

Local Development Framework

Development Management Submission Document



LDF

Contents

	Page
1	Introduction3
	The Role of the Development Management Document.....3
	Vision6
	Sustainability Appraisal7
	Community Involvement.....7
	Relationship with Other Strategies7
	Evidence Base8
	National Planning Policy Framework..... 13
2	Housing, Character of Place and Residential Amenity 14
	Vision 14
	Objectives 14
	Introduction 15
	Housing 16
	Light Pollution.....25
	Telecommunications28
	Character of Place.....30
3	The Green Belt and Countryside33
	Vision33
	Objectives34
	Introduction34
	The Green Belt and Countryside35
	Landscape Character35
	Agricultural Land36
	Redevelopment of Previously Developed Land in the Green Belt37
	Employment Opportunities in the Green Belt and Countryside41
	Tourism Opportunities in the Green Belt and Countryside46
	Leisure and Recreational Opportunities in the Green Belt and Countryside47
	Residential Uses in the Green Belt.....52
4	Environmental Issues61
	Vision61
	Objectives62
	Introduction62
	Uses within the Natural Environment64
	Nature Conservation66
	Environmental Protection71

5	Transport.....	73
	Vision	73
	Objectives	74
	Introduction	74
	Transport Issues.....	75
	Traffic Management	76
6	Economic Development	77
	Vision	77
	Objectives	78
	Introduction	79
	Employment Land	79
	Working from Home	80
7	Retail and Town Centres.....	82
	Vision	82
	Objectives	82
	Introduction	82
	Town Centres.....	83
	Advertisements in the District.....	86
	Appendix 1 – Advice on the Design of Waste and Recyclables Storage and Collection Requirements	89

**If you would like this information in
large print, Braille or another language,
please contact 01702 318111.**

1 Introduction

The Role of the Development Management Document

- 1.1 The planning application process is moving towards a more positive and proactive approach to shaping, considering, determining and delivering development proposals, called development management. It is led by the Local Planning Authority working closely with those proposing developments and other stakeholders (ranging from national bodies such as Natural England and the Environment Agency to parish/town councils and local communities). Development management is undertaken in the spirit of partnership and inclusiveness, and seeks to facilitate the delivery of key priorities within the District.
- 1.2 Adopting the development management approach will enable us, in conjunction with local communities and a wide range of other stakeholders, to promote and achieve the vision and objectives set out in the Core Strategy (which filters down through the other documents forming the Local Development Framework) and the Sustainable Community Strategy, as well as to deliver relevant local, and national objectives. This will assist us in shaping sustainable, prosperous, attractive and safe places where people want to live, work and relax.
- 1.3 The Development Management Document will set out the detailed day-to-day planning policies through which development within the District will be delivered. It sets out detailed policies for a range of issues such as the design and density of new developments, rural diversification, houseboats and parking standards.
- 1.4 The Development Management Document is structured as follows:
 1. **Introduction** – This section sets out the context for the Development Management Document.
 2. **Housing, Character of Place and Residential Amenity** – This chapter establishes detailed policies for addressing the detailed design of residential proposals and policies relating to telecommunications development, locally listed buildings and Conservation Areas.
 3. **The Green Belt and Countryside** – This chapter addresses appropriate development in the Green Belt and the wider countryside including residential, employment and leisure development.
 4. **Environmental Issues** – This chapter sets out detailed policies for houseboats, nature conservation and air quality.
 5. **Transport** – This chapter provides more detail on parking standards and traffic management.
 6. **Economic Development** – This chapter sets out detailed policies for appropriate uses on allocated employment land and working from home.
 7. **Retail and Town Centres** – This chapter addresses retail development in town, village and neighbourhood centres, and advertisements.

Relationship with other Local Development Documents

1.5 There are a number of different documents which together will set out the Development Plan for the District. The diagram below (Figure 1) shows what these documents are and how they fit together. Planning applications will be determined in accordance with the Development Plan. Development Plan Documents/Local Plans will set the blueprint for the future development of the District through planning policies. Supplementary Planning Documents, however, do not contain policies and as such are not part of the Development Plan. These documents will sit below the policy documents and provide additional advice and guidance, where appropriate, to assist officers in the determination of planning applications.

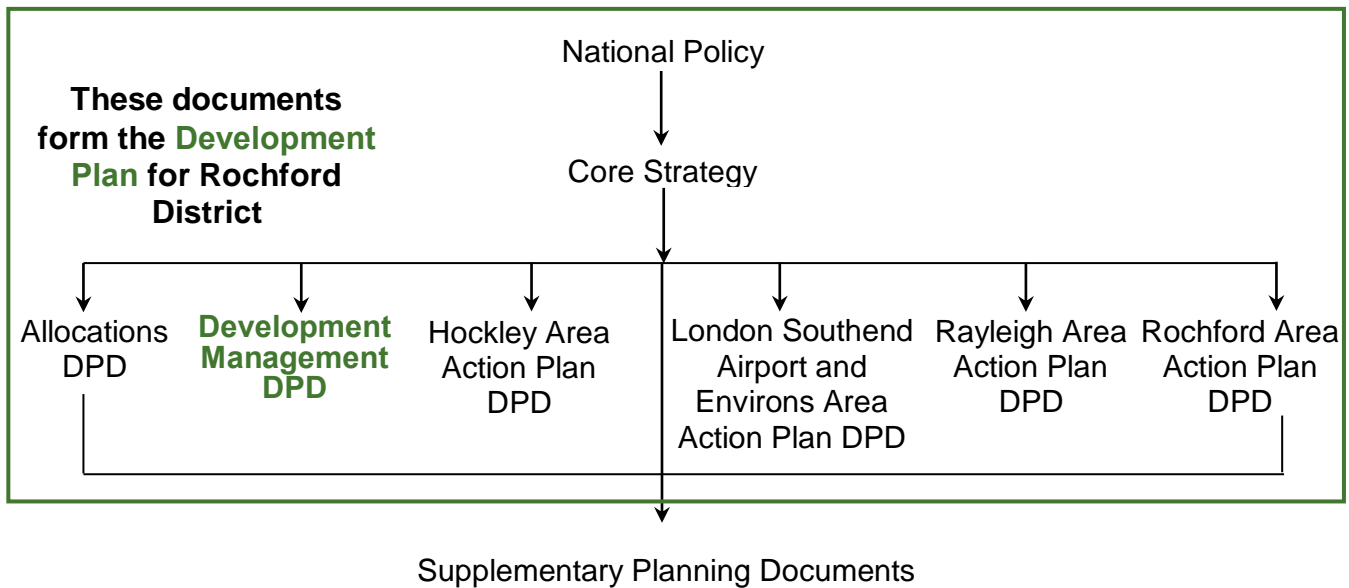


Figure 1 – The Development Plan

- 1.6 The Core Strategy is the overarching planning policy document of the LDF, which sets out our main issues for the future and the policies which will shape the future development of the District. The Development Management Document will sit below the Core Strategy in the hierarchy of local development documents for Rochford District. Therefore both these documents will be used in the determination of planning applications for the development and use of land and buildings in the District.
- 1.7 The other Local Development Documents also play an important role in shaping what the District will look in the future. The Allocations Document will set out how land will be used in future, for example for residential development, community facilities and important nature designations to name but a few. The four Area Actions Plans will provide policies specific to the areas they cover (the three main shopping areas, and the airport and its surrounding area). Together these documents will form the Development Plan for the District.

- 1.8 The Development Management Document will be subject to several stages of public consultation, which will help shape its preparation. This consultation document is the third stage in the process and has been developed having regard to our approach to future development as set out in the Core Strategy, and comments received during public consultation on both previous versions of the Development Management Document; the Discussion and Consultation Document in 2010 and the (informal) Preferred Policy Options Document in 2012.
- 1.9 The Core Strategy was adopted on 13 December 2011. The Development Management Document will support and aid the delivery of the policies within the Core Strategy.
- 1.10 This document should be read in conjunction with the approach outlined in the Core Strategy.
- 1.11 The Core Strategy is divided into various sub-sections; the Development Management Document covers these sub-sections as set out below:

Table 1: Relationship between the Core Strategy and Development Document

Core Strategy	Development Management
Housing	The Housing, Character of Place and Residential Amenity chapter addresses housing issues in more detail.
Character of Place	The Housing, Character of Place and Residential Amenity chapter addresses character of place issues in more detail.
Green Belt	The Green Belt and Countryside addresses development in the Green Belt and wider countryside in more detail.
Upper Roach Valley and Wallasea Island	These designations will be protected primarily through the Allocations Document.
Environmental Issues	The Environmental Issues chapter addresses issues such as biodiversity and air quality in more detail.
Community Infrastructure, Leisure and Tourism	The Green Belt and Countryside chapter primarily addresses the development of green tourism, equestrian facilities, playing pitches and other leisure and recreational activities, and rural diversification in more detail.
Transport	The transport chapter addresses the issues of parking standards and traffic management in more detail.

Core Strategy	Development Management
Economic Development	The Economic Development chapter address the issues of employment land and working from home in more detail. The Green Belt and Countryside chapter also supports rural businesses.
Retail and Town Centres	The Retail and Town Centres chapter addresses retail and town centre issues in more detail.

1.12 The Minerals and Waste Local Plans produced by Essex County Council also form part of the Development Plan for Rochford District. The Waste Local Plan provides the strategy and policies for waste planning in Essex and Southend until at least 2031, and identifies sites for development. The Minerals Local Plan provides the strategy and policies for minerals planning in Essex until 2029 and includes allocations of sites for development. The Local Planning Authority must have regard to the policies in these documents in the determination of the future development of the District.

Vision

1.13 Our vision is shared with that of the Local Strategic Partnership:

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

1.14 To support this, we have four main corporate objectives. These are:

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

1.15 The strategic vision for the District during the plan period is set out in the Core Strategy. The Core Strategy and Development Management DPD have a key role to play in the delivery of the vision for Rochford District. For each theme of development management, the vision and objectives for that topic as determined in the Core Strategy have been set out. The Development Management DPD will contribute to the vision and objectives in conjunction with the Core Strategy. Together, these all contribute to the overall vision for the District. The vision and objectives for the plan period have been adapted from those in the Core Strategy to reflect changing circumstances, emerging initiatives and suggestions from community involvement.

Sustainability Appraisal

- 1.16 The preparation of a Sustainability Appraisal is a mandatory requirement under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 for the production of the documents which together form the Local Development Framework. The integration of this document into the development of planning policy ensures that the wider social, environmental and economic effects of the draft policies and proposals contained within Development Plan Documents (such as the Core Strategy DPD, Development Management DPD and the Allocations DPD) are fully assessed.
- 1.17 The initial stage of the Development Management Document, called the Discussion and Consultation Document, was published for consultation in 2010. This document was assessed for its environmental, economic and social impacts (Sustainability Appraisal). This assessment and an analysis of the consultation responses received, as well as existing and new evidence that has emerged, have informed the development of this document.
- 1.18 However, the interim, informal second stage of this document called the Preferred Policy Options Document, which was published for consultation in 2012, provided an additional opportunity to comment on the development of the document prior to the publication of the final version. This document was a culmination of recommendations made through the sustainability appraisal process and consultation responses. As an informal stage, this document was not appraised separately, but has been subsumed into the development of the submission document. This final document has been appraised in sustainability terms.
- 1.19 The results of the Sustainability Appraisals, including non-technical summaries, and the Consultation Summary for each stage of the Development Management (combined in the Consultation Statement) are available as separate documents.
- 1.20 The Sustainability Appraisal, as well as the Consultation Statement, form part of the evidence base of the Local Development Framework.

Community Involvement

- 1.21 Community involvement is an important and integral part of the development of the Local Development Framework. The preparation of this Pre-Submission document has taken into account the findings of community involvement exercises from the various public consultation stages which have informed the development of the Core Strategy, as well as at the Discussion and Consultation and Preferred Policy Option versions of the Development Management Document.

Relationship with Other Strategies

- 1.22 As stated above, the Development Management Document will have to conform to the Core Strategy. The Core Strategy has been developed having regard to a wealth of other strategies, at higher and lower tiers to the District (i.e. regional, sub-regional, county and sub-district level strategies). The Development Management Document should also take into account these other strategies, and contribute towards their delivery.

- 1.23 The Sustainable Community Strategy (2009) is the long-term vision for the District and sets out the priorities for improvement intended to deliver the vision. It is developed by the Local Strategic Partnership which is a partnership of local public, private and voluntary sector organisations who play a key part in the provision of services within the District.
- 1.24 Our Local Development Framework should aid the delivery of the Sustainable Community Strategy and act as an umbrella for all other strategies developed for the area.
- 1.25 The Sustainable Community Strategy identifies seven key priorities:
- Supporting the Ageing Population
 - Fostering Greater Community Cohesion
 - Strengthening the Third Sector (voluntary sector)
 - Increasing Accessibility to Services
 - Keeping Rochford Safe
 - Encouraging Economic Development: Skills, Employment and Enterprise
 - Promoting a Greener District
- 1.26 The Core Strategy, as the main planning policy document of the District's Local Development Framework, has a key role to play in delivering all of the above. The Development Management Document will address the Sustainable Community Strategy priorities primarily through aiding the delivery of the Core Strategy.
- 1.27 In addition to the Sustainable Community Strategy, there are a number of other strategies which influence our Local Development Framework. These are set out in paragraph 1.27 of the Rochford Core Strategy.
- 1.28 National planning policy in the form of the National Planning Policy Framework or NPPF, has also shaped the production of the Development Management Document.

Evidence Base

- 1.29 This document, where appropriate, has also drawn upon the extensive evidence base which has informed the development of the Core Strategy. The evidence base contains numerous plans, studies and strategies which support the emerging policies and proposals in the Local Development Framework. These key documents are as follows:
- **Affordable Housing Viability Study (2010)** assesses the viability of the affordable housing policy in the Core Strategy.
 - **Annual Monitoring Reports** report on a range of indicators on an annual basis since 2004.

- **Call for Sites** was carried out in early 2007 and resulted in the submission of a number of sites from developers, land-owners and agents for consideration by the Council. Over 200 responses were received as part of this process, with land holdings of various sizes and uses across the whole district being put forward for consideration. These sites have then been considered against their proposed uses, in terms of size, location, constraints, sustainability, and viability.

Appendix 1 to the initial stage of the Allocations Document (the Discussion and Consultation Document) provides a detailed assessment of sites that were put forward for consideration. Please note that, due to the size of this assessment, Appendix 1 is available as a separate document.

Additional sites were submitted following the initial consultation on the document in 2010. All of the sites (a total of 225 sites were suggested) have been considered in the 2012 Site Screening Report in terms of their relationship with the Core Strategy requirements. The sites which were then screened in – those within the general locations identified in the Core Strategy for residential and employment use – were assessed in more detail in the 2012 Detailed Residential/Employment Site Options Assessments.

- **Community Involvement** carried out at each stage of the development of the Core Strategy (i.e. Issues and Options, Preferred Options, Revised Preferred Options, and Pre-Submission). Comments on the Discussion and Consultation version of the Development Management Document were invited in March/April 2010, and comments on the informal Preferred Policy Options Document were invited in January/February 2012.
- **Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans (2007)** assess the characteristics of the District's Conservation Areas, as well as proposing action to ensure their value is retained or enhanced.
- **Design Guidance Notes: Pavilions and Club Houses** developed by Sport England provides advice and guidance on the suitable design and layout of pavilions and clubhouses.
- **Development Control: Planning for Air Quality (2010 Update)** sets out how air quality can be properly accounted for in the planning application process.
- **Employment Land Study (2008)** examines the supply and demand for various forms of employment land and compares this to the current and projected future economic profile of the District in order to determine the spatial requirements for future employment. The 2010 update to this report focuses on employment land around the airport.
- **Essex and South Suffolk Shoreline Management Plan** identifies the best ways to manage flood and erosion risk to people and to the developed, historic and natural environment along the Essex and South Suffolk coast. It also identifies opportunities where shoreline management can work with others to make improvements.

- **Essex County Council Development Management Policies (February 2011)** provides policies relating to highways and transport infrastructure.
- **Essex Flood Risk Management Strategy** looks at ways to tackle local flood risk in a co-ordinated way. It will identify some strategic actions needing to occur over the next two years and the underlying principles upon which to base future decisions.
- **Essex Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (2009)** provides an update assessment of the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers.
- **Essex Landscape Character Assessment (2003)** outlines the extent of the three broad landscape character types within the District, and includes an assessment of their sensitivity to different forms of development.
- **Essex Thames Gateway Water Cycle Study – Scoping Study (2009)** a sub-regional review of the existing condition of both the natural water environment and the water infrastructure which serves the population of the South Essex.
- **Guidance Notes for the Reduction of Obtrusive Light (2005)** developed by The Institution of Lighting Engineers identifies environmental zones and corresponding light thresholds.
- **Guidelines for the Keeping of Horses: Stable Sizes, Pasture and Fencing** developed by the British Horse Society recommends appropriate standards for the keeping of horses.
- **Habitats of Principal Importance in England (November 2008)** identifies priority habitats that should be conserved.
- **Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (2008)** details a wealth of data around health and well-being issues in Essex.
- **Local Wildlife Site Review (2007)** is an assessment of existing and potential local wildlife sites to determine their importance as natural habitats.
- **Looking Back and Moving Forward – Assessing the Housing Needs of Gypsies and Travellers in Essex (2006)** provides an assessment of the projected future accommodation needs for Gypsies and Travellers up until 2016.
- **Open Space Study (2009)** examines the current provision and quality of a variety of open spaces throughout the District.
- **Planning and Design for Outdoor Sport and Play (2008)** sets out principles for the planning and design of outdoor sport and play facilities (both children and young people).
- **Playing Pitch Strategy (2012)** examines the supply and demand for playing pitches in Rochford District, in relation to a number of sports.

- **Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment** is a high level, county-wide analysis which considers past flooding and possible future flooding from the Essex Flood Risk Management Strategy and Surface Water Management Plans.
- **Retail and Leisure Study (2008)** examines the shopping and leisure use habits of the District's residents, and the spatial implications of these for the future development of the area.
- **River Basin Management Plan - Anglian River Basin District (2009)** identifies pressures facing the water environment in the Anglian River Basin District, and the actions that will address them.
- **Rochford Biodiversity Action Plan** sets out actions and targets to enhance biodiversity in the District.
- **Rochford District Historic Environment Characterisation Project (2006)** provides a wealth of evidence on the importance of the historic environment within the District and facilitates the integration of management and conservation principles within the planning process.
- **Rochford Futures Report** profiles the social, economic and environmental characteristics of Rochford District at a District and Ward level.
- **South Essex Outline Water Cycle Study (2011)** identifies any key constraints on housing and employment growth planned within Basildon Borough, Castle Point Borough and Rochford District that may be imposed by the water cycle and how these can be resolved.
- **South Essex Surface Water Management Plan 2012** sets out a co-ordinated approach to the management of surface water within South Essex (encompassing Basildon Borough, Castle Point Borough and Rochford District).
- **Species of Principal Importance in England (August 2010)** identifies priority habitats that should be conserved.
- **Standing Advice for Ancient Woodland (2011)** produced by Natural England seeks to aid the Local Planning Authority in the determination of planning applications affecting ancient woodland.
- **Strategic Environmental Assessment Baseline Information Profile** presents a plethora of secondary data about the social, physical, environmental and demographic characteristics of the District.
- **Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 1 & 2 Final Report (February 2011)** provides a revision to the previous Thames Gateway South Essex Strategic Flood Risk Assessment report, and has been progressed following the scoping report in 2009. This is a combined Level 1 and Level 2 report, which includes a strategic overview of all potential sources of flooding which is sufficiently detailed to enable the application of the Sequential Test within the District (Level 1), and provides more detail of flood risk where there is development pressure in areas that are at Medium and High risk and to facilitate the application of the Exception Test where necessary (Level 2).

