corridors can link housing areas to the national cycle network, town and city centres, places of employment, and community facilities. They help to promote environmentally sustainable forms of transport such as walking and cycling within urban areas and can also act as vital linkages for wildlife dispersal between wetlands and the countryside.
-	Greenfield Land	A general term to describe all sites that have not previously been developed.
-	Green Infrastructure	A network of multi-functional green space, urban and rural, which is capable of delivering a wide range of environmental and quality of life benefits for local communities.
-	Gypsy and Travellers	Persons of nomadic habit of life whatever their race or origin, including such persons who on grounds only of their own or their family's dependants' educational or health needs or old age have ceased to travel temporarily, but excluding members of an organised group of travelling show people or circus people travelling together as such.
HRA	Habitats Regulations Assessment	<i>European Directive 92/43/EEC</i> (the Habitats Directive) requires that any plan or project, not directly connected with or necessary to the management of a designated habitats site but likely to have significant effect thereon, should be subject to an assessment of its implications for the site.
HSE	Health and Safety Executive	The national independent watchdog for work-related health, safety and illness.
Ha	Hectare	A hectare is a unit of measurement.
-	Heritage Asset	Buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas or landscapes identified as having a degree of significant meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of a heritage interest. A heritage asset includes designated heritage assets, such as Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas and Scheduled Monuments, and assets identified by the local planning authority, including those on a local list.
-	Highway Authority	A highway authority (Essex County Council for this borough) has the responsibility of planning and maintaining the highways network (excepting trunk roads and motorways) and transportation within their area.
HSOTP	Housing Sites Options Topic Paper	
-	Infrastructure	Any facility, service or physical structure which supports or enables proposed development.
IUD	Integrated Urban Drainage	
ICNIRP	International Commission on Non-ionizing Radiation Protection	
JSNA	Joint Strategic Needs Assessment	
JSP	Joint Strategic Plan	A plan for South Essex produced by the Association of South Essex Local Authorities.

Relevant Abbreviation	Term	Definition (if required)
Km	Kilometre	
-	Listed Building	Buildings designated to be of 'special architectural or historic interest' by the Secretary of State under the <i>Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas Act 1991</i> .
lpppd	Litres per person per day	
LNAA	Local Needs Accommodation Assessment	
LTP	Local Transport Plan	Essex wide transport plan.
LPA	Local Planning Authority	The local authority responsible for planning matters in its area, Essex County Council and Castle Point Borough Council are both Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) for different planning matters in Castle Point Borough Council.
LoWS	Local Wildlife Site	Areas of land with significant wildlife value. Local Wildlife Sites support both locally and nationally threatened wildlife, and many sites will contain habitats and species that are priorities under the Essex or UK Biodiversity Action Plans that sets out strategies for the conservation of much of our most vulnerable wildlife.
LSOA	Lower Super Output Area	The smallest areas by which the Office of National Statistics produces data.
MCZ	Marine Conservation Zone	A zone around the coast in which special conservation provisions apply including fishing restrictions and habitat protection
m	Metre	A unit of measurement.
-	Material Consideration	Any consideration that relates to the use and development of land is capable of being a material planning consideration.
MSA	Mineral Safeguarding Area	An area designated by Minerals Planning Authorities which covers known deposits of minerals which are desired to be kept safeguarded from unnecessary sterilisation by non-mineral development.
MHCLG	Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government	Responsible for planning and housing within central government.
-	Mixed Use	A site that is developed for more than one use, e.g. retail, residential, business, leisure etc.
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding	A document that describes the general principles of an agreement between parties, but does not amount to a substantive contract.
NHS	National Health Service	
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework	A document setting out the Government's national planning requirements, policies and objectives. It replaces much of the national advice previously contained within Planning Policy Statements, Planning Policy Guidance, and Circulars. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) is a material consideration in the preparation of development plans and when considering planning applications.
NPS	National Policy Statement	
-	Natura 2000 Sites	Natura 2000 is a network of nature protection areas in the territory of the European Union. It is made up of SPAs and

Relevant Abbreviation	Term	Definition (if required)
		SACs designated respectively under the Habitats Directive and Birds Directive.
NIA	Nature Improvement Area	
-	Non-designated heritage assets	Buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas or landscapes identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, but which are not formally designated heritage assets.
OAN	Objectively Assessed Need	The NPPF requires local planning authorities to meet the full objectively assessed need for housing based on up-to-date evidence.
-	Open Space	All open space of public value, including not just land, but also areas such as water (e.g. rivers, canals, lakes and reservoirs) which offer important opportunities for sport and recreation and can act as a visual amenity.
OSE	Opportunity South Essex	A partnership of south Essex authorities and businesses that provides input into the South East Local Enterprise Partnership
PADHI	Planning Advice for Developments near Hazardous Installations	
PPTS	Planning Policy for Traveller Sites 2015	
PPG	Planning Policy Guidance	Provides details to support the effective implementation of the NPPF.
PPS	Playing Pitch Strategy	
-	Pluvial Flooding	Pluvial flooding occurs when an extremely heavy downpour of rain saturates the urban drainage system and the excess water cannot be absorbed.
-	Policies Map	A map illustrating the spatial extent of all the policies in Development Plan Documents.
-	Primary Shopping Area	Defined area where retail development is concentrated.
-	Primary and Secondary Frontages	Primary frontages are likely to include a high proportion of retail uses which may include food, drinks, clothing and household goods. Secondary frontages provide greater opportunities for a diversity of uses such as restaurants , cinemas and businesses.
-	Priority Habitats and Species	Species and Habitats of Principle Importance included in the England Biodiversity List published by the Secretary of State under section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006.
PRoW	Public Rights of Way	Public rights of way include footpaths, byways, bridleways and are provided over public and private land by Essex County Council.
-	Ramsar	Ramsar sites are wetlands of international importance designated under the Ramsar site Convention. The Ramsar Convention is an international agreement, which provides for the conservation and good use of wetlands.
RAMS	Recreational disturbance	A strategy for the improvement and protection of birds and habitats Special Protection Areas in the Essex Coastal Area to mitigate against the impact of growth within 11 local

Relevant Abbreviation	Term	Definition (if required)
	Avoidance Mitigation Strategy	council areas, including Castle Point caused by increase visitor numbers to those areas.
RSPB	Royall Society for Protection of Birds	
-	Scheduled Monument	'Scheduling' is shorthand for the process through which nationally important sites and monuments - Scheduled Monument are given legal protection by being placed on a list, or 'schedule'. A schedule has been kept since 1882 of monuments whose preservation is given priority over other land uses.
S106	Section 106 Agreement	An agreement entered into between a landowner and the Local Planning Authority, whereby the landowner undertakes to do specific actions in Section 106 (<i>of the Town and Country Planning Act</i>). This could cover, for example, providing public open space or agreeing the detailed use of the land.
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest	A Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) is a formal conservation designation for an area which is of particular interest because of its fauna, flora or geological physiological features, these areas have extremely high conservation value.
SELEP	South East Local Enterprise Partnership	The South East Local Enterprise Partnership is the business led, public/private body established to drive economic growth across East Sussex, Essex, Kent, Medway, Southend and Thurrock.
SAC	Special Area of Conservation	Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) are areas which have been given special protection under the European Unions Habitats Directive. They provide increased protection to a variety of animals, plants and habitats and are a vital part of global efforts to conserve world's biodiversity.
SPA	Special Protection Areas	Special Protection Areas (SPAs) are areas which have been identified as being of national and international importance for the breeding, feeding wintering or the migration of rare and vulnerable species of birds found within European Union countries. They are European designated sites, classifies under the ' <i>Birds Directive 1979</i> '.
SFRA	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment	An assessment of the flood defences and consequent risk of flooding for development within the borough.
SHLAA	Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment	
SHMA	Strategic Housing Market Assessment	A cross boundary study of how housing markets are working together and the specific housing needs required within the borough including size, type and affordability.
SPD	Supplementary Planning Document	Documents which add further detail to the policies in the Local Plan. They can be used to provide further guidance for development on specific sites, or on particular issues, such as design. Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) are capable of being a material consideration in planning decisions but are not part of the development plan.
-	Surface Water Flooding	Surface water flooding happens when rainwater does not drain away through the normal drainage systems or soak into the ground but lies on or flows over ground instead.