- **Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment** determines the availability, suitability and achievability of housing development sites within the District. The 2012 Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) assessed the quantum of land available for residential development. The study confirmed the capacity and extant permissions and other appropriate sites, and ascertained that there would have to be some Green Belt release in order to meet the District's housing requirements. The SHLAA determined that there were deliverable sites within the general locations identified in the Core Strategy capable of providing the required number of dwellings.
- **Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2008** provides data on housing supply and demand at the sub-regional level. The **Strategic Housing Market Assessment: Update Report 2010** provides a review of the situation in order to reflect changes to the Thames Gateway South Essex housing market in the period from October 2008 to February 2010.
- **Sustainability Appraisals and Strategic Environmental Assessments** are an integral part of the development of the planning policy documents forming the Local Development Framework. A Sustainability Appraisal was carried out at each stage in the development of the Core Strategy, assessing the social, economic and environmental impacts of proposed policies. The Sustainability Appraisals have influenced the development of the Core Strategy and thus the strategic approach to future development. This has subsequently shaped the approach of the Development Management Document.

Furthermore the findings of the Sustainability Appraisals assessing the Development Management Document, both at the Discussion and Consultation Document and Pre-Submission Document stages, have been incorporated into this document. The combined Sustainability Appraisal of the Development Management Document has informed refinement of the proposed policies, and should be read in conjunction with the Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal and Addendum.

- **Thames Gateway South Essex Strategic Flood Risk Assessment** determined the areas at risk of flooding across the sub-region, and calculated the probability of their flooding, enabling land across the sub-region to be categorised as Flood Zone 1, 2, 3 depending on the risk.
- **Thames Gateway South Essex Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Review – Scoping Report (2009)** provides a review of the Thames Gateway South Essex Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) which was published in 2006.
- **UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework** sets a broad enabling structure for action across the UK between now and 2020.
- **Urban Capacity Study (2007)** examines the capacity to accommodate development within the District on existing appropriate sites. This study has been superseded by the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment.

National Planning Policy Framework

Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development

- 1.30 When considering development proposals the Council will take a positive approach that reflects the presumption in favour of sustainable development contained in the National Planning Policy Framework. It will always work proactively with applicants jointly to find solutions which mean that proposals can be approved wherever possible, and to secure development that improves the economic, social and environmental conditions in the area.
- 1.31 Planning applications that accord with the policies in this Local Plan (and, where relevant, with policies in neighbourhood plans) will be approved without delay, unless material considerations indicate otherwise.
- 1.32 Where there are no policies relevant to the application or relevant policies are out of date at the time of making the decision then the Council will grant permission unless material considerations indicate otherwise – taking into account whether:
- Any adverse impacts of granting permission would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in the National Planning Policy Framework taken as a whole; or
 - Specific policies in that Framework indicate that development should be restricted.

2 Housing, Character of Place and Residential Amenity

Vision

Short Term

- New sustainable, residential developments are planned that are well related to infrastructure, community facilities, and play space. These have begun to be implemented. A number of residential developments, along with additional infrastructure, have been completed and are meeting the needs of local communities.
- The Council has adopted a Local List which has afforded additional protection to locally significant buildings.
- Work continues on implementing the Conservation Area Management Plans which is having a positive impact on the character and appearance of the District's Conservation Areas.

Medium/Long Term

- A range of high-quality, sustainable new dwellings that meet the needs of local people of all social groups are in place and integrated into communities that have a strong sense of place.
- The vast majority of the District's Green Belt remains undeveloped.
- New infrastructure has accompanied new residential development, meeting the needs of local communities.
- The District's distinctive character and historical built environment has been retained.
- New development has been implemented which contributes positively towards the District's character.

Objectives

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

7. Ensure that new development respect and make a positive contribution towards the built environment.
8. Support and enhance the local built heritage.

Introduction

- 2.1 The Core Strategy contains key policies to ensure the efficient and effective use of available land for housing through the utilisation of previously developed land, and identifies general locations which could accommodate appropriate sustainable extensions to the residential envelope to meet housing need. Whilst ensuring that the required quantum of housing and gypsy and traveller sites in the District are sustainably delivered, the Core Strategy also seeks to ensure the appropriate mix of housing tenure and dwelling types, and requires compliance with the Lifetime Homes Standard to ensure that new dwellings are capable of meeting the District's changing demographic needs (i.e. the character and composition of the population). Partnership working with a range of stakeholders, including Essex County Council, the Environment Agency and Natural England, and consultation with the Council's Housing Strategy Team amongst other Council departments is required to ensure that this is achieved.
- 2.2 The protection and enhancement of the District's distinct settlement characteristics are also key issues which are covered in the Core Strategy. Information relating to the distinctiveness of the District is contained within the Local Development Framework evidence base. It is important to ensure the high quality design of new developments and that local design guidance is taken into account within development proposals in order to create a strong sense of place. The Core Strategy also recognises the importance of protecting locally significant buildings which are of historic and architectural importance (Listed Buildings), through the appropriate management of the District's Conservation Areas, and the reintroduction of a Local List of important buildings and structures.
- 2.3 This chapter elaborates on the core strategic issues by providing policies on specific housing issues and the protection and enhancement of the historic environment. The design, scale and form of new dwellings, or modifications to existing dwellings within existing settlements can impact on the character of the streetscene (i.e. the appearance and character of the street) and the surrounding built environment. It is important to ensure a positive impact on the surrounding environment and a coherent and interesting character through following good design principles and using locally distinct settlement characteristics. The design of new developments must also be considered with respect to the wider implications of such development on the form, flow and character of the built environment and its impact on sustainability objectives.
- 2.4 Protecting and enhancing the existing character and individual identities of the District's settlements is a key objective of the Core Strategy, as set out within the Housing and Character of Place chapters of the Core Strategy. Therefore new development both within, and on the periphery of, existing settlements is encouraged to take into consideration the character of the established streetscene, in addition to the District's dwelling type requirements.

- 2.5 Reducing the District’s carbon emissions and planning to adapt to climate change is an important theme running through the Sustainable Community Strategy (2009), and this is reflected in the Core Strategy (specifically within the Environmental Issues chapter of the Core Strategy). Planning can play an important role through ensuring the sustainability of new developments and alterations to existing buildings, whilst seeking to increase the energy efficiency of existing dwellings, as appropriate. The Core Strategy, for example, promotes the development of new dwellings to the Codes for Sustainable Homes and Lifetime Homes Standards, and supports both small and large scale renewable energy projects.
- 2.6 The historic environment of the District contributes to the unique character and history of individual settlements, as well as the established local streetscene. The significant historic townscapes, village centres and other smaller areas which merit statutory protection are protected through Conservation Area designations, and the most nationally important buildings and items of street furniture of ‘special interest’ are protected through Listed Building status. It is, however, also important to consider the impact of development and change on the wider area beyond the boundary of protected areas and on locally important unlisted buildings which are cherished by the local community.

Housing

Design of New Developments

- 2.7 The design of new developments, whether major¹ or small-scale, can impact on the character of an area. It is important that additions or alterations to the residential envelope are in-keeping with the local characteristics and reflect the distinctiveness of the District’s towns and villages to ensure the cohesion of new communities into existing settlements.
- 2.8 The planning of sustainable extensions to the residential envelope will be design-led and community focused to secure high quality sustainable development. This will require the appropriate integration of the means of access for pedestrians, cyclists, cars etc. and allowing sufficient functioning of the Council’s waste management and recycling scheme. This will also require the integration of public open space, historic features, landscaping, public art and habitat creation, recreational facilities and educational provision, community facilities, including the provision of primary health care, as appropriate, and dwellings of mixed size and tenure within the new and adjoining communities. Accessibility is an important aspect of design, and development should be designed to be accessible to all, taking account of people’s different needs (for example, by accounting for the potential use of mobility scooters). The provision of public open space within any proposed development should have regard to the findings of the most up-to-date Open Space Study.

¹ The Council considers major development as defined within the Town and Country Planning (General Development Procedure) (Amendment) (England) Order 2006

- 2.9 It is important that new developments are fully equipped with well designed and suitable waste and recycling storage facilities that will ensure sound site management and that waste and recyclable materials can be collected easily and efficiently from the site. Appropriate facilities should be integrated into development proposals. Technical information to assist in the design of development proposals can be found in Appendix 1. The Council’s Recycling Team should be properly consulted on proposals.
- 2.10 It is also important to promote and support the enhancement of the environmental quality of the District’s countryside and settlements. As such, regard should be had to the landscape character areas, which define the different geographical regions with a recognisable pattern of landscape characteristics, which create a distinct sense of place. We will also encourage the preparation of Village Design Statements and Parish Plans by local community groups throughout the District, which will provide developers with guidance on the local character of individual settlements and help ensure that developments are sensitive to the local area and designed in a way that would be acceptable to the local population. Village Design Statements will be expected to have been produced in consultation with the public to ensure that they reflect local opinions, and they must be endorsed by the Council before they can be used. It is also important to take into consideration the findings of the Rochford District Historic Environment Characterisation Project (2006); which provides a wealth of information on the importance of the historic environment within the District, depicting how historic patterns of development have influenced the variability of the historic environment, for example, in terms of archaeological conservation and value. This will enable the sensitivity of landscapes and the characteristics of local places to be fully considered in the context of individual planning applications.
- 2.11 We are concerned about the potential impact of climate change and will therefore expect developers to implement appropriate initiatives to mitigate the impact of new developments. The design and construction of buildings can directly affect the environment in terms of energy use and the generation of greenhouse gases, and the subsequent impact on climate change through global warming. This will also affect the consumption of non-renewable natural materials. The implementation of appropriate measures to reduce the consumption of energy and natural resources will help achieve the wider objective of securing more sustainable forms of development within the District.
- 2.12 We will therefore expect that all new buildings are well designed, fit-for-purpose, appropriate for the site and its setting, and adaptable for long-term use. New buildings should achieve high environmental standards through energy and resource efficient sustainable design and make best use of sustainable construction techniques. All dwellings (i.e. domestic buildings) must achieve the required Code for Sustainable Homes and Lifetime Homes Standards and non-domestic buildings must aspire to achieve the appropriate BREEAM (Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method) rating. Further information on the Code for Sustainable Homes Standard, Lifetime Homes Standard and the BREEAM rating can be found within Policy ENV9, H6 and ENV10 of the Core Strategy.
- 2.13 Whilst aspiring for sustainable construction of new buildings, we also actively encourage the provision of well designed high quality places, which is pivotal for both major and small-scale developments. Schemes should have a safe, inclusive layout with legible and well planned routes, blocks and spaces, integrated residential, commercial and community activity, safe public spaces and pedestrian routes without traffic conflict, secure private areas, attractive buildings and landscaped spaces.

Existing features such as trees and woodlands should be retained, where possible, and appropriate mitigation measures taken (Policy DM25). Security principles set out in the national guidance ‘Secured By Design’² should be taken into account in the formulation of development proposals.

- 2.14 Concept Statements have been prepared by the Local Planning Authority for major developments proposed on Green Belt sites which are to be reallocated for residential use in the Allocations Document to facilitate sustainable extensions to the existing residential envelope. These Concept Statements outline the appropriate design principles for a particular site in order to deliver the best possible social, economic and environmental benefits for the community. All proposals for sustainable extensions to the existing residential envelope should therefore take into consideration the advice, guidance and visions set out in the Concept Statements.

Policy DM1 – Design of New Developments

The design of new developments should reflect the character of the locality to ensure a positive contribution to the surrounding natural and built environment and residential amenity.

The design and layout of proposed development should take into account the following:

- (i) Accessibility, particularly alternatives to the private car;
- (ii) Boundary treatment and landscaping within the development;
- (iii) Retention of trees, woodland and other important landscape features;
- (iv) Car parking;
- (v) Density;
- (vi) Local open space requirements including the provision of greenspace, play space, private and communal gardens, allotments and other types of open space, as appropriate, based on the most up-to-date Open Space Study;
- (vii) Impact on the natural environment including sites of nature conservation importance, and on the historic environment including Conservation Areas and Listed Buildings, archaeological sites and the wider historic landscape;
- (viii) Overlooking, privacy and visual amenity;
- (ix) Relationship to existing and nearby buildings;
- (x) Scale and form;
- (xi) Textual Concept Statements; and
- (xii) Village Design Statements and Parish Plans, where applicable.

Design briefs for major developments must show that they consider and reflect the identity of the surrounding area, and must allow for the effective running of the Council’s waste management and recycling scheme.

Proposals should have regard to the detailed advice and guidance on the design and layout of new developments as set out in Supplementary Planning Document 2 – Housing Design, as well as to guidance in the Essex Design Guide for Residential and Mixed Use Areas, and the most up-to-date Open Space Study for open space provision.

² ‘Secured By Design’ information available from <http://www.securedbydesign.com/index.aspx>

Density of New Developments

- 2.15 The density of new developments is critical to the efficient and effective use of available land in accessible and sustainable locations. However, it is also important to create high quality environments with sufficient public open space, parking and other amenities to promote good quality of life for new and existing communities.
- 2.16 The NPPF provides guidance on the provision of high quality, sustainable housing, with a mix of housing tenures which reflects local needs, ensuring the effective use of existing housing stock, and providing enough homes in appropriate locations through the efficient and effective use of land. It gives the Local Planning Authority flexibility in setting appropriate densities to specific localities. However, it is still imperative that land contributing towards the District’s housing land supply is appropriately and efficiently utilised. As such promoting a minimum density threshold of 30 dwellings per hectare is considered to be appropriate.
- 2.17 The density of dwellings within the existing residential area varies across the District, both between individual settlements and within each settlement. Density was randomly sampled within the existing residential area of each ward to illustrate this disparity, however, it is important to emphasise that this is a purely indicative exercise and does **not** in any way represent the average density for each ward, or suggest appropriate densities for each area; it is simply a guide. The densities presented on the map below by ward (Figure 2) were determined through sampling the number of dwellings within two separate one hectare areas which were selected at random, and working out the average of these. Figure 2 depicts the average gross density of dwellings (in that it does not account for the presence of roads etc.) within the areas sampled in each ward.

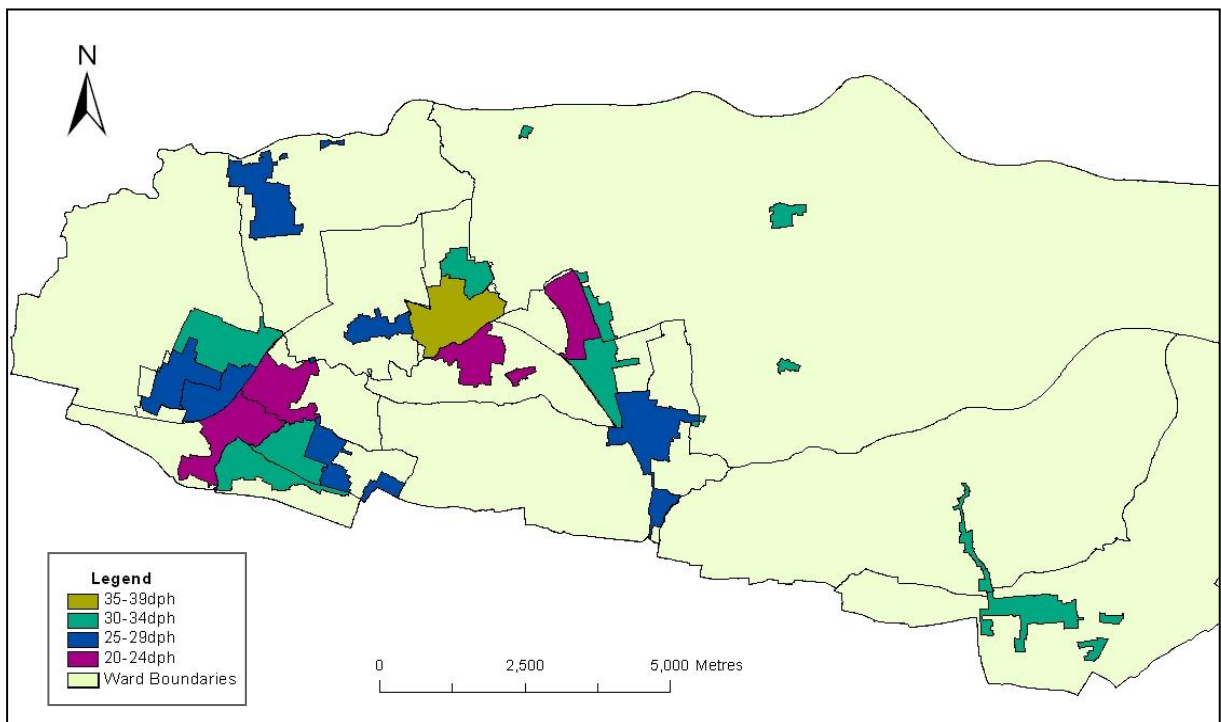


Figure 2 – Average gross density of one hectare random samples by ward

- 2.18 Density can impact on the character and form of development, and as such, we will maintain a flexible approach towards the appropriate density of new developments to reflect the individual identities of each area. However, it is recognised within Policy H1 (The efficient use of land for housing) of the Core Strategy that some locations, namely town centres, are more sustainable in terms of infrastructure provision and access to amenities, and can thus accommodate higher density development.
- 2.19 We therefore do not seek to be overly prescriptive with regard to density but will encourage appropriate densities which reflect the character, scale and form of the locality to create cohesive, sustainable environments.
- 2.20 However, in addition to impacting on the built environment, density of developments can also impact on the natural environment. As such, when determining the appropriate density for a site, the potential impact on areas of local, national and international nature conservation importance should also be taken into consideration.

Policy DM2 – Density of New Developments

Proposals for residential development must make efficient use of the site area in a manner that is compatible with the use, intensity, scale and character of the surrounding area, including potential impact on areas of nature conservation importance, and the size of the site.

The precise density for any individual site, however, will be determined by its immediate context, on-site constraints, the type of development proposed and the need to provide an appropriate mix of dwellings to meet the community's needs.

Infilling and Residential Intensification

- 2.21 Infilling can be defined as filling the small gaps between existing groups of dwellings with new development. Although gaps in the streetscene can add to the visual and recreational amenity value of places, we consider the limited infilling of settlements to be acceptable where the development conforms to the existing street pattern and density of the immediate locality. We will also permit an appropriate level of residential intensification within town centre areas where densities are higher due to their sustainable locations; this will help safeguard Green Belt land in the District. The suitable density for town centre locations is 75 dwellings per hectare as set out in Policy H1 (The efficient use of land for housing) of the Core Strategy. However, the appropriateness of infilling in residential areas will be determined on a case by case basis primarily having regard to residential intensification, 'town cramming' (i.e. where too much infill development in the existing residential area would be detrimental to the area's character) and the impact on the character of the streetscene.
- 2.22 A restrictive approach is appropriate as infilling and residential intensification can have a negative impact on the amenity and character of settlements, and lead to increased traffic generation, and 'town cramming'. As such, we will seek to avoid these adverse effects.

- 2.23 'Backland' development is where development is proposed to the rear of existing residential dwellings in large back gardens, or where several smaller plots can be amalgamated into one. 'Backland' development may be inappropriate due to the creation of a tandem relationship³ between dwellings, loss of private amenity space, residential intensification, the detrimental impact on the character of the streetscene and the amenity of neighbouring dwellings. Such development can often create problems of overlooking and loss of privacy as well as issues with inadequate access and parking. Generally such development is undesirable, although it may be considered appropriate in some circumstances. Thus the suitability of proposals will be determined on a case by case basis.
- 2.24 Whilst providing a mix of dwelling types within new developments is supported in the Core Strategy, we will seek to resist the loss of existing dwelling types, which can impact on the character of the streetscene in the District's existing settlements. Therefore the replacement of dwellings should usually be on a like for like basis, as appropriate. However, if it can be demonstrated that an alternative dwelling type would be more appropriate and ensure better utilisation of a site, without creating undue residential intensification and 'town cramming' e.g. the replacement of one bungalow on a wide plot of land with a pair of semi-detached houses, then this may be considered acceptable. We will determine whether the loss of an existing dwelling type is appropriate and applicants should consult the Council for advice and guidance. The demolition of individual dwellings to be replaced by multiple dwellings e.g. the replacement of a bungalow with flats, is not generally supported. Resisting the intensification of smaller sites within residential areas will protect the character of existing settlements. However, limited infilling is considered acceptable, and will continue to contribute towards housing supply, provided it relates well to the existing street pattern, density and character of the locality. An appropriate level of residential intensification within town centre areas, where higher density schemes (75+ dwellings per hectare) may be appropriate will be encouraged.

³ A tandem relationship between dwellings, where one dwelling directly faces the rear of another, should be avoided. This relationship is considered to be unacceptable as it can generate overlooking and privacy problems and can therefore be detrimental to the amenity of existing, and future, residents.

Policy DM3 – Infilling and Residential Intensification

Proposals for infilling, residential intensification or ‘backland’ development should consider:

- (i) the design of the proposed development in relation to the existing street pattern and density of the locality;
- (ii) whether the number and type of dwellings being proposed are appropriate to the locality;
- (iii) the contribution to housing need, taking into account the advice and guidance from the Council, based on the most up-to-date evidence available;
- (iv) an assessment of the proposal’s impact on residential amenity;
- (v) avoiding a detrimental impact on landscape character or the historic environment;
- (vi) the loss of important open space which provides a community benefit and visual focus in the streetscene;
- (vii) the loss of private amenity space for neighbouring dwellings;
- (viii) the adequate provision of private amenity space for the proposed dwelling as set out in Supplementary Planning Document 2: Housing Design;
- (ix) the availability of sufficient access to the site and adequate parking provision; and
- (x) avoiding a tandem relationship between dwellings.

Habitable Floorspace for New Developments

- 2.25 The habitable floorspace of a dwelling is considered by the Council as encompassing the floor area of bedrooms, living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens and spare rooms. The term ‘habitable floorspace’ in this context also encompasses large rooms greater than 20sq.m, which could be subdivided, and as such, will be counted as two habitable rooms. Habitable floorspace, however, does not include any bathrooms, separate toilet facilities, cupboards, landings, hallways, or conservatories.
- 2.26 We recognise the importance of ensuring high quality development in addition to providing enough dwellings to meet the District’s housing needs. Dwellings, whether comprising housing or flats, which are market or affordable, should be of an appropriate size and layout to provide suitable and comfortable accommodation for modern living.
- 2.27 Dwelling size must be proportionate and sufficient to meet the needs of the potential number of inhabitants and all habitable rooms must have an adequate size, height, and shape, with plentiful natural lighting and ventilation. An adequate dwelling size can also increase the adaptability and flexibility of the District’s housing stock, accommodate features of the Lifetimes Homes Standard and give greater choice, whilst supporting the needs of the population. The requirement to comply with the Lifetime Homes Standard within proposals for new developments can be found within the Core Strategy (Policy H6 – Lifetime Homes).

2.28 The internal floor area of a dwelling must comply with the minimum guidance standards set by the Homes and Communities Agency (HCA)⁴ to ensure that the District’s future housing stock is flexible and that all dwellings are of an adequate size to be utilised for affordable housing as appropriate. The HCA use Housing Quality Indicators (HQIs) to measure the quality of housing schemes funded through the National Affordable Housing Programme, however, these indicators score the internal dwelling area by bedspace rather than number of bedrooms, which from a development management perspective is considered to be impractical to implement. As such other standards have been sought, by number of bedrooms, which would meet the HCA’s requirements. In 2007, English Partnerships (which is now part of the HCA) produced a quality standards document⁵ which identified minimum internal floor areas according to the number of bedrooms and occupancy.

2.29 The table below sets out English Partnership’s minimum internal floor area according to the HCA standards based on bedspaces. As such, the former standards are considered to comply with the current standards of the HCA.

Table 2 – Homes and Communities Agency floorspace standards compared with those of English Partnership

Unit Type (Number of bedspaces and storeys)	Homes and Communities Agency: Internal Floor Area	English Partnerships: Minimum Internal Floor Area
1 bedspace	30 to 35 sq.m	
2 bedspace	45 to 50 sq.m	51 sq.m (1 bedroom/2 person homes)
3 bedspace	57 to 67 sq.m	66 sq.m (2 bedroom/3 person homes)
4 bedspace	67 to 75 sq.m	77 sq.m (2 bedroom/4 person homes)
5 bedspace (1 storey)	75 to 85 sq.m	93 sq.m (3 bedroom/5 person homes)
5 bedspace (2 storey)	82 to 85 sq.m	
5 bedspace (3 storey)	85 to 95 sq.m	
6 bedspace (1 storey)	85 to 95 sq.m	106 sq.m (4 bedroom/6 person homes)
6 bedspace (2 storey)	95 to 100 sq.m	
6 bedspace (3 storey)	100 to 105 sq.m	
7 bedspace (2+ storey)	108 to 115 sq.m	
7+ bedspace	add 10 sq.m per bedspace	

⁴ Housing Quality Indicators (HQIs) available from <http://www.homesandcommunities.co.uk/>

⁵ Place, Homes, People Policy Guidance – English Partnership’s Quality Standards Delivering Quality Places. Revised: from November 2007 available from <http://www.englishpartnerships.co.uk/qualityandinnovationpublications.htm>

- 2.30 It is possible, not to mention desirable in respect of implementation, to translate standards relative to bedspaces into standards relative to number of bedrooms.
- 2.31 Table 3 combines standards set by HCA with those of English Partnerships to provide a workable and relevant standard for development management.
- 2.32 Both market and affordable housing should aspire to meet minimum approved standards for internal floor area for habitable rooms. Each dwelling should comply with the minimum acceptable floorspace standards as defined below in Table 3.

Table 3 – Minimum Habitable Floorspace Standards

Unit Type (Number of bedrooms)	Minimum Internal Floor Area (sq.m.)
Studio flat	35 sq.m
1 bedroom flat	51 sq.m
2 bedroom flat	66 sq.m
2 bedroom house	77 sq.m
3 bedroom dwelling	93 sq.m
4 bedroom dwelling	106 sq.m

- 2.33 In addition to the minimum floorspace standards above, it is also important to take into account the functionality of the space within dwellings in that they are well planned and useable, particularly for habitable rooms. All habitable rooms should have a minimum floor to ceiling height of 2.5 metres⁶ (8.2 feet) and be of an appropriate width to accommodate their proposed uses/function. All non-habitable rooms should be of an adequate size, height and shape, with sufficient natural lighting, and be ventilated directly by external air via a window. These standards will apply to all dwelling types, and both market and affordable housing.
- 2.34 Whilst dwellings should be reasonably sized, they must also have a suitably designed internal layout to ensure comfortable habitation for potential occupants. Therefore we will not only have regard to whether the minimum standard has been applied to all dwellings within the development, but will also determine if the internal layout is appropriate and fit for purpose. In determining the appropriate design and layout of dwellings, the need to comply with the Lifetime Homes Standard as per Policy H6 of the Core Strategy must be taken into consideration. The 16 Design Criteria (5 July 2010)⁷ for the Lifetime Homes Standard, or the most up to date criteria, should be applied to all new developments.

⁶ Housing Quality Indicators Form (updated April 2008) which identifies design and quality standards for affordable dwellings – available from <http://www.homesandcommunities.co.uk/>

⁷ 16 Design Criteria from 5 July 2010 (REVISED) for the Lifetime Homes Standard available from <http://www.lifetimehomes.org.uk>

Policy DM4 – Habitable Floorspace for New Developments

New dwellings (both market and affordable housing) must adhere to the minimum habitable floorspace standards set out in Table 3. They should have a good internal layout with reasonably sized habitable and non-habitable rooms that are well-designed, planned and useable, applying the principles of the Lifetime Homes Standard criteria, and are suitable for modern living.

Light Pollution

- 2.35 Inappropriate lighting can create light pollution which can affect rural, coastal and urban areas. This type of pollution can have a detrimental impact on ecology and wildlife, obscure vision of the stars, and introduce a suburban feel into rural areas which can thus affect local character and cause stress and anxiety for those adversely affected.
- 2.36 Light pollution, as defined by Environmental Protection UK⁸, can take several forms including:
- Intrusive lighting – overly bright lighting or light spilling beyond an area intended to be lit.
 - Sky glow – the glow seen above urban areas caused by stray artificial light being scattered by dust particles and water droplets in the sky.
 - Poor lighting – lighting which is set inconsiderately or incorrectly including glare, energy wastage, ecological effects and aesthetics.
- 2.37 There is a need to minimise the adverse impacts of illumination (which is the process of lighting an object or surface) by avoiding unnecessary lighting, ensuring the level of lighting in new developments (including roads) is the minimum necessary for public safety, is energy efficient and respects the character of the locality. In some cases, full horizontal cut-off (the prevention of light spillage into adjoining areas) and other forms of containment of the light source may be required to prevent spillage and glare.
- 2.38 The District has three distinguishable areas which have varying sensitivity in terms of landscape character, impact on the Green Belt, nature conservation importance, and visual amenity. It is therefore considered appropriate to set out different lighting thresholds for external artificial lighting for these different areas. These different areas are referred to as environmental zones. Three distinguishable environmental zones have been identified below, based on those defined by the Institute of Lighting Engineers⁹ (with the exception of Environmental Zone 4 which encompasses town/city centres with high levels of night-time activity, and is therefore not considered to be applicable to the District) taking into account the characteristics of the District.

⁸ Environmental Protection UK (Light Pollution Criteria) available from <http://www.environmental-protection.org.uk/neighbourhood-nuisance/light-pollution/>

⁹ The Institution of Lighting Engineers (Guidance Notes for the Reduction of Obtrusive Light) available from <http://www.theilp.org.uk/uploads/File/Technical/RLP%202005.pdf>

- 2.39 Environmental Zone 1: Lighting proposals that neighbour or are near enough to significantly affect areas of nature conservation importance, e.g. Sites of Special Scientific Interest, Special Protection Areas and Local Wildlife Sites and habitats serving key foraging and/or habitat connectivity functions will only be permitted in exceptional circumstances. External artificial lighting can have severe implications for the natural behaviour patterns (such as eating and sleeping patterns) of a range of animals and plants, and therefore sites and habitats which are deemed important in terms of their provision of wildlife should not be in anyway adversely affected. When determining the potential impact of a lighting proposal on areas of nature conservation importance the Proposals Map in the Allocations Document and the most up-to-date Strategic Environmental Assessment Baseline Information Profile should be referred to. Consultation with statutory bodies e.g. Natural England would also be undertaken and would need to be taken into consideration.
- 2.40 Environmental Zone 2: Outside development boundaries in the Green Belt and wider countryside – Lighting proposals within the open countryside will only be permitted if the applicant can demonstrate to the Local Planning Authority that the scheme proposed is the minimum needed for security and/or working purposes and that it minimises the potential for obtrusive light from glare or light intrusion to an acceptable level. Artificial lighting in the open countryside can have a demonstrable effect on ‘dark skies’, one of the special qualities of the rural landscape.
- 2.41 Environmental Zone 3: Within development boundaries – Lighting proposals that are within or adjoining residential or commercial areas will only be permitted if the applicant can demonstrate to the Local Planning Authority that the scheme proposed is the minimum needed for security and/or working purposes and that it minimises the potential obtrusive light from glare or light intrusion to an acceptable level. Obtrusive light can have a significant impact on the amenity of residential areas in towns and villages. Where large scale lighting proposals are adjacent to a settlement boundary, regard will also be had to any detrimental impact on the surrounding countryside. Consultation with statutory bodies e.g. English Heritage, particularly where lighting is proposed within Conservation Areas or in proximity to Listed Buildings, would also be undertaken and would need to be taken into consideration.
- 2.42 The guidance produced by the Institute of Lighting Engineers¹⁰ recommends the setting of lighting limits before and after curfews (an agreed time, usually late evening, at which the level of artificial lighting should be reduced) within these environmental zones. However, the lower thresholds which would be applicable after curfews is not considered to be reasonable or appropriate as we will seek to ensure that lighting is the minimum needed for security and working purposes in any case. Therefore the upper thresholds for each applicable environmental zone should be the maximum illumination permitted. Within the three environmental zones defined above the following thresholds should apply:

¹⁰ The Institution of Lighting Engineers (Guidance Notes for the Reduction of Obtrusive Light) available from <http://www.theilp.org.uk/uploads/File/Technical/RLP%202005.pdf>

Table 4 – Obtrusive Light Limitations for External Lighting Installations (amended from the guidance provided by The Institute of Lighting Engineers)

Environmental Zone	Sky Glow ULR (Max. %)	Light Trespass (into Windows) Ev (lux)	Source Intensity I (kcd)	Building Luminance L (cd/m ²)
1	0	2	2.5	0
2	2.5	5	7.5	5
3	5	10	10	10

Notes: ‘ULR’ or Upward Light Ratio is the maximum permitted percentage of luminaire flux that goes directly into the sky.

‘Ev’ is Vertical Illuminance in Lux and is measured flat on the glazing at the centre of the window. Lux is the unit of measurement of illuminance (the amount of light falling on an object). One Lux equals one lumen per square metre. A lumen is the unit of luminous flux (light) emitted by a light source or falling on a surface or object.

‘I’ is light Intensity in Candelas. Candela is the unit of luminous intensity of a light source in a given direction.

‘L’ is luminance (the intensity of the light emitted) in Candelas per square metre.

- 2.43 Further information on the application of these standards can be found within ‘Guidance Notes for the Reduction of Obtrusive Light’ developed by the Institute of Lighting Engineers.
- 2.44 Any lighting proposed should be the minimum necessary for safety and working purposes, and should be appropriately designed and installed in order to avoid unnecessary light spillage and trespass. The design, appearance and scale (i.e. the height) of proposed lighting and the impact on the character and appearance of an area will be carefully considered. In particular careful consideration will be given to lighting installations which may affect buildings, features and areas which are recognised for their historic and/or architectural importance (for example Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) where government advice is that the special character of these areas, buildings and their settings should be protected from inappropriate development. The impact on locally listed buildings should also be carefully considered. The guidance produced by the Institute of Lighting Engineers¹¹ should be taken into consideration in the development and installation of any lighting proposals.
- 2.45 An appropriately detailed lighting scheme should accompany all full planning applications; however, the submission of a detailed lighting scheme may not always be necessary. When submitting an outline planning application, it is considered that an appropriately detailed lighting strategy should accompany the application. The level of detail required should be determined in consultation with the Council’s Development Management team. It may therefore be necessary to submit a more detailed lighting scheme at a later date. However, depending on the level of detail provided within the lighting strategy, a scheme may not be considered necessary.

¹¹ The Institution of Lighting Engineers (Guidance Notes for the Reduction of Obtrusive Light) available from <http://www.theilp.org.uk/uploads/File/Technical/RLP%202005.pdf>

- 2.46 Floodlighting of sports and other leisure and recreational facilities also requires careful consideration as it can be a nuisance to adjacent land users, have a detrimental impact on the countryside and can cause unnecessary glow in the night sky. Any proposal for floodlighting must demonstrate how essential it is for the associated land use and must be of a design to minimise the impact on the environment and its surroundings. Details to be submitted must be adequate to enable the assessment of the effect of the lighting and the appearance of the fittings.

Policy DM5 – Light Pollution

Applicants should take into consideration the environmental zone where a development is being proposed and the corresponding lighting thresholds as set out in Table 4.

Applicants making an outline planning application must submit an appropriately detailed lighting strategy which is proportional to the application. This should be determined in consultation with the Council's Development Management team. A more detailed lighting scheme should be submitted at the Reserved Matters stage when making a full planning application, as appropriate.

Proposed schemes must demonstrate that they will not have an adverse impact in terms of light pollution on residential and commercial areas, important areas of nature conservation interest, highway safety and/or the night sky. Where an adverse impact is identified, conditions may be attached to a grant of planning permission or a S106 agreement may be sought to mitigate such impacts.

Applications for sports and other leisure and recreational facilities development involving external floodlighting will be permitted provided that the following can be demonstrated:

- (i) the lighting is designed to be as directional as possible using the minimum number of lights required with the aim of reducing light pollution;
- (ii) a curfew time of 10.00pm; and
- (iii) consideration is given to the effect of the light upon local residents, vehicle users, pedestrians, local wildlife and the night sky.