Relevant Abbreviation	Term	Definition (if required)
SWMP	Surface Water Management Plan	
-	Sustainable Development	Development which meets the need of the present without comprising the ability of future generations to meet their own need.
SUDS	Sustainable Urban Drainage System	Designed to reduce the potential impact of new and existing developments with respect to surface water drainage discharges.
STP	Sustainability and Transformation Partnership	
TE100	Thames Estuary 100 years	
TGSE	Thames Gateway South Essex	
-	Town Centre	A defined area, including the primary shopping area where retail development is concentrated, and areas predominately occupied by main town centre uses adjacent to the primary shopping area.
-	Travelling Showpeople	Members of a group organised for the purposes of holding fairs, circuses or shows (whether or not travelling together as such). This includes such persons who on the grounds of their own or their family's or dependants' more localised pattern of trading , educational or health needs or old age have ceased to travel temporarily, but excludes Gypsies and Travellers as identified above.
TPO	Tree Preservation Order	
-	Use Classes Order	<p>The <i>Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987</i> puts uses of land and buildings into various categories. Planning permission is not needed for changes of use within the same use class.</p> <p>The A use classes consist of: A1 - shops and retail outlets A2 - financial and professional services A3 - restaurants and cafes A4 - drinking establishments A5 - hot food and takeaway</p> <p>The B use classes consist of: B1 - business B2 - general industrial B8 - storage or distribution:</p> <p>The C use classes consist of: C1 - hotels C2 - residential institutions C2A - secure residential institution C3 - dwellinghouses C4 - houses in multiple occupation</p> <p>The D use classes consist of: D1 - non-residential institutions D2 - assembly and leisure</p> <p>Sui Generis</p>

Relevant Abbreviation	Term	Definition (if required)
		Certain uses do not fall within any use class and are considered 'sui generis'.
-	Viability	An economic measure of health.
WCS	Water Cycle Study	
WRC	Water Recycling Centre	
-	Windfall Site	Sites which have not been specifically identified as available in the Local Plan process. They normally comprise previously developed sites that have unexpectedly become available.

Appendix Seven

Policy Changes From the Castle Point Local Plan 1998 (Saved Policies 2007)

Saved policies 2007	Relevant policies in the new Local Plan
Green Belt	
GB2 – Re-use of buildings in the Green Belt	LP GB3, LP GB4
GB4 – Rebuilding of existing dwellings in the Green Belt	LP GB4
GB5 – Extensions to dwellings	LP GB3
GB6 – Garden extensions	Not included
GB7 – Agricultural dwellings	LP GB6
Environment and conservation	
EC2 - Design	LP NE9, SP DS1
EC3 – Residential amenity	LP NE10
EC4 - Pollution	LP NE10, SP NE1
EC5 – Crime prevention	SP DS1
EC7 – Natural and semi-natural features in urban areas	LP NE9, SP HS1, LP HS3
EC8 – The green lung	LP NE5
EC9 – Development affecting commercial farmland	Not included
EC10 – Protection of high quality agricultural land	Not included
EC13 – Protection of wildlife and their habitats	LP NE8
EC14 – Creation of new wildlife habitats	LP NE6, SP NE1
EC15 – Control of permitted development in sensitive areas	LP NE8
EC16 – Protection of landscape	LP NE9
EC17 – Special landscape area	LP NE3
EC18 – Permitted development in the special landscape area	LP NE2, LP NE3, LP NE4, LP NE9
EC19 – Ancient landscapes	LP NE2, LP NE3, LP NE4, SP HE1
EC20 – Landscape improvement area	Not included
EC21 – Woodland management and tree preservation orders	LP HS7, LP HS3
EC22 – Retention of trees, woodland and hedgerows	LP NE9
EC23 – Tree and shrub planting	Not included
EC25 – Principles of control	LP NE9, SP HE1
EC26 – Design and development	SP HE1, LP HE2, LP HE3
EC27 – Planning applications	Not included
EC28 – Restrictions on permitted development	LP HE2, LP HE3