Telecommunications

- 2.47 The implementation and maintenance of effective telecommunications networks such as telephone and radio masts within the District are essential to the development of the local economy and for the benefit of the local community.
- 2.48 The NPPF recognises the need to ensure the continued functioning and extension of existing telecommunications systems and the development of new networks whilst balancing the need to protect visual amenity and minimise environmental impacts. As such, we will seek to ensure that, particularly in the more rural areas of the District, there are adequate telecommunications systems (either through the maintenance or extension of existing networks, or the provision of new networks). Adequate provision will be balanced against ensuring that there are no unacceptable effects on the natural and built environment, in particular sites of local, national and international nature conservation importance (including Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), the Coastal Protection Belt, Ancient Woodland, Special Areas of Conservation (SACs),

Special Landscape Areas (SLAs), Local Wildlife Sites (LoWS) and the Upper Roach Valley) or sites of historic significance (such as Conservation Areas and Listed Buildings), and the impact on visual and residential amenity is minimal.

- 2.49 Where environmental improvements are to be encouraged, especially in the District's Conservation Areas, and other town and village centres, we will seek the co-operation of telecommunication providers in ensuring wherever possible that telephone cables are provided underground and that telephone boxes are sensitively designed and appropriately sited. Providers will be encouraged to dismantle all disused overhead lines.
- 2.50 The siting of substantial masts, which are essential to the operations of the various mobile phone companies, must be carried out with great care to ensure that sensitive areas do not suffer a loss of residential or visual amenity. Regard must be had however, to the limitations imposed by the nature of the telecommunications network and the technology that can constrain operators' choice of sites. A balance, therefore, needs to be struck.
- 2.51 Where the erection of a mast requires planning permission, their siting must be avoided in the sensitive areas of the District, as far as practicable. These areas include Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), the Coastal Protection Belt, Ancient Woodland, Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Special Landscape Areas (SLAs), the Upper Roach Valley and Local Wildlife Sites (LoWS). There is also a need to assess whether masts will affect any bird migration patterns and consultation will be undertaken with Natural England to assess this risk.
- 2.52 It is noted that planning permission is not required for all forms of telecommunications development. However, technical information supporting an application for planning permission must be accompanied by an ICNIRP (International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection) certificate, which confirms that the emissions for the proposed installation are in compliance with the ICNIRP exposure guidelines. This ensures that the potential impact on amenity is taken into consideration.
- 2.53 Furthermore, there is a clear need to ensure communication between the different telecommunication companies to avoid the need for the erection of duplicate masts. Careful consideration needs to be given to the potential for mast sharing and also the placing of masts on existing buildings where their overall impact can be less than for a freestanding structure.

Policy DM6 – Telecommunications

Where planning permission is required, proposals for the development of telecommunications networks, including the proposed equipment and associated structures, will be considered acceptable provided that:

- (i) if located on an existing building, mast or other structure, telecommunications equipment is sited and designed to ensure that there is minimal impact to the external appearance of the structure;

- (ii) in exceptional circumstances, if sited in a sensitive location (such as an area of nature conservation importance or the historic environment), it has been clearly demonstrated that there are no suitable alternative sites for the development of telecommunications systems available in the locality, the development is essential, it is to the benefit of the local community and it would not have a negative impact on local landscape character. Such evidence should accompany any application made;
- (iii) evidence is provided along with applications which propose the siting of a new mast, to demonstrate that the possibility of erecting telecommunications equipment on existing buildings, masts or other structures has been fully explored. Where it can be proved that this is not possible, telecommunications development requiring an application for prior approval of siting and appearance will only be considered acceptable where the equipment is of a design, height, material and colour, and where appropriate is screened, so as to minimise visual intrusion. Proposals should also consider the impact on:
 - (a) the topography and natural vegetation;
 - (b) the proximity to areas of nature conservation interest or other sensitive areas;
 - (c) its relationship with other existing masts, structures or buildings; and
 - (d) its relationship to residential property, educational and healthcare facilities, employment and recreational sites; and
- (iv) if proposing development in a sensitive location, it should be clearly demonstrated there would not be a negative impact on these areas. Such evidence should accompany any application made.

When considering applications for telecommunications development, we will take into consideration the operational requirements of telecommunications networks and the technical limitations of the technology. Additionally, arrangements will be put in place to ensure that, if such development falls into disuse, any structures are removed and the land restored to its condition before development took place or other agreed beneficial use.

Character of Place

Local List

- 2.54 The new Local List, which is being reintroduced through the Core Strategy, identifies individual buildings, groups of buildings or items of street furniture which are of local historic, architectural or visual importance, are locally distinctive or are considered to be character enhancing.
- 2.55 We recognise the importance of such buildings which contribute to the distinctive character of each area within the District and enhance the local environment. The setting of such buildings is considered to be of particular importance. We do not want to be overly restrictive but aim to provide guidance and criteria which will help to protect special characteristics of locally listed buildings or items of street furniture and encourage sensitive alterations and modifications, where appropriate.

- 2.56 We will work with owners of buildings included in the Local List at all stages of the planning process, and encourage them to avoid proposals for demolition, unsympathetic alterations or changes which will diminish the value of their buildings in historic, architectural or townscape terms.

Policy DM7 – Local List

Alterations to buildings included on the Local List must complement the individual character of the building or group of buildings and retain important features or characteristics which make the building(s) worthy of local listing. The descriptions of the buildings which highlight the important features should be taken into consideration when alterations are proposed.

Extensions should be sensitive to the character and visual balance of the building, unless circumstances exist which outweigh the need to conserve the original building. Items of street furniture should not be altered unless this would improve their condition.

Owners should consider the retention, restoration and/or replacement of:

- (i) Important architectural and character features such as weatherboarding, modillions, bargeboards, existing roof material, cornerstones and ridge tiles, although this is not an exhaustive list; and
- (ii) Original windows for example sash windows should be retained and replaced with similar windows. The use of plastic PVC windows should be avoided.

If the building is part of a group then alterations should be consistent with the character or uniform appearance of the group.

Demolition within Conservation Areas

- 2.57 Conservation Areas, as designated by the Council, are areas of special architectural or historic interest where we have a statutory duty to preserve or enhance their character and appearance. The character of an area derives from a number of elements; these can include the siting and design of its buildings, open spaces, views and features such as walls, the landscape, streetscene, materials and the activities that take place there.
- 2.58 We have control over the demolition of most buildings (including walls and structures) within Conservation Areas by virtue of Section 74 of the Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.
- 2.59 The prime consideration when assessing such applications will be the desirability of preserving or enhancing the appearance of the area. The contribution made by the building to the architectural and/or historical interest of the area, and the wider implications of the building's demolition on its surroundings and on the Conservation Area as a whole will be taken into consideration.
- 2.60 Consent for the demolition of any building will not be granted unless there are acceptable plans for the future use of the site. In cases where redevelopment of the site is proposed, consent for the demolition will not be granted until full planning

permission has been approved for the redevelopment scheme, and no demolition may occur until a legal agreement between Rochford District Council and the developers for redevelopment is in place.

Policy DM8 – Demolition within Conservation Areas

Consent for the demolition of a building in a Conservation Area will only be granted in cases where all of the following criteria are met:

- (i) the building to be demolished is of no architectural or historical interest and does not make a positive contribution to the character or appearance of the Conservation Area;
- (ii) detailed plans for the after-use of the site have been submitted to, and approved by, the Local Planning Authority. (In cases where the after-use of the site includes development requiring planning permission, such permission must have been applied for and granted in order that the terms of this criterion be met).

Additionally we will require the signing of a legal agreement between Rochford District Council and the developers before permission for demolition is granted, requiring the redevelopment of the site within an agreed timeframe, and no demolition may occur without a contract to redevelop the site.

Development outside, but close to the boundary of, Conservation Areas

- 2.61 Conservation Areas are designated to protect the character and important value of particular townscapes. Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plans have been produced to aid their protection and enhancement, and Conservation Areas are protected through national guidance and legislation.
- 2.62 Development in areas which are outside, but adjacent to, Conservation Areas can have an impact on the visual amenity, character and value of those areas which are protected and so will seek to ensure that they do not have a negative impact on the Conservation Area. The impact a proposed development may have on a Conservation Area will be determined on a site-by-site basis.

Policy DM9 – Development outside, but close to the boundary of, Conservation Areas

Proposals for developments which are outside, but close to the boundary of, Conservation Areas must have regard to their impact on the overall streetscene, individual buildings or groups of buildings within and on the edge of the Conservation Areas.

Proposals for developments which would alter the appearance of a building should carefully consider the impact of the changes proposed on the character and appearance of the adjacent Conservation Area. Account should be taken of all changes proposed including (but not limited to) changing building materials, altering the positioning and design of fenestration and extensions and other alterations.

3 The Green Belt and Countryside

Vision

Short Term

- The openness and character of the Rochford Green Belt continues to be protected, though small areas next to settlements have been released for development.
- Existing businesses in the Green Belt which are important to the local economy continue to be supported.
- Redevelopment of unattractive buildings in Battlesbridge Conservation Area is taking place, enhancing the character and appearance of the Conservation Area whilst respecting the objectives of the Green Belt.
- A number of rural buildings have been converted to enable and support green tourism projects and rural diversification.
- New strategies for improving access to the countryside particularly within the Upper Roach Valley Special Landscape Area (the area encompassing Cherry Orchard Jubilee Country Park and Hockley Woods) are being implemented.,
- New visitor facilities at the RSPB nature reserve at Wallasea Island are being developed.

Medium Term

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

Long Term

- The Green Belt remains predominantly undeveloped and open in character.
- Rochford District continues to be recognised as the green part of the Thames Gateway South Essex.
- The second phase of sustainable urban extensions is completed.
- Rochford is recognised as a tourist destination, with good access to the rivers and waterways and many visitors to the nationally recognised wetlands at Wallasea, and the sub-regional greenspaces located within the Upper Roach Valley Special Landscape Area and in the area to the south of the River Roach.

Objectives

1. Continue to protect the openness and character of the District's Green Belt.
2. Ensure the minimum amount of Green Belt is allocated to meet the District's housing and employment needs, and that extensions to the residential envelope are in sustainable locations, which retain the individual identities of settlements and prevent coalescence.
3. Ensure existing lawful businesses in the Green Belt are able to continue to function and contribute to the local economy, as appropriate, having regard to the impact on the openness and character of the Green Belt.
4. Ensure appropriate forms of diversification are encouraged to support the local rural economy and help achieve the vision of developing green tourism in the District.
5. Ensure that appropriate activities are encouraged within the Green Belt such as areas of greenspace with facilities suitable for a wide range of activities including recreation, education, and nature study.
6. Improve access to the countryside through a range of mechanisms including the delivery of viable aspects of the Thames Gateway Green Grid Strategy and the Parklands Vision, alongside Essex County Council and neighbouring authorities.

Introduction

- 3.1 Rochford District is predominantly rural, and the majority of land within the District is designated as Metropolitan Green Belt. In addition, there are areas of countryside at the eastern extremity of the District which are isolated, undeveloped and rural in character but sit outside of the Green Belt. The Core Strategy notes that the Council envisages Rochford District will continue to be the green part of the Thames Gateway. National policy on the Green Belt is contained within the NPPF.
- 3.2 The most important aspect of the Green Belt is its openness. The five purposes of including land within the Green Belt are set out in the Core Strategy as follows:
 - To check the unrestricted sprawl of large built-up areas;
 - To prevent neighbouring towns from merging into one another;
 - To assist in safeguarding the countryside from encroachment;
 - To preserve the setting and special character of historic towns; and
 - To assist in urban regeneration, by encouraging the recycling of derelict and other urban land.
- 3.3 The Core Strategy continues to maintain the restrictive approach towards development within the Green Belt to protect its openness. It is, however, recognised that the minimum amount of Green Belt necessary will need to be reallocated for appropriate alternative uses to meet the District's housing and employment needs.

- 3.4 It is recognised in the Core Strategy that rural diversification, including non-agricultural activities, is important for the rural economy. However, it is also necessary to consider the impact of diversification on the character of rural areas, economic development in urban areas, and wider sustainability issues. It should also be noted that much of the District's countryside is designated as Green Belt, and as such is expected to perform an important role as described above. Accordingly rural diversification is encouraged in the Core Strategy (e.g. the conversion of buildings to bed and breakfasts/small-scale hotels) which will enhance the rural economy whilst respecting the principles set out in the NPPF.
- 3.5 Rural diversification is considered within the Green Belt chapter of the Core Strategy, however, specific planning issues with respect to development within the Green Belt and wider countryside, including the impact of permitted development rights and tourism, needs further elaboration.
- 3.6 The classification of land as 'Green Belt' is a planning designation, rather than a description of the land itself; nevertheless its designation is fundamental in maintaining the green open character of the District and preventing the coalescence of settlements. It is recognised, however, that not all areas of the Green Belt are of the same character; rural diversification will be more appropriate in some parts than others. Such areas are no less worthy of Green Belt designation and continue to perform an important role in preserving the character and openness of the District but they may also afford tourism, rural diversification and leisure and recreational opportunities, where appropriate.

The Green Belt and Countryside

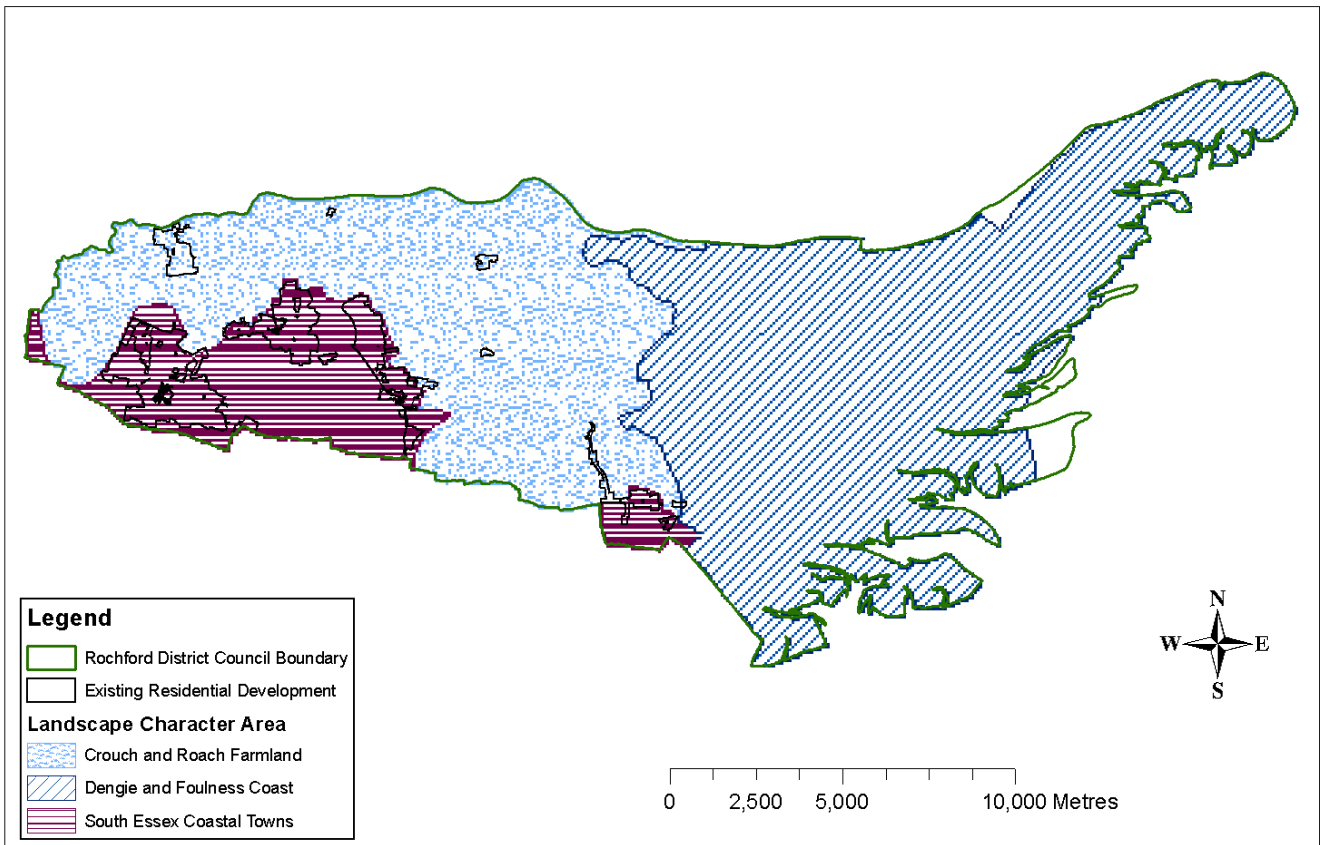
- 3.7 It is recognised that whilst the majority of the District is designated Metropolitan Green Belt, a proportion of the land mass to the east is open countryside which is not afforded this designation. This area around Foulness is encompassed by the Coastal Protection Belt and other nature conservation designations (such as Ramsar Sites, Special Protection Areas and Special Areas of Conservation). Accordingly it is important to have policies which relate to both the Green Belt and the wider countryside as appropriate.
- 3.8 Some of the issues and policies set out in this chapter are applicable to Green Belt and not the countryside, whilst others apply to both. Text within the sections themselves explain whether they are applicable to just the Green Belt, or the Green Belt and wider countryside.

Landscape Character

- 3.9 Rochford District is divided into three landscape character areas (see Figure 3):
- Crouch and Roach Farmland - The coastal character of the area is defined by the narrow estuaries which penetrate far inland, with associated low lying mudflats, salt marsh and reclaimed marshlands, including grazing marsh. The land between the estuaries and their immediate margins is undulating arable farmland.

- Dengie and Foulness Coast - This is an extensive, remote area of reclaimed marshland, tidal mudflat sands and fringing salt marshes (which is rich in wildlife) beyond the sea wall; and
- South Essex Coastal Towns - An area of very mixed character, but unified by the overall dominance of urban development, with frequent views of an urban skyline.

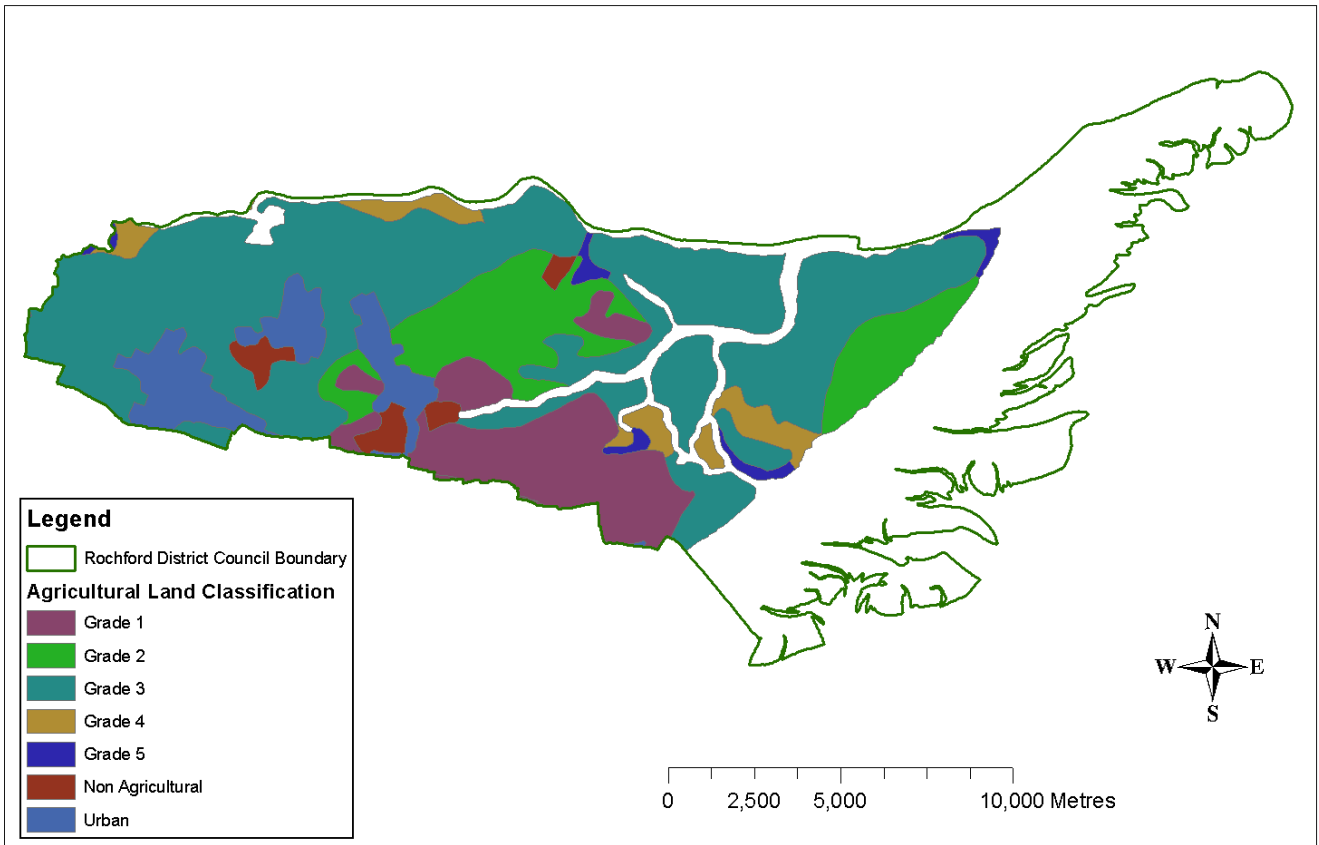
3.10 The sensitivity of these landscape character areas to change is quite variable. The most sensitive area is the Dengie and Foulness Coast. The South Essex Coastal Towns landscape area is generally the least susceptible, although there are important nature conservation designations within this area (e.g. the Upper Roach Valley) which will need to be considered. This landscape is also highly sensitive to infrastructure development (for example, masts and pylons) and to a decline in countryside management.



**Figure 3 – Landscape Character Areas of Rochford District
(Source: Essex County Council)**

Agricultural Land

3.11 Over half of the agricultural land located within Rochford District is classified as Grade 3. The majority of Grade 1 agricultural land is located to the south and south east of the District. The majority of Grade 2 agricultural land is centrally located in the District, as well as there being a small isolated area present to the east (see Figure 4).



**Figure 4 – Agricultural land classification of Rochford District
(Source: Essex County Council)**

Redevelopment of Previously Developed Land in the Green Belt

3.12 Land that is previously developed is defined in the NPPF as land which is or was occupied by a permanent structure, including the curtilage of the developed land (although it should not be assumed that the whole of the curtilage should be developed) and any associated fixed surface infrastructure. However, previously developed land does not include (points which further clarify the NPPF definition are underlined):

- land that is or has been occupied by agricultural or forestry buildings (agricultural or forestry buildings does not include glasshouses/greenhouses or other horticultural buildings);
- land that has been developed for minerals extraction or waste disposal by landfill purposes where provision for restoration has been made through development control procedures;
- land in built-up areas such as private residential gardens, parks, recreation grounds and allotments; and
- land that was previously-developed but where the remains of the permanent structure or fixed surface structure have blended into the landscape in the process of time (this includes buildings which have fallen into ruin or have been totally or partially demolished five or more years previously).

- 3.13 The Core Strategy (Policy GB2) supports certain forms of rural diversification and recreational uses are within the Green Belt but states that residential development and retail (with the exception of farm shops) are not considered to be acceptable forms of rural diversification.
- 3.14 Subsequent to the adoption of the Core Strategy, the NPPF has introduced new national policy on Green Belt. Whilst broadly the same as that which was in place previously, the NPPF does, however, state (paragraph 89) that redevelopment of previously developed sites (brownfield land), whether redundant or in continuing use (excluding temporary buildings), which would not have a greater impact on the openness of the Green Belt and the purpose of including land within it than the existing development is not inappropriate development in the Green Belt.
- 3.15 Given the aforementioned change to national policy in respect of the Green Belt, and notwithstanding Policy GB2 of the Core Strategy (which remains extant), it is considered appropriate to set out the Council's policy on redevelopment of previously developed land in the District's Green Belt.
- 3.16 As with other forms of development in the Green Belt, the Council will favour applications for the redevelopment of previously development land that are in accordance with Policy GB2 of the Core Strategy. As such, redevelopment of previously development land in the Green Belt to residential, retail or other uses which are more appropriately located in town centres (e.g. office, commercial, leisure, and community uses) are not generally supported.
- 3.17 However, there may be circumstances in which the redevelopment of previously developed land for uses not generally supported by the Core Strategy in the Green Belt is nevertheless appropriate.
- 3.18 The strategic approach to residential and employment development set out in the Core Strategy has identified that a minimum amount of Green Belt land needs to be allocated to accommodate local need (Policy H2, H3 and ED4 of the Core Strategy). Land identified to meet these needs will be addressed within the Allocations Document.
- 3.19 Residential development should primarily be directed towards the District's defined residential settlements; sporadic development that is poorly related to existing development and services and facilities can negatively impact on sustainability. As such, it is important that any redevelopment of previously developed land for residential development in the Green Belt is very carefully managed to ensure it is sustainable.
- 3.20 Proposed residential development on previously developed land in the Green Belt should be well related to existing defined residential settlements. In this context, proposals will generally be considered well related to existing residential settlements if they are within 800 metres walking distance.
- 3.21 Proposals for residential development should be well related to local services and facilities (including schools, doctor's surgeries, shops etc.). In this context, as a guide proposals will generally be considered well related to local services and facilities provided they are within 800 metres walking distance of at least one of the following: allocated town centre; doctor's surgery; school (primary or secondary); or convenience retail store.

- 3.22 Proposals should also have good connections to the strategic road network, and promote sustainable transport modes such as walking and cycling.
- 3.23 Proposals for residential development should not have a negative impact on areas of international, European and local nature conservation importance, or the historic environment. The landscape character area in which the proposal is situated should also be carefully considered. There are three different landscape character areas in the District, as set out above (Figure 3), and these have varying sensitivity to change. The South Essex Coastal Towns Landscape Character Area generally has the least sensitivity to change, and as such, proposals for residential use may be considered more favourably within this landscape character area.
- 3.24 Proposals for retail development should firstly apply the sequential approach to such development in accordance with Policy RTC2 of the Core Strategy. If it can be demonstrated that the proposal could not be located within a town centre, then edge-of-centre locations should be carefully considered. Finally, out-of-town locations for retail development will be considered once it has been demonstrated that such a location (which could include previously developed land in the Green Belt) would be the most appropriate location for the proposed development. Any proposals for an out-of-town retail development should not undermine the function of the District's town centres.
- 3.25 Proposals should be located in proximity (generally within 800 metres walking distance) to defined residential settlements. The development should have good connections to the strategic road network and should promote alternatives to private transport such as walking and cycling. Proposals should consider the landscape character area in which the proposal is situated, as these have varying sensitivity to change, and those located within the South Essex Coastal Towns landscape character area may be considered more favourably.
- 3.26 In addition, the proposed development should not have a negative impact on areas of international, European and local nature conservation importance, or the historic environment. Such development should positively contribute to sustainable development.
- 3.27 Other uses not supported in the Green Belt by Policy GB2 of the Core Strategy such as office, commercial, leisure, and community uses, should be directed towards allocated employment land or the town centres, depending on the nature of the business, unless it can be demonstrated that this would not be appropriate.
- 3.28 Proposals for the location of such uses on previously developed land in the Green Belt should contribute positively towards the principles of sustainable development.
- 3.29 The development of other uses (such as office, commercial, leisure and community uses) should be located in proximity to defined residential settlements (generally within 800 metres walking distance), have good connections to the strategic road network, and promote sustainable transport modes such as walking and cycling. However, other forms of development such as certain forms of industrial use, are better located away from residential areas due to reasons of residential amenity. Such uses should still be directed to sustainable locations, but not within close proximity to dwellings.

- 3.30 Due consideration should be given to the landscape character area in which the proposal is situated, as these have varying sensitivity to change. As such, proposals for office, commercial, leisure, and community uses may be more favourable within the South Essex Coastal Towns landscape character area. Such development should not have a negative impact on areas of international, European and local nature conservation importance, or the historic environment.
- 3.31 Any development of previously developed land in the Green Belt should not undermine the five purposes of including the land within the Green Belt. In terms of conserving the Green Belt and character of the countryside, any development should not have a greater impact on openness than the existing buildings/structures on the site in terms of its scale, design and siting. The potential ecological value of the site should also be taken into consideration, as land that is previously developed can have the potential to support biodiversity.
- 3.32 Proposals should also have regard to Policy DM5, DM11, DM12, DM13, DM14 and DM15 of this plan in particular.

Policy DM10 – Redevelopment of Previously Developed Land in the Green Belt

The Council will favour proposals for the redevelopment of previously developed land in the Green Belt which accord with Policy GB2 of the Core Strategy.

Proposals for the development of residential, retail and other uses not promoted by Policy GB2 of the Core Strategy, such as office, commercial, leisure, and community uses, on previously developed land that is located in the Green Belt may be appropriate if it can be demonstrated that it would constitute sustainable development.

In particular, proposed residential development of previously developed land in the Green Belt will be permitted provided that the proposal:

- (i) is well related to a defined residential settlement;
- (ii) is well related to local services and facilities;
- (iii) has good connections to the strategic road network;
- (iv) would promote sustainable transport modes;
- (v) would not have a negative impact on areas of international, European and local nature conservation importance, or the historic environment;
- (vi) is located within the South Essex Coastal Towns landscape character area.

Proposed retail development of previously developed land in the Green Belt will be permitted provided that:

- (i) there are no suitable and available alternative sites in a town centre or edge-of-centre location;
- (ii) the proposed development would not undermine the function of the District's town centres;
- (iii) the proposed development is well related to a defined residential settlement;
- (iv) the proposed development has good connections to the strategic road network;
- (v) the proposed development would promote alternatives to private transport;
- (vi) the proposed development would not have a negative impact on areas of international, European and local nature conservation importance, or the historic environment;
- (vii) the proposed development is located within the South Essex Coastal Towns landscape character area.

Proposals for other uses not promoted by Policy GB2 of the Core Strategy (such as office, commercial, leisure, and community uses) will be permitted provided that:

- (i) it can be demonstrated that locating the proposed development on employment land, in a town centre or edge-of-centre location would not be appropriate, viable and/or deliverable;
- (ii) the proposed development is well related to a defined residential settlement if appropriate having regard to the type of development proposed and potential impact on residential amenity;
- (iii) the proposed development has good connections to the strategic road network;
- (iv) the proposed development would promote sustainable transport modes;
- (v) it would not have a negative impact on areas of international, European and local nature conservation importance, or the historic environment;
- (vi) the proposed development is located within the South Essex Coastal Towns landscape character area.

Development of previously developed land should not undermine the purpose of including the land within the Green Belt.

Any development which is permitted should be of a scale, design and siting such that the character of the countryside is not harmed and nature conservation interests are protected.

Employment Opportunities in the Green Belt and Countryside

3.33 The Council supports the sustainable economic development of the District, including through developing existing spatial patterns of employment as outlined in the Core Strategy, and seeking to ensure the continued functioning and growth of small and medium sized businesses. These businesses play an important role, particularly in the sustainability of rural economies in creating local employment opportunities within the District; however, the Council recognises that it is imperative to balance the potential for economic growth with the protection of the District's countryside, and Green Belt land in particular.

3.34 There are a number of issues in respect of economic development in rural areas outside of the Green Belt which are adequately addressed by national planning policies and as such should not be repeated in the District's own policies. However, it is recognised that there is a potential conflict between national planning policies promoting economic development in rural areas, and those that seek to protect the Green Belt. Policies DM11 and DM13 below relate, as detailed in the text and options, only to the Green Belt and seek to address this potential conflict. With regards to rural diversification the Council believes that further elaboration on national planning policy is required; Policy DM12 looks at rural diversification in the Green Belt and in non-Green Belt countryside.

Existing Businesses in the Green Belt

3.35 There is already a diverse range of businesses operating within the Green Belt, for a variety of historical and operational reasons. These locations are not designated as employment land because they are not appropriate for intensification or additional business uses, as these would negatively impact on the character of the area and would be unsustainable. The Council acknowledges that these businesses make an important contribution to the local rural economy; however, their location still merits Green Belt designation.

3.36 The Council recognises the importance of encouraging and sustaining local economic growth throughout the District, but this needs to be weighed against the impact of business operations on the objectives of the Green Belt, in particular its openness as well as wider sustainability objectives. The Council will support lawfully established businesses in appropriate and accessible locations to encourage the vitality of the local economy and to fulfil the potential of local businesses. To preserve openness as far as possible and to protect the character of the Green Belt, existing lawfully established businesses will in principle be allowed to increase the gross floorspace of the original building where existing business operations are taking place. The 'original building' in this case refers to the floor area as at 1948 or later (depending on when the building was constructed). However, if no original plans or plans for extensions are evident in the planning records, then we will assume that the current building is original. The size and scale of proposed extensions must be proportionate and will be determined on a case by case basis taking into consideration the NPPF.

3.37 Extensions to buildings for lawfully established businesses in the Green Belt, however, may be permitted provided that there are no available vacant units either on the site or close to the business in question. Where there are suitable units which are available then, in the interests of preserving the openness of the Green Belt whilst supporting lawfully established businesses, an extension will not be permitted. Existing units should be utilised, as far as practicable, before extensions are permitted.

3.38 The growth of the business should not have a detrimental impact on the amenity of nearby residential dwellings through a significant increase in traffic generation (either on the rural highway network or through the provision of additional car parking), or pollution (through noise, lighting, or other forms of emissions).

Policy DM11 – Existing Businesses in the Green Belt

The Council will support existing lawfully established businesses in the Green Belt, allowing extensions to existing business premises and changes of use to enable diversification, where appropriate, subject to the following:

- (i) extensions and/or changes of use relate to an existing business which is lawfully established and would not be detrimental to nature conservation interests, landscape character, the historic environment, the best and most versatile agricultural land or residential amenity;
- (ii) the availability of vacant units on the site/close to the business in question;
- (iii) where an extension is proposed it would not result in a disproportionate increase in gross floorspace over that of the original building;
- (iv) it can be demonstrated that the proposal is necessary for the functioning of the existing business, and the proposed development would not be better situated in a deliverable and available location elsewhere in the District;
- (v) the development has been designed to minimise impact on the character, appearance and openness of the Green Belt;
- (vi) the scale, design and materials of the original building is respected;
- (vii) the development would not undermine town centre regeneration; and
- (viii) the type or volume of generated traffic, particularly heavy goods vehicles, would be appropriate to the rural highway network, would not have an unacceptable adverse effect on highway safety, the amenity of nearby residential occupiers or important wildlife habitats.

Any development which is permitted should be of a scale, design and siting such that the character of the countryside is not harmed and nature conservation interests are protected.

Rural Diversification

3.39 Supporting rural diversification is important to ensure the prosperity of the local economy. As identified in the Core Strategy, the Council supports activities which would complement the current functioning of agricultural establishments, the conversion of existing agricultural and rural buildings for small-scale B1 employment use, green tourism, conversion of farm buildings to bed and breakfasts/small-scale hotels and outdoor recreation and leisure activities. Retail and residential development, however, are not considered acceptable forms of rural diversification in the Green Belt or rural areas outside the Green Belt.

3.40 The use of existing agricultural and rural buildings for bed and breakfasts is acceptable within the Green Belt and wider countryside because they can make a positive contribution to the local rural economy and support the development of local green tourism initiatives. However, the use of existing agricultural and rural buildings for residential use is not considered appropriate, as such a use does not in itself generate economic activity within the Green Belt or wider countryside and would not make a positive contribution to the rural economy. Even if a bed and breakfast venture becomes economically unviable, the conversion of such a use for residential purposes is not supported. Residential uses would not positively contribute to the local rural economy and green tourism, and therefore would not be considered appropriate.

- 3.41 Permission for development within the Green Belt and wider countryside must have regard to the landscape character, and the sensitivity of such a landscape to the development proposed, and the grade of agricultural land. It is recognised that the landscape areas less sensitive to development are also those that are generally less isolated and are more accessible. These areas tend to offer more viable and sustainable opportunities for rural diversification.
- 3.42 It is, however, recognised that agricultural establishments looking to diversify their activities are often located within Crouch and Roach Farmland and Dengie and Foulness Coast landscape character areas. Established agricultural and rural buildings already have an impact on the openness of the Green Belt and character of the countryside. As such these have the potential to still benefit from rural diversification opportunities, where appropriate, without further undue harm to the openness of the Green Belt or character of the countryside. Proposals should also take into consideration the value of agricultural land (in terms of the agricultural land classification as set out in Figure 4) that may be impacted through rural diversification.

Policy DM12 – Rural Diversification

Rural diversification will be supported so long as it involves an appropriate form of rural activity, as outlined in the Core Strategy, and having regard to the following:

- (i) the need to ensure that the proposed use would not have an undue impact on the openness of the Green Belt, character of the countryside, nature conservation interests, the historic environment, visual amenity or residential amenity;
- (ii) the need to ensure that the proposed use would not introduce additional activity or traffic movements likely to materially and adversely affect the openness of the Green Belt or character of the countryside, or place unacceptable pressures on the surrounding highway network;
- (iii) the sensitivity of the landscape character area in which the proposal is situated to the development proposed;
- (iv) the impact of the proposal on the agricultural value of the land; and
- (v) where rural diversification for employment opportunities is proposed, the area should have good links to the highway network particularly taking account of highway safety.

Any development which is permitted should be of a scale, design and siting such that the character of the countryside is not harmed and nature conservation interests are protected.