Saved policies 2007	Relevant policies in the new Local Plan
EC29 – Control of demolition	LP HE3
EC30 – Shopfront design	LP DS5
EC31 - Advertisements	LP DS4
EC32 – Protection from demolition	LP HE3
EC33 – Alterations to listed buildings	LP HE2, LP HE3
EC34 – Setting of listed buildings	LP HE3
EC35 – Re-use of listed buildings	LP HE3
EC36 – Grant aid	Not included
EC37 – Local list of buildings	LP HE6
EC38 – Archaeological sites and monuments	LP HE4, LP HE5
EC39 – Seafront entertainment area	LP EC9
Housing	
H2 – Residential land	SP SD2
H3 – New development sites	Sites no longer relevant
H4 – Safeguarding of land for long term housing needs	Sites no longer relevant
H5 – Safeguarding of land for long term housing needs	Sites no longer relevant
H6 – Safeguarding of land for long term housing needs	Sites no longer relevant
H7 – Affordable housing	LP HO4
H9 – New housing densities	SP HO1
H10 – Mix of development	LP HO3
H11 – Accessible and wheelchair housing	Not included
H12 – Piecemeal development	Not included
H13 – Location of development	SP HO1
H14 – Living over the shop	SP HO1
H16 – Winter gardens	Not included
H17 – Housing development – design and layout	SP DS1
Employment	
ED1 – Provision of land to the south of Northwick Road	LP EC7
ED2 – Long term employment needs	Relevant site is now brought forward for development under LP EC6
ED3 – Protection of employment areas	SP EC1, LP EC3
ED5 – Piecemeal development	Not included
ED6 – Parking and servicing	LP TP8, LP TP9
ED7 – Environmental improvements	SP DS1
ED9 – Hazardous installations	LP NE12
Shopping	
S1 – Location of retail development	LP TC3, LP TC4, LP TC5
S2 – Shopping facilities at Rayleigh Weir	LP TC6

Saved policies 2007	Relevant policies in the new Local Plan
S3 – Primary shopping frontages	LP TC4
S4 – Non-retail development	LP TC3
S5 – Parking and servicing	LP TP8, LP TP9
S7 – Environmental improvements	SP DS1, LP TC7, LP TC8
S9 – Local shopping parades	LP TC5
S10 – Supermarket and retail warehouse development	LP TC6
S12 – Design, siting and illumination of advertisements	LP DS4
S13 – Proliferation of advertisements	LP DS4
S14 – Advertisements and public safety	LP DS4
S15 – Hoardings and poster panels	LP DS4
Transport	
T1 – Strategic highway network	SP TP1, LP TP2
T2 – Intensification of access use	LP TP6
T5 – New link road access to employment land	Not included
T6 – Access to employment land	Not included
T7 – Unmade roads	Not included
T8 – Car parking standards	LP TP8
T10 - Cycleways	SP TP1, LP TP3
T11 – Cycleway construction	LP TP3
T12 – Bus services	SP TP1, LP TP4
T15 – Water-borne freight	LP TP10
Recreation	
RE2 – Golf courses	Not included
RE4 – Provision of children's play space and parks	LP HS3
RE5 – Public open space	LP HS7
RE6 - Allotments	LP HS8
RE7 – Romsey Road allotments	LP HS8
RE8 – Hadleigh Castle Country Park	Not included
RE9 – Informal recreation in the countryside	Not included
RE10 – Water recreation	Not included
RE12 – Public rights of way	LP HS3, LP TP3
RE14 – Planning agreements and recreational development	SP HO1
Community facilities	
CF1 – Social and physical infrastructure and new developments	Infrastructure Delivery Programme (IDP)
CF2 – Education facilities	LP HS6
CF4 – Workplace nurseries	Not included

Saved policies 2007	Relevant policies in the new Local Plan
CF6 – Places of worship and community centres	LP HS6
CF7 – Health facilities	LP HS6
CF8 – Non-residential health care	LP HS6
CF9 – Access and non-domestic development	Not included
CF12 – Powerlines and cables	LP CM2
CF13 – Phasing of development	Not included
CF14 – Surface water disposal	LP CC6
CF15 – Water supply	LP NE7
CF16 - Telecommunications	LP CM2
CF17 – Waste recycling	Not included