Conversion of Existing Agricultural and Rural Buildings in the Green Belt

- 3.43 The NPPF sets out the government's planning policies for economic development in rural areas, including country towns and villages and the wider, largely undeveloped countryside up to the fringes of larger urban areas. The guidance encourages the reuse of existing farm buildings in the interest of rural diversification where practicable. The Council supports this objective and the conversion of existing agricultural and rural buildings in the countryside, and Green Belt where this is appropriate. As such, it is necessary to set out a policy for the conversion of agricultural and rural buildings in the Green Belt which balances economic and Green Belt objectives. Where the 'original building' is mentioned, this refers to the floor area as at 1948 or later

(depending on when the building was constructed). However, if no original plans or plans for extensions are evident in the planning records, then we will assume that the current building is original.

- 3.44 Residential conversion of existing agricultural and rural buildings is not considered appropriate in the Green Belt or the wider countryside because it will undermine the Council's strategic approach to residential development and overarching sustainability objectives as detailed in the Core Strategy. Further to this, and pertinent to the matter of employment opportunities in the Green Belt and wider countryside, business uses in the Green Belt have the potential to support economic development and employment in rural areas, whereas residential conversion does not.
- 3.45 The Council does not wish to see listed agricultural and rural buildings (either those with Listed Building status or those locally important buildings on the Local List) such as outbuildings, barns and stables, which contribute to the heritage of the District to become neglected through a restrictive approach to their use. These buildings may be capable of serving a useful purpose in the rural environment and can contribute to the functioning of the local economy. As such, rural diversification of listed agricultural and rural buildings will be accepted, however, significant alterations will only be considered if they do not have an adverse impact on the integrity of the existing structure. Supporting evidence from a structural engineer should accompany any application for the conversion of listed agricultural and rural buildings. Whilst appropriate rural diversification opportunities would be supported, the purpose of this policy is not to resurrect derelict agricultural or rural buildings, but to support rural diversification, and its ensuing economic benefits through the use of existing buildings.

Policy DM13 – Conversion of Existing Agricultural and Rural Buildings in the Green Belt

The reuse or adaptation of existing agricultural and rural buildings will be supported provided that:

- (i) the application relates to an existing building with a form, bulk and general design in-keeping with its surroundings;
- (ii) the application relates to an existing building of permanent and substantial construction;
- (iii) the proposed use would not introduce additional activity or traffic movements likely to materially and adversely affect the openness of the Green Belt, or place unacceptable pressures on the surrounding highway network;
- (iv) the proposal does not exceed the existing footprint of the original building, with the exception of an allowance for additions that would be permitted in accordance with Policy DM11;
- (v) due regard is had to residential amenity;
- (vi) there would be no detrimental impact on nature conservation interests;

- (vii) where the conversion of nationally or locally listed agricultural and rural buildings is proposed it should:
 - (a) not negatively impact on the quality of the listed structure; and
 - (b) not affect the integrity of the existing structure. A structural engineers report should accompany any application for conversion of a Listed Building.

Where conversion incorporates additions in accordance with Policy DM11, further extensions will be restricted.

The conversion of existing agricultural and rural buildings for residential uses is not supported.

Any development which is permitted should be of a scale, design and siting such that the character of the countryside is not harmed and nature conservation interests are protected.

Tourism Opportunities in the Green Belt and Countryside

Green Tourism

- 3.46 The potential for the development of tourism within the District has been recognised as an avenue for enhancing the local economy, particularly in rural areas. The Council aims to encourage the promotion of green tourism which would benefit the local population through rural diversification and promote the District's green open spaces. There is the possibility of exploring landscape tourism based upon the differing landscape characteristics across the District.
- 3.47 Green tourism refers to sustainable tourism activities which can be promoted within the countryside (including within the Green Belt) and are sensitive to the both the natural and historic environment, and are sustainable in terms of stimulating rural economic growth and encouraging diversification of rural activities. Small-scale outdoor recreational and leisure activities such as walking and small-scale fishing lakes are considered appropriate forms of green tourism. Proposed activities should have a positive impact on the local environment and visual amenity of the surrounding area, and when considering the potential impact on the historic environment, the sensitivity of the different Historic Environment Character Zones set out in the Rochford District Historic Environment Characterisation Project (2006) should be taken into consideration. Furthermore the promotion of green tourism must respect nature conservation interests and proposals must not adversely affect sites of ecological importance.
- 3.48 The majority of the District is designated Green Belt land, and as such, the impact of this must be considered within the promotion of green tourism. Activities should not impact on the openness of the Green Belt, and where ancillary facilities may be needed, existing rural buildings should be utilised, where appropriate. In considering proposals for a tourism activity, the landscape character and quality of the agricultural land affected will be considerations.

Policy DM14 – Green Tourism

Green tourism will be permitted having regard to:

- (i) the impact on the openness of the Green Belt (if applicable) and character of the countryside;
- (ii) the impact on the visual amenity of the surrounding area;
- (iii) the impact on the amenity of local residents;
- (iv) the impact on important areas of nature conservation, including any potential disturbance to nearby sites recognised for their importance for biodiversity or geodiversity;
- (v) the sensitivity of the landscape character area in which the proposal is situated to the development proposed;
- (vi) the impact on the historic environment through taking into consideration the sensitivity of the different Historic Environment Character Zones set out in the Rochford District Historic Environment Characterisation Project (2006);
- (vii) the impact of the proposal on the agricultural value of the land; and
- (viii) the impact of the proposal on the highway network, having regard to the likely scale of tourism that the proposal would generate.

Where ancillary facilities are proposed for the purposes of green tourism, it must be demonstrated that such facilities are necessary for the functioning of the activity. Existing agricultural and rural buildings should be reused and converted for the accompanying uses, wherever possible and appropriate. Any new structures must be the minimum size, height and bulk to accommodate the proposed use. Ancillary facilities should not have an undue impact on the openness of the Green Belt or character of the countryside.

The conversion of existing agricultural and rural buildings to bed and breakfasts/small-scale hotels will be permitted in appropriate locations provided that this will not result in an agglomeration of similar facilities.

Any development which is permitted should be of a scale, design and siting such that the character of the countryside is not harmed and nature conservation interests are protected.

Leisure and Recreational Opportunities in the Green Belt and Countryside

3.49 The NPPF (paragraph 89) considers the construction of new buildings for the provision of appropriate facilities for outdoor sport and recreation to be appropriate in the Green Belt, as long as it preserves the openness of the Green Belt and does not conflict with the purposes of including land within it. It reasonably follows, therefore, that the change of use of land in the Green Belt for outdoor sport and recreation is appropriate.

3.50 The Council recognises that the District's countryside offers the opportunity for numerous leisure and recreational activities as outlined in the Core Strategy. Equestrian facilities and playing pitches, in particular, are supported as appropriate forms of rural diversification for leisure and recreational purposes in the countryside. However, other forms of small-scale leisure and recreational activities may be considered appropriate provided that they do not have an undue impact on the openness of the Green Belt and character of the countryside.

Equestrian Facilities

- 3.51 The provision of equestrian facilities is a popular form of rural diversification. Increasing demand for equestrian facilities within the District, however, reinforces the need to ensure a balanced approach through weighing the need for adequate recreational facilities for equestrian activities against the protection of the Green Belt and countryside, and wide-ranging nature conservation interests throughout the District. Equestrian development can appear as ‘creeping urbanism’, blurring the boundaries between urban areas and the open countryside. The NPPF sets out the government’s approach to development in rural areas. It recognises that such facilities can be integrated with current farming activities and can make an important contribution to sustaining local rural economies. The vast majority of the District’s rural areas are designated as Green Belt and, as such, advice and guidance on development in the Green Belt must also be considered.
- 3.52 The Council support the diversification of rural economies and as such encourage diversification into equestrian activities, in appropriate circumstances, where the proposal is suitably located and would not negatively impact on the environmental quality of the local area, openness of the Green Belt or the character of the countryside. As such, proposals should have regard to landscape character, biodiversity, impact on the openness of the Green Belt (where applicable), and nature conservation value of the area in which it is proposed.
- 3.53 Small-scale equestrian proposals (offering stabling for up to 10 horses) and large-scale proposals (proposing stables for 10 horses or more), where permitted, should ensure full reuse of existing agricultural and rural buildings before proposals for new development are considered. Where it is demonstrated that existing agricultural and rural buildings are inappropriate or insufficient for the purposes of the enterprise, new equestrian development may be permitted, providing it is closely located and related to existing development and not sited in remote or isolated rural locations. Isolated development can often appear intrusive in open countryside and can lead to the intensification of uses once established. As such, equestrian development may be more favourable within the South Essex Coastal Towns landscape character area. Furthermore, proposals should seek to minimise the impact of proposed development on the openness of the Green Belt and character of the countryside by ensuring that any new buildings are of a modest design and scale, which is appropriate and the minimum size necessary for their intended purpose. Facilities should be located within one building, if appropriate, or in close proximity to other buildings to ensure visual intrusion is minimised. The Council considers that large-scale development of stables is inappropriate because such an enterprise would materially affect the landscape character and the integrity of the countryside and have an undue impact on the openness of the District’s Green Belt.
- 3.54 It is important to ensure that the welfare of horses through the provision of equestrian facilities is balanced against the potential impact on the openness of the Green Belt and character of the countryside. Therefore any proposed stable facility will have regard to the British Horse Society Standards in terms of stable size and grazing area as set out in ‘Guidelines for the Keeping of Horses: Stable Sizes, Pasture and

Fencing¹² or the most up-to-date guidance. The Society, for example recommends 0.4 hectares (approximately 1 acre) of grazing land per horse.

Policy DM15 – Equestrian Facilities

Applications for equestrian development with essential ancillary facilities will be supported, provided that:

- (i) the proposal is for small-scale equestrian development (fewer than 10 stables) which does not create a proliferation of similar, or other associated, businesses in the same locality;
- (ii) proposals for equestrian establishments whether for private use or as a commercial livery will need to demonstrate that there is adequate land within the curtilage of the site to allow for the proper care of horses, including stabling, grazing and exercise, in accordance with the British Horse Society Standards or equivalent;
- (iii) buildings to serve private or commercial livery use are located near to existing settlements and in a sustainable location, unless justification for alternative siting is demonstrated;
- (iv) the proposal utilises redundant agricultural and rural buildings, where possible. Where it can be demonstrated that existing buildings are inappropriate or insufficient for the proposed use, new buildings will be permitted provided that they are the minimum size necessary for their intended purpose and facilities are proposed to be sited in one location/building, if appropriate;
- (v) the proposal is well related to existing or proposed bridleways and will not cause conflicts between equestrians, and have no adverse effect on the road or highway safety of the area;
- (vi) the proposed stabling and other small-scale essential facilities is modest and appropriate in scale and designed to minimise the potential detrimental impact on the openness of the Green Belt, character of the countryside, the different landscape character areas, the best and most versatile agricultural land, the historic environment or important areas of nature conservation interest; and
- (vii) there will not be a detrimental effect on the amenity of the local area by virtue of noise, light, smell or disturbance.

Any development which is permitted should be of a scale, design and siting such that the character of the countryside is not harmed and nature conservation interests are protected.

Playing Pitches and Other Leisure and Recreational Activities

3.55 Playing pitches are an important community facility, and as such they should be sited within locations which are accessible to the general population. Their siting should also be considerate to the landscape character area, the historic environment, areas of nature conservation interest, and quality of the agricultural land on which they are

¹² 'Guidelines for the Keeping of Horses: Stable Sizes, Pasture and Fencing' available from https://www.bhs.org.uk/sitecore/content/mss_content/Websites/MainSite/Horse_Care/Horse_Care_Advice/Publications/Download.aspx

proposed. Such facilities are an acceptable form of leisure and recreational development within the Green Belt and wider countryside, and will thus be supported in principle subject to the provisions set out in the Core Strategy.

- 3.56 The current supply and demand for playing pitches within the District is monitored within the Playing Pitch Strategy Supplementary Planning Document (SPD). This SPD also provides recommendations for future provision of these facilities, and as such, the provision within new developments should have regard to these findings. Playing pitches for the purpose of the study, however, only encompasses facilities for football, rugby, cricket and hockey. The Playing Pitch Strategy SPD should be used to identify where there are deficits in the supply of pitches for these sports. However, where there is more up-to-date evidence and it can be demonstrated that there is a deficit in supply in a particular sport in an area not identified in the SPD, or it can be demonstrated that facilities cannot be shared or other existing facilities cannot be utilised, or it can be demonstrated that the deficit location would not meet the teams/activities needs (for example the pitch should be closer to where the majority of players originate); then diversion from the Playing Pitch Strategy SPD may be considered appropriate.
- 3.57 The Council recognises the importance of other sport and recreational activities, in addition to the provision of playing pitches (for the sports defined above) and equestrian facilities within the District, which can make an important contribution to resident's quality of life. The provision of such facilities is preferable within the South Essex Coastal Towns landscape character area to maximise the benefits for existing and new communities and to reduce the need to travel, thus enhancing their sustainability. However, other areas of the District may be more appropriate locations depending on the level of supply and demand for particular leisure and recreational activities. The Council will keep such supply and demand under review. When proposing other leisure and recreational activities, regard will be had to the Open Space Study evidence base document, which identifies the spatial distribution of key open spaces, leisure and recreational activities within the District.
- 3.58 Leisure and recreational activities are often accompanied by permanent structures, which can impact on the openness of the Green Belt and character and appearance of the countryside. Ancillary facilities will be supported within the Green Belt and wider countryside provided that they are in accordance with the Core Strategy, are small-scale and essential to the functioning of the leisure or recreational activity, and seek to minimise the potential impact on the Green Belt and on nature conservation interests. The facilities should be the minimum size necessary for the functioning of the activity which will be determined on a case by case basis. Design guidance published by Sport England such as 'Design Guidance Notes: Pavilions and Club Houses'¹³ should be taken into account. The development of such facilities should not exceed the minimum size as specified within the Sport England guidance, or the most up-to-date guidance available, unless it can be adequately demonstrated that larger facilities are essential. In any case the impact of proposed ancillary facilities on the openness of the Green Belt and character of the countryside would need to be carefully considered. Proposals for the lighting of such facilities should have regard to Policy DM5.

¹³ Sport England guidance document available from: <http://www.sportengland.org/>

Policy DM16 – Playing Pitches and Other Leisure and Recreational Activities

Proposals for football, rugby, cricket or hockey playing pitches will normally be expected to be located within an area where a deficit in supply has been identified in the Playing Pitch Strategy SPD. Proposals for the siting of these playing pitches and other leisure and recreational activities will be permitted provided that:

- (i) they are proposed in an area where a deficit in supply has been identified. Alternative locations where a deficit has not been identified may be acceptable where more up-to-date evidence on supply and demand is available, or where it can be demonstrated that it is not feasible to share facilities or utilise other existing facilities in the locality, for example school playing fields; or where it can be demonstrated that the deficit location would not be viable to meet the teams/activities needs;
- (ii) they are well related to a defined residential settlement. Regard must be had to the potential impact on the best and most versatile agricultural land, and the landscape character area in which the proposed pitches reside. Such leisure and recreational activities may be considered more appropriate in the South Essex Coastal Towns landscape character area, however, their location should be determined by demand, where appropriate;
- (iii) they are accessible via a variety of alternative transport options such as cycle and bus routes, as well as ensuring opportunities for walking. Provision for cycling routes alongside footpaths and roads will need to be considered; and
- (iv) the proposal would not have an undue impact on the openness of the Green Belt, character of the countryside, the historic environment, generate undue levels of noise, be detrimental to residential amenity, have an undue impact on nature conservation interests or have an adverse impact on the visual amenities of the area.

Where additional permanent facilities associated with the provision of playing pitches will be required, they will be permitted provided that:

- (a) they are small-scale and it can be demonstrated that such facilities are essential for the functioning of the activity;
- (b) they are suitably located so as to minimise the impact on amenity for neighbouring properties; and
- (c) ancillary facilities are modest in size, bulk and height to ensure minimal impact on the Green Belt.

Any development which is permitted should be of a scale, design and siting such that the character of the countryside is not harmed and nature conservation interests are protected.

Planning permission for a change of use to playing pitches and other leisure and recreational activities will be subject to conditions restricting the siting of containers and/or portable buildings.

Residential Uses in the Green Belt

Extensions to Dwellings in the Green Belt

- 3.59 There are many dwellings in the Green Belt, for a variety of historical reasons. It is entirely reasonable for those living within the Green Belt to be able to extend their homes to meet changing circumstances. However, it is equally reasonable that the scale of such extensions be managed to ensure they do not undermine the objectives of the Green Belt.
- 3.60 The NPPF states that the limited extension or alteration of existing dwellings within the Green Belt is not inappropriate provided that it does not result in disproportionate additions over and above the size of the original building. In this instance, this is determined based on the footprint of the original building as at 1st July 1948 or, when it was first constructed, if this is later. The replacement of a building is permitted, provided that the new building is in the same use and not materially larger than the one it replaces.
- 3.61 Permitted development rights enable some development to be undertaken without the need to obtain planning permission. The permitted development rights introduced in October 2008 (Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Amendment) (No. 2) (England) Order 2008) provide, in some circumstances, greater flexibility for extensions to dwellings in the Green Belt, setting aside the test of what is a 'reasonable' extension for the purposes of the NPPF. Accordingly the Council considers that the previous 35sq.m of additional habitable floorspace as set out in the 2006 Rochford District Replacement Local Plan no longer relates appropriately to the permitted development rights; a revised approach is required.
- 3.62 Given that the NPPF states that extensions or alterations to dwellings in the Green Belt should not result in disproportionate additions over and above the original size of the dwelling, a policy which allows additions proportional to the original external floor area of dwellings is considered more appropriate. Proposed extensions to dwellings in the Green Belt that would result in a greater than 25% increase in the external floor area above that of the original building are considered disproportionate. Proposals for extensions to dwellings in the Green Belt should be designed to avoid impact on the character and appearance of the Green Belt through its scale, mass and orientation, as any increase in the volume of a dwelling will inevitably, by its very presence, impact upon the openness of the Green Belt.

Policy DM17 – Extensions to Dwellings in the Green Belt

Applications for extensions to dwellings in the Green Belt will be considered favourably provided that the proposal would result in no more than a 25% increase in internal floorspace of the original dwelling, and provided that:

- (i) the proposal does not involve a material increase in the overall height of the dwelling; and
- (ii) the proposal has been designed so as to avoid impact on the character and appearance of the Green Belt through its scale, mass and orientation.

Any development which is permitted should be of a scale, design and siting such that the character of the countryside is not harmed and nature conservation interests are protected.

Any grant of planning permission will be conditioned to remove permitted development rights which would allow the dwelling to be extended in order to control their scale, appearance and impact.

Agricultural, Forestry and Other Occupational Dwellings

- 3.63 The provision of new dwellings in the Green Belt and wider countryside, where it can be demonstrated that the existence of on-site accommodation is crucial to the success of an agricultural or forestry business, is considered appropriate. The NPPF also allows the construction of new buildings for the purposes of agriculture and forestry in the Green Belt.
- 3.64 However, given the need to balance rural activities with protecting the character of the countryside and openness of the Green Belt, it is important to establish whether there is a functional need for someone to live on the site, whether the enterprise is, or will become financially viable, and whether such viability is likely to be sustainable in the long term. Applications for agricultural or forestry uses which may give rise to the need for a permanent dwelling to be situated on the site should be accompanied by full business plans and/or appraisals carried out by suitably qualified people (e.g. agricultural consultants) and, in respect of applications for dwellings, fully audited accounts for the three years preceding the application. Applicants will be expected to be able to demonstrate that the enterprise provides sufficient income for investment in the business (for example money for buildings, machinery, livestock, etc.) in line with the business plan, in addition to income for the construction of the house, personal/family and other needs.
- 3.65 Before permission can be granted for a permanent dwelling, it is imperative for an applicant to demonstrate that their business is economically viable, and has every prospect of remaining so in the longer term. Therefore, where a new business is proposed, an application should first be made for the stationing of a mobile home, or another type of temporary accommodation. Permission for a temporary mobile home will usually be granted for a period of three years, providing it meets the criteria set out in the policy, to give the applicant sufficient time to establish their business, and so meet these objectives. If it can be demonstrated that the business is successful, consideration can then be given to the provision of a permanent dwelling. Permission for the siting of a mobile home will not, however, be granted for a period exceeding three years, nor will permissions normally be renewed if, at the end of the temporary period, the business is still not viable.

- 3.66 Careful consideration should be given to the siting of new dwellings to ensure that they meet the identified functional need, but are also well-related to existing buildings and the surrounding natural landscape. Such consideration should also extend to the siting of temporary mobile homes, as it will not normally be appropriate to grant permission for a mobile home in a location where a permanent dwelling would not be permitted. Planting schemes will be required to further reduce the visual impact of dwellings in the landscape.
- 3.67 The size of new dwellings should be proportionate to the functioning of the business, and as such, it should be determined by the needs of the business rather than those of the owner or occupier. Given the District's predominant Green Belt designation, and the Council's previous agricultural dwelling policy and Green Belt extensions policy set out in the 2006 Rochford District Replacement Local Plan, it is considered reasonable to apply approach to new agricultural, forestry and other occupational dwellings.
- 3.68 In the 2006 Replacement Local Plan, new agricultural dwellings were permitted a total floorspace of 140sq.m plus 35sq.m Green Belt extension, which permits agricultural dwellings to be extended by the same amount as other dwellings in the Green Belt. The Council's 'one size fits all' approach to extensions to dwellings in the Green Belt is still considered appropriate to ensure that dwellings within the Green Belt and wider countryside are reasonably sized and to protect the openness of the Green Belt, as well as the character of the countryside. Policy DM17 advocates a 25% increase in floorspace of the original dwelling be permitted. Therefore new agricultural or forestry dwellings will be permitted a maximum floor area of 175sq.m (140sq.m plus 35sq.m) which coincides with the Council's previous policy in the 2006 Replacement Local Plan (as 35sq.m. is equal to 25% of 140sq.m.). Planning permission will be conditioned withdrawing permitted development rights from the new dwelling to restrict further extension, and to further limit undue impact on the openness of the Green Belt and character of the countryside. Greater floorspace will be permitted only in exceptional circumstances where it can be sufficiently demonstrated to the Council that the functional need of the business truly requires a larger dwelling.
- 3.69 Planning conditions will be imposed to limit the occupation of all new dwellings to persons employed, or last employed, in agriculture in the locality. This will ensure that dwellings are kept available to meet the needs of other agricultural businesses in the area as a whole if, for whatever reason, a dwelling is no longer required to meet the needs of the original business. That being the case, applications for the removal of agricultural occupancy conditions will not, therefore, be permitted except in the most exceptional circumstances.

Policy DM18 – Agricultural, Forestry and Other Occupational Dwellings

Within the Green Belt and wider countryside, applications for permanent dwellings for agricultural and forestry workers will be considered favourably if it can be adequately demonstrated that:

- (i) it is essential for the proper functioning of the enterprise for at least one person to be present on the holding at most times of the day and night;
- (ii) the functional need relates to a full-time agricultural/horticultural worker;
- (iii) the unit and the agricultural enterprise in question, have been established for at least three years, have been profitable for at least one of them, are currently financially sound and have every prospect of remaining so in the long term;
- (iv) the functional need could not be fulfilled by another existing dwelling on the unit, or any other accommodation in the area as a whole that is suitable for, and available to, the worker(s) concerned;
- (v) no dwelling or other building suitable for conversion to a dwelling has recently (generally considered to be within the past two years) been sold or let by the applicant that would have otherwise met the functional need; and
- (vi) the size of the dwelling is commensurate with the established functional requirement of the unit (dwellings will normally be expected to be bungalows or chalets and should not, in any case, accommodate in excess of 175sq.m of floorspace).

Any development which is permitted should be of a scale, design and siting such that the character of the countryside is not harmed and nature conservation interests are protected.

Planning permission for new farm dwellings will be subject to conditions, in particular to restrict their occupation to persons solely or mainly employed, or last employed, in agriculture in the locality and remove permitted development rights in order to control their scale, appearance and impact on the openness of the Green Belt and character of the countryside.

Policy DM19 – Temporary Agricultural Dwellings

Applications for the stationing of mobile homes for agricultural workers in the Green Belt and wider countryside will be permitted provided it can be demonstrated that:

- (i) it is essential for the proper functioning of the enterprise for at least one person to be present on the holding at most times of the day and night;
- (ii) the functional need relates to a full-time agricultural/horticultural worker;
- (iii) there is clear evidence of a firm intention and ability to develop the enterprise concerned;
- (iv) there is clear evidence that the proposed enterprise has been planned on a sound financial basis;
- (v) no dwelling or other existing building suitable for conversion to a dwelling has recently (generally considered to be within the past two years) been sold or let by the applicant that would have otherwise met the functional need; and
- (vi) the functional need could not be fulfilled by another dwelling on the unit, or any other accommodation in the area as a whole that is suitable for, and available to, the worker(s) concerned.

Any development which is permitted should be of a scale, design and siting such that the character of the countryside is not harmed and nature conservation interests are protected.

Permissions for mobile homes will be subject to conditions, in particular to restrict their occupation to persons solely or mainly employed, or last employed, in agriculture in the locality and require their removal from the holding after a maximum period of three years.

Basements in the Green Belt

- 3.70 The construction of dwellings in the Green Belt with basements would not generally result in overly intrusive, bulky or high dwellings, or impact on the openness of the Green Belt, in terms of the physical presence. However, such alterations to a dwelling can pose problems of residential intensification, by introducing further residential activity to the Green Belt.
- 3.71 Given the nature of basements where natural lighting would be unavailable, it is likely that basements would be used for ancillary uses such as storage rather than for living accommodation.
- 3.72 Single storey basements will be permitted for new and replacement dwellings in the Green Belt, in addition to the 25% increase in floorspace for above-ground extensions permitted within Policy DM17. However, such structures must not exceed the footprint of the original dwelling (based on the footprint of the original building as at 1st July 1948 or, when it was first constructed, if this is later). The footprint can include the 25% above-ground extension allowance for replacement dwellings in the Green Belt.
- 3.73 In addition where a basement is accepted, permitted development rights for extensions to dwellings in the Green Belt will be removed to prevent unreasonably sized dwellings (by controlling their scale and appearance) and to prevent any potential negative impact on the openness of the Green Belt.

Policy DM20 – Basements in the Green Belt

Proposals for the development of basements for new and replacement dwellings will be permitted provided that:

- (i) the proposal does not exceed the footprint of the original dwelling (including the 25% above ground extension allowance for replacement dwellings in the Green Belt); and
- (ii) the proposal does not give rise to the formation of a self-contained unit of accommodation such as a 'granny flat'.

Any development which is permitted should be of a scale, design and siting such that the character of the countryside is not harmed and nature conservation interests are protected.

Where a basement extension is permitted, planning permission shall be conditioned to remove permitted development rights which would allow the dwelling to be extended in order to control their scale, appearance and impact.

The Replacement or Rebuild of Existing Dwellings in the Green Belt

- 3.74 The replacement or rebuild of existing dwellings in the Green Belt will be permitted with an additional extension no greater than 25% floorspace over that of the original dwelling to ensure consistency between the extension policies in this chapter. It will be necessary to impose a planning condition withdrawing permitted development rights for extensions in appropriate circumstances. This includes the conversion of roof and garage space to habitable rooms in order to ensure that alterations cannot be made to the new dwelling without the consent of the Local Planning Authority.
- 3.75 The Council will favour the utilisation of low pitched roofs, which ensures that a roof area cannot be converted into habitable accommodation thus rendering the roof space unusable for such purposes. The use of a low pitch roof has the additional benefit that the overall visual impact of the dwelling is reduced thus reducing the impact on the Green Belt. Indeed, the visual impact of a dwelling may be reduced further still if a hipped roof is used instead of a gabled roof. However, the appropriateness of requiring the low pitch roof design in order to control the scale and floor area of the dwelling in question, in addition to providing visual benefits, will be considered for replacement dwelling applications and applicants will be advised accordingly. A low pitch roof design is considered, for example, to be much less satisfactory in heritage design terms and so in certain circumstances a high pitch roof may be acceptable.
- 3.76 Permitting the replacement or rebuild of existing dwellings offers the opportunity to achieve an improvement in the appearance of many dwellings in the Green Belt. The type of materials, design, location within the plot and landscaping of the site are all matters which will be examined in great detail to ensure that the completion of the dwelling is to a very high standard.
- 3.77 As a consequence of the demand for housing, the majority of dwellings in the Green Belt have been maintained in a reasonable condition. However, a number of former dwellings in the Green Belt are derelict or abandoned. In this context, derelict refers to properties that are in an advanced state of disrepair, with insufficient structure to be

considered a dwelling and/or are not fit for habitation without treatment, e.g. they have unsound roofs. Derelict properties are those which would require works to make them habitable (in particular, but not exclusively, the rebuilding of the property), and any such works are so significant, such as works to the structure of the building which would require planning permission or building regulation consent. In considering whether or not a dwelling has been abandoned it is necessary to consider how long ago the use ceased; whether there has been an intervening use; and evidence as to the owner's intentions regarding the resumption of the use. Derelict or abandoned dwellings can no longer be considered part of the housing stock and, as such, their development for housing in the Green Belt would be inappropriate.

Policy DM21 – The Replacement or Rebuild of Existing Dwellings in the Green Belt

The replacement or rebuild of existing dwellings in the Green Belt will be permitted, taking into consideration:

- (i) the total size of the dwelling should result in no more than a 25% increase in floorspace of the original dwelling;
- (ii) the condition of the original dwelling (derelict or abandoned properties are not considered part of the housing stock, and therefore permission will not be granted for their redevelopment for housing);
- (iii) the visual mass of the new dwelling should be no greater than that of the existing dwelling (taking into consideration any additional mass allowed for in respect of criterion (i) above). The overall height of the replacement dwelling should not exceed that of the existing dwelling, unless a modest increase in height can be justified on design or visual amenity grounds. Where the existing dwelling is a bungalow it should be replaced by a bungalow; and
- (iv) the proposed siting of the replacement dwelling. A replacement dwelling should be sited in the same location within the plot as the original dwelling, unless an alternative siting is proposed where it can be demonstrated that it would be a more appropriate siting in the Green Belt in terms of the impact on openness or amenity.

Where resiting is agreed, arrangements must be secured to ensure the demolition of the replaced dwelling and its outbuildings. Any development which is permitted should be of a scale, design and siting such that the character of the countryside is not harmed and nature conservation interests are protected.

Planning permission for a replacement or rebuild of an existing dwelling will be conditioned withdrawing further permitted development rights relating to the extension of the dwelling or provision of outbuildings within the curtilage of the dwelling.

Extension of Domestic Gardens in the Green Belt

- 3.78 A domestic garden may be categorised as amenity greenspace, generally found within the residential area, and as such, it can be defined as a private or semi-private area of open space normally attached to a dwelling(s).

- 3.79 Garden extensions can be harmful to the visual appearance and openness of the Green Belt, particularly given the permitted development rules allowing the erection of additional domestic buildings, structures and other domestic paraphernalia. Although garden extensions, where exceptionally permitted, would become part of the curtilage of the dwelling, the construction of additional buildings or development through the exercise of permitted development rights, which would impact on the openness of the Green Belt, will be restricted. The development of fences can also impact on openness, and would only be appropriate where, for example the proposed extension would bring the garden area inline with neighbouring dwellings and where this form of boundary treatment already exists.
- 3.80 Applications to extend domestic gardens beyond the current designation of the residential fringe will be considered and permitted only where the impact on the surrounding environment, or visual amenity (the value, attractiveness or desirability of a particular view) for neighbours or the public is minimal. The size of the proposed garden extension will also be taken into consideration. The proposed extension should not be out of proportion with the size of the existing garden, for example it should not be more than double the size of the existing garden area.
- 3.81 Proposals for extensions to domestic gardens in the Green Belt should not impinge on the openness of the Green Belt through the erection of fences, additional buildings and other built structures, encroach on other areas of open space, consume valuable agricultural land (particularly that which is Grade 1 or 2), or cause unnecessary disturbance to areas which are of nature conservation importance or the historic environment. The design of fences or boundary markers should not impact on the openness of the Green Belt.

Policy DM22 – Extension of Domestic Gardens in the Green Belt

Extensions to domestic gardens which currently reside within, or would encroach onto the designated Green Belt land, will only be permitted provided that:

- (i) the proposal includes appropriate boundary treatment and would ensure a defensible and robust Green Belt boundary, for example where the extension would infill the residential fringe inline with other gardens adjacent to the dwelling;
- (ii) the size of the proposed garden extension is appropriate;
- (iii) the proposal would not impact on the openness or undeveloped character of the Green Belt;
- (iv) the proposal would not encroach on high quality agricultural land (particularly Grade 1 or 2);
- (v) the proposal would not adversely impact on other areas of open space; and
- (vi) the proposal would not adversely impact on the conservation value or protection of natural areas of local wildlife value, or sites of national and international importance, or the historic environment.

Planning permission for a garden extension into the Green Belt will be conditioned withdrawing permitted development rights relating to the provision of buildings and other structures within the curtilage of the dwelling.

Conservation Areas and the Green Belt

- 3.82 It is important to protect and enhance the character of Conservation Areas. Where a Conservation Area is situated within the Green Belt there is the potential for this objective to conflict with Green Belt objectives. A balance needs to be struck which allows for enhancements to the Conservation Area, whilst maintaining the openness of the Green Belt. As such, some redevelopment will be permitted in Conservation Areas within the Green Belt, provided this enhances the character and appearance of the Conservation Area.
- 3.83 The Council has produced Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plans for the District's ten Conservation Areas and any development within the Conservation Areas that lie in the Green Belt will be expected to contribute towards the recommendations within these, whilst seeking to minimise any impact on the openness of the Green Belt.
- 3.84 Replacement buildings should only be permitted where the existing structure is unsound, or the existing structure detracts from the character and appearance of the Conservation Area. Where a replacement is proposed, the building should be not be materially larger than the existing building, and should be consistent with the character and appearance of surrounding buildings in the Conservation Area.
- 3.85 In the case of employment operations, redevelopment should retain existing uses, where appropriate, or propose alternative employment uses if the new use would complement the surrounding land uses and have a positive impact on the appearance and value of the Conservation Area.

Policy DM23 – Conservation Areas and the Green Belt

Redevelopment will be considered acceptable within Conservation Areas situated in the Green Belt, provided that:

- (i) it will make a positive contribution to the character and appearance of the Conservation Area and will contribute to the recommendations of the relevant Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan;
- (ii) the use of the building to be replaced is retained or is changed to one which is more appropriate in the Green Belt;
- (iii) the proposal would not adversely impact areas of biodiversity and geodiversity importance; and
- (iv) the proposal does not undermine the purpose of including the land within the Green Belt and is such that the impact on the openness of the Green Belt has been minimised.

Any development which is permitted should be of a scale, design and siting such that the character of the countryside is not harmed and nature conservation interests are protected.

4 Environmental Issues

Vision

Short Term

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

Medium Term

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

Long Term

- The protection of Sites of Special Scientific Interest has resulted in improvements to the percentage of which, by area, are in 'favourable' or better condition.
- The proportion of the District's energy supply from renewable and low carbon sources has been increased.
- Existing dwellings incorporate renewable energy technologies to reduce their carbon emissions and energy costs.

- New residential and non-residential developments, as appropriate, obtain a proportion of their energy needs from renewable or low carbon sources produced on-site.
- New sustainable dwellings that meet the needs of local people of all social groups are in place and integrated into communities.

Objectives

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

Introduction

- 4.1 Many of the environmental issues facing the District are detailed within the Core Strategy, as these are considered to be of critical importance to the future sustainable development of the District. The Core Strategy explores the wide range of environmental challenges and opportunities faced within the District primarily through the protection and enhancement of the natural environment and reducing the environmental impact of new development.
- 4.2 The Core Strategy goes a long way to delivering the environmental objectives of the District, and the Council's vision in this regard. The Core Strategy covers the following key environmental issues, including:
 - Local Wildlife Sites (LoWSs);
 - Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs);

- The Crouch and Roach estuaries;
- Special Protection Areas (SPAs);
- Special Areas of Conservation (SAC);
- Ramsar Sites (Wetlands of International Importance);
- Historical and archaeological sites;
- The Coastal Protection Belt;
- Flood risk;
- Air Quality Management Areas;
- Renewable energy (including large and small scale renewable energy projects and on-site renewable and low carbon energy generation);
- Code for Sustainable Homes;
- BREEAM (Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method); and
- Contaminated land.

4.3 The Council is committed to improving the biodiversity and wildlife value of the District and to protect and enhance, where appropriate, local, national and international sites of nature conservation importance, as well as the Coastal Protection Belt. The importance of protecting local historical and archaeological sites is also recognised within the Core Strategy.

4.4 Some areas, particularly towards the less populated, rural east of the District are vulnerable to flooding. Flooding is therefore a key environmental issue which is addressed within the Core Strategy. Development will be directed away from areas most at risk of flooding (Flood Zone 2 and 3), as far as practicable, and flood risk will be appraised, managed and reduced in accordance with the NPPF.

4.5 The Core Strategy also seeks to reduce the impact of new development on the District, for example through requiring the inclusion of sustainable drainage systems (SUDS) to reduce flood risk, the designation of Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs), as appropriate, and encouraging the use of renewable energy technologies. Appropriate sustainable construction standards are required to ensure that schemes are deliverable through compliance with the Code for Sustainable Homes standard for new residential development and BREEAM assessment criteria for new non-residential development.

- 4.6 The remediation of contaminated land is important to ensure the deliverability and efficient and effective use of previously developed land in the District to meet government guidance and objectives. The Core Strategy therefore encourages the reuse of all brownfield sites including the remediation of contaminated land and the mitigation of potential risks to ensure the appropriate and efficient use of available land within the District.
- 4.7 This chapter covers more specific issues concerning the protection and enhancement of the local environment relating to the Crouch and Roach estuaries, trees, woodlands and other important landscape features and air quality.

Uses within the Natural Environment

Houseboats

- 4.8 For the purposes of this Plan, a “houseboat” is a boat which is not primarily used for navigation, and is kept on a river or its estuaries, creeks and tributaries, or other natural or man-made waterways such as lakes, long term for residential use. Houseboats require planning permission.
- 4.9 The Rivers Crouch and Roach and their estuaries, creeks and tributaries are ecologically important environs which encompass some of the most sensitive habitats within Rochford District. The national and international importance of those is detailed within the Core Strategy. They are therefore significant habitats for wildlife and are a valuable environment of ecological significance, which the Council will protect from any undue disturbance or pollution. Further information on the constraints surrounding the Rivers can be found in the Council's Strategic Environmental Assessment Baseline Information Profile. The presence of houseboats has the potential to have a negative impact on these sensitive environments, through disturbance.
- 4.10 Houseboats which have permanent moorings are considered to be a form of residential development within the District, because the occupation of such dwellings would require the implementation of infrastructure necessary for the continuance of occupation, not only that which is associated with traditional permanent housing, including pedestrian and vehicle access roads, car parks and toilets, but also fuel stores, jetties and access structures. Such development would not only impact on the wildlife and the nature conservation importance of the Rivers, but also undermine the Council's housing strategy, because the Council promotes the development of residential dwellings within sustainable locations with good access to local services and community facilities. Such development would also conflict with the Council's Green Belt policy, and is unlikely to be considered appropriate.
- 4.11 The rivers in the District are used for both commercial and leisure activities. It is important that the right of navigation on the rivers for both leisure and commercial users is protected. Whilst this is not directly a matter for the Local Planning Authority, it is nevertheless important that development (including houseboats) does not impede the safe and efficient navigation of the rivers. The Local Planning Authority will consult the Crouch Harbour Authority on applications for houseboats. Applicants for houseboats should be mindful that, in addition to planning permission, all vessels

used for residential purposes within the harbour (which includes marinas, boatyards, creeks, mud berths etc.) are required by Crouch Harbour Act 1974 to be licensed by Crouch Harbour Authority. The Crouch Harbour Authority has the power to remove and/or destroy any vessel being used in contravention to this requirement. Applicants should also be aware that Crouch Harbour Authority byelaws prohibit the obstruction of the Fairway¹⁴.

- 4.12 Disused houseboats, where a past residential use has been abandoned, have the potential to be of significant detriment to the visual amenity of the locality. Where planning permission is granted for the mooring of houseboats, the Council will require the applicant to enter into a legal agreement for the removal and disposal of any vessel so moored if it subsequently sinks, or becomes unfit for habitation, derelict or is otherwise abandoned.

Policy DM24 – Houseboats

Permanent moorings of houseboats are not normally considered to be appropriate within the Rivers Crouch and Roach and their estuaries, creeks and tributaries, or other natural or man-made waterways such as lakes, but will be considered favourably if it can be demonstrated that they will not have a negative impact on the:

- (i) Conservation or wildlife value of the rivers which fall within a designated Ramsar site; Special Areas of Conservation; Special Protection Areas or Sites of Special Scientific Interest, Marine Conservation Zones, or other nature conservation interests;
- (ii) Coastal Protection Belt;
- (iii) Openness of the Green Belt;
- (iv) Conservation Areas and the wider historic environment;
- (v) Visual amenity of the area;
- (vi) Water and air quality; and
- (vii) Other users of the estuaries, or other natural or man-made waterways.

Permanent moorings and associated infrastructure, where permitted, should not cause disturbance or pollution to the surrounding environment, and should not adversely impact on the appearance of the local area, the objectives of the Green Belt, or the commercial or leisure use of the rivers and surroundings.

Where planning permission is granted for the mooring of houseboats, the Council will require the applicant to enter into a legal agreement for the removal and disposal of any vessel so moored if it subsequently sinks, or becomes unfit for habitation, derelict or is otherwise abandoned.

¹⁴ The Fairway is the channels shown on the Admiralty Chart of the area in force for the time being as being accessible to vessels of maximum draft able to navigate safely between the Horse Shoal buoy in the East and No. 15 Fairway buoy in the West of the River Crouch and between No.1 buoy in the North East and No.3 buoy in the South West of the River Roach.

Nature Conservation

Trees and Woodlands

- 4.13 Trees (both individual and groups including linear tree belts and plantations) and woodlands provide a wide range of economic, social and environmental benefits¹⁵. There are 14 areas of Ancient Woodland in the District, predominantly clustered around the settlement of Hockley. Ancient Woodland in England, as set out in the ‘Standing Advice for Ancient Woodland’¹⁶ by Natural England, is an area of woodland that has been wooded continuously since at least 1600 AD. However, continuously wooded in this context does not require there to have been a continuous physical cover of trees and shrubs across the entirety of a site. Open space, both temporary and permanent, is an important component of woodlands. Hockley Woods is a large expanse of Ancient Woodland located within the Upper Roach Valley and is an important ecological, as well as recreational, resource. The location of Ancient Woodland in the District, as well as in neighbouring local authority areas in proximity to the District’s boundary, is set out in the Strategic Environmental Assessment Baseline Information Profile. There are also numerous pockets of other woodland throughout the District which are of local importance, many of which are designated as Local Wildlife Sites or areas of public open space. Some individual or groups of trees are protected through Tree Preservation Orders or TPOs¹⁷.
- 4.14 Development which would result in the loss or deterioration of groups and/or individual trees of local importance should be avoided (even if they are not afforded a nature conservation designation). Where this is unavoidable, appropriate mitigation measures to offset any detrimental impact will be sought through replacing those lost or damaged of equivalent value. Aged or veteran trees in particular should be conserved, although the conservation of individual trees (whether younger or not) should be determined on their individual merits.
- 4.15 The loss or deterioration of Ancient Woodland and/or other woodlands as a result of development should be avoided (even if areas of woodland are not afforded a nature conservation designation). The conversion of woodland to other land uses will be resisted unless there are overriding public and ecological benefits. Woodland unavoidably lost to development or damaged should be replaced with new woodland of at least equivalent area and composition, preferably in the same landscape character area.

¹⁵ Realising the benefits of trees, woods and forests in the East of England (A Woodlandforlife Publication) available from http://www.woodlandforlife.net/PDFs/WFL_RealisingtheBenefits.pdf

¹⁶ Standing Advice for Ancient Woodland (Issued 23 February 2011) available from http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/Images/aw_standing_advice_tcm6-25315.pdf

¹⁷ Information on Tree Preservation Orders available from http://www.rochford.gov.uk/environment/wildlife_and_trees/tree_preservation.aspx

- 4.16 Woodland cover in the District should be increased through protecting and achieving better management of existing woodland, and promoting new planting where this is consistent with landscape character. The different landscape characters and their differing habitats, as defined within the Green Belt chapter of this Plan, and the findings of the Rochford District Historic Environment Characterisation Project (2006) should be taken into consideration. The biodiversity targets set out in the most up-to-date local biodiversity strategy (the Rochford Biodiversity Action Plan or BAP) should also be considered.

Policy DM25 – Trees and Woodlands

Development should seek to conserve and enhance existing trees and woodlands, particularly Ancient Woodland. Where development would result in the loss or deterioration of existing trees and/or woodlands, then appropriate mitigation measures should be implemented to offset any detrimental impact through the replacement of equivalent value and/or area as appropriate. Consideration should be given to the impact on landscape character when considering the potential loss of trees and/or woodland, and the replacement of these.

New woodland creation should be sought, where appropriate. In particular this should be encouraged within:

- (i) schemes for the restoration of derelict or contaminated land and sites formerly used for mineral-extraction or industry;
- (ii) green infrastructure projects, particularly in areas where sustainable development is promoted;
- (iii) planting schemes along transport corridors; and
- (iv) schemes to expand and link areas of native woodland taking into account the most up-to-date Rochford Biodiversity Action Plan targets.

Conditions will also be attached to planning permissions to encourage the proper management of these important trees and woodlands, where appropriate. In addition to, or instead of, the completion of a legal agreement will be required to secure the provision of a replacement trees and woodlands of equivalent value and/or area as appropriate, and to ensure the future management of these features.

Other Important Landscape Features

- 4.17 Existing landscape features such as ponds, hedgerows and tree belts have a vital role to play both in supporting local biodiversity and contributing to the quality and appearance of the local environment. Some important hedgerows are also protected by the Hedgerow Regulations¹⁸.

¹⁸ Information on the Hedgerow Regulations available from http://www.rochford.gov.uk/environment/wildlife_and_trees/hedgerow_regulations.aspx

- 4.18 The Council will require developers to integrate existing features such as these into development schemes and to provide replacement features, using appropriate native species, in cases where the removal of existing features proves unavoidable. Developers must have regard to the different landscape characters and their differing habitats as defined within the Green Belt chapter of this Plan and the findings of the Rochford District Historic Environment Characterisation Project (2006).
- 4.19 On-site environmental enhancements including opportunities to create/enhance/restore habitats will be sought to improve the ecological value of the development site.

Policy DM26 – Other Important Landscape Features

When considering proposals for development, it must be shown that consideration has been given to the landscape character of the area and the findings of the Rochford District Historic Environment Characterisation Project (2006).

The Council will protect the following landscape features when considering proposals, where they are of importance for fauna and flora, from loss or damage:

- (i) Hedgerows;
- (ii) Semi-natural grasslands;
- (iii) Marshes;
- (iv) Watercourses;
- (v) Reservoirs;
- (vi) Lakes;
- (vii) Ponds; and
- (viii) Networks or patterns of other locally important habitats.

Development which would adversely affect, directly or indirectly, the landscape features listed above will only be permitted if it can be proven that the reasons for the development outweigh the need to retain the feature and that mitigating measures can be provided for, which would reinstate the nature conservation value of the features.

Where a particular landscape feature is of ecological or landscape importance and should be retained, planning permission will be conditioned to ensure the retention and continued maintenance/management, where appropriate, of this landscape feature. On-site environmental enhancements including opportunities to create/enhance/restore habitats will also be sought.

Conditions will also be attached to planning permissions to encourage the proper management of these important landscape features, where appropriate. In addition to, or instead of, the completion of a legal agreement will be required to secure the provision of a replacement landscape feature of equivalent value, and to ensure the future management of this feature.

Species and Habitat Protection

- 4.20 The Rochford Core Strategy seeks to steer development away from areas of ecological interest and wildlife habitats. However, individual sites within wider areas not specifically designated as being of ecological importance can still be important wildlife habitats in their own right. Brownfield, as well as greenfield sites, have the potential to be rich in biodiversity and home to wildlife.
- 4.21 Certain species of plants and animals, including bats, badgers, the common lizard, great crested newt and slow worm, are statutorily protected by national and international legislation. The presence of a protected species is a material consideration in the determination of planning applications. Natural England is the authority responsible for providing advice on protected species and for licensing survey work, species management and translocation schemes. Important habitats, such as Sites of special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and Ramsar sites are also protected through legislation, and are given due consideration in the planning process.
- 4.22 However, priority species and habitats identified under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 should also be taken into consideration when making decisions to ensure that biodiversity is conserved where possible. The Section 41 list includes 56 habitats and 943 species of principal importance which can be found in England (this list is based on the 2007 UK Biodiversity Action Plan list of priority species and habitats). These species and habitats are identified as conservation priorities within the UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework.
- 4.23 In addition there are Local Biodiversity Action Plans, which address the needs of the UK priority habitats and species in the local area, together with a range of other plans for habitats and species that are of local importance or interest. There are Local Biodiversity Action Plans for Rochford District and Essex County that are relevant to development in the District, and should be had regard to in considering planning proposals.
- 4.24 Nature conservation bodies, including Natural England and the Essex Wildlife Trust, should be consulted, where appropriate, to obtain detailed advice and guidance on priority species and habitats.
- 4.25 Where it is evident that a proposal could affect a protected species or habitat, the Local Planning Authority will require that a satisfactory ecological survey of the site, as agreed by Natural England, be carried out to allow proper consideration of the proposal. Any permission granted will be subject to conditions and/or a legal agreement setting out measures required to mitigate the impact of the proposed development.

Policy DM27 – Species and Habitat Protection

Planning permission will only be granted for development provided it would not cause harm to priority species and habitats identified under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006.

In addition to the UK Biodiversity Action Plan, proposals for development should have regard to Local Biodiversity Action Plans, including those produced at District and County level.

Development will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that the justification for the proposal clearly outweighs the need to safeguard the nature conservation value of the priority habitat, and/or the priority species or its habitat. In such cases the Local Planning Authority will impose conditions and/or seek the completion of a legal agreement in order to:

- (i) secure the protection of individual members of the priority species and/or habitats;
- (ii) minimise the disturbance to the priority species and/or habitats; and
- (iii) provide adequate alternative habitats to sustain at least the current levels of population for protected species and/or provide a compensatory habitat to offset potential loss or disturbance of a priority habitat.

Sustainable Drainage Systems

- 4.26 Flooding can have a significant impact on communities, through risk of damage to properties and loss of human life. The strategic approach to development and flood risk in the District is set out in the Core Strategy; Policy ENV3 (Flood Risk) and Policy ENV4 (Sustainable Drainage Systems).
- 4.27 Any proposal that will increase the flood risk will be required to be accompanied by a flood risk assessment to consider the level of risk posed and the intended mitigation and management measures. The Local Planning Authority will also seek to ensure that development does not adversely affect the water catchments of existing watercourses.
- 4.28 One potential cause of flooding is surface water flooding, which occurs when the local drainage system is unable to cope with the amount of rainfall.
- 4.29 Surface water run-off from new development can lead to an increased risk of flooding, however, Sustainable Drainage Systems (SUDs) offer an alternative approach to drainage within developed areas. The Core Strategy states that SUDs will be required to be incorporated into all residential schemes of more than 10 units. However, there may still be occasions where smaller developments have the potential to give rise to concerns in respect of surface water flooding, particularly in areas that have been identified as being susceptible to such flooding, including through Surface Water Management Plans. Other instances where there may be a perceived risk of surface water flooding include where historical instances of such flooding have been documented.
- 4.30 Essex County Council is the authority responsible for the determination of planning applications for SUDs.

- 4.31 SUDs can help to reduce flooding by controlling surface water run-off as close to the source as possible, before the water enters the watercourse. Such systems can also protect water resources and improve wildlife interests of developments.
- 4.32 There are a number of sustainable drainage options available, such as green roofs, rainwater use, and permeable surfaces, although the suitability of each technique would depend on a number of factors including site size and geology.
- 4.33 Such measures should be employed at all available opportunities and incorporated into development schemes of 10 units or fewer, unless it can be demonstrated that this would be unviable (in addition it should be noted that Core Strategy Policy ENV4 requires developments of 10 units or more to incorporate SUDS). In any event, the Environment Agency, the Local Planning Authority and the local Highway Authority should be consulted at the earliest possible stage.

Policy DM28 –Sustainable Drainage Systems (SUDs)

In cases where there is a perceived risk of flooding from surface water run-off arising from the development of 10 residential units or fewer, the Local Planning Authority will require the submission of a flood risk assessment in order to properly consider the proposal.

The assessment must include details of SUDs to be incorporated in the development to ensure that any risk of flooding is not increased by surface water runoff arising from the site.

Any SUDs identified as being needed, will be required to be incorporated into developments.

Environmental Protection

Air Quality

- 4.34 Air pollution can have wide-ranging impacts upon human health and the natural environment. It is the responsibility of the Local Authority to monitor local air quality and, where air of poor quality is found, to designate an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) and develop an action plan to improve it. Further information can be found in 'Air Quality and Climate Change: Integrating Policy Within Local Authorities'¹⁹ produced by Environmental Protection UK.
- 4.35 Air quality, specifically with regard to nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), is monitored at 11 roadside locations across the district including Rochford and Rayleigh town centres. Particulate matter (PM₁₀) is also being monitored at Rawreth Industrial Estate because of the AQMA that has been designated there. In some instances the levels recorded have the potential to exceed national air quality targets. Where this is the case the need to designate an AQMA is then considered.

¹⁹ 'Air Quality and Climate Change: Integrating Policy Within Local Authorities' available from http://www.environmental-protection.org.uk/assets/library/documents/Air_Quality_Climate_Change_Report.pdf

- 4.36 New development, as proposed in the Core Strategy, if not managed appropriately has the potential to have an adverse impact on air quality through increased transport movements and congestion at potentially significant road junctions. A potentially significant road junction is a junction identified by the Environmental Health team as being such, based on air quality monitoring. In isolation a development may not have a significant impact on local air quality 'hot spots' but in conjunction with a neighbouring development, there may be a cumulative negative effect on air quality levels. Whilst an earlier development may decrease air quality but within acceptable levels, a later development may decrease air quality beyond this acceptable level. It is therefore appropriate that the cumulative and proportional impact of any development on local air quality should be considered in the determination of planning applications.
- 4.37 Air quality assessments will be required to accompany all major planning applications to assess the cumulative impact on local air quality. The guidance produced by Environmental Protection UK in 'Development Control: Planning for Air Quality (2010 Update)²⁰, or the most up to date guidance, should be referred to in the development of air quality assessments. Planning obligations should be sought to either mitigate the impact of development on local air quality or support the future monitoring of potentially significant road junctions, as appropriate. The approach taken should be proportional with the scale of the development and should be determined in consultation with the Council's Environmental Health team.

Policy DM29 – Air Quality

Alongside the provision of transport assessments, major developments will be required to submit an air quality assessment with their planning application to determine the potential cumulative impact of additional transport movements on potentially significant road junctions. This assessment should be produced having regard to the guidance developed by Environmental Protection UK.

Planning permission may be conditioned to contribute proportionately to offset the impact of the development on local air quality (either through mitigation or supporting future air quality monitoring). This should be determined in consultation with the Council's Environmental Health team.

²⁰ 'Development Control: Planning for Air Quality (2010 Update)' available from [http://www.environmental-protection.org.uk/assets/library/documents/Air_Quality_Guidance_2010_\(final2\).pdf](http://www.environmental-protection.org.uk/assets/library/documents/Air_Quality_Guidance_2010_(final2).pdf)

5 Transport

Vision

Short Term

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

Medium Term

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

Long Term

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

Objectives

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

Introduction

- 5.1 The District is predominantly rural with poor accessibility, particularly to the east, which, coupled with a lack of public transport provision, has resulted in high levels of private vehicle ownership, and associated congestion and pollution. Reducing dependency on private vehicles is an aspiration for future sustainability, through planning and promoting alternative forms of transport to the car, such as public transport, walking and cycling.
- 5.2 Essex County Council, the local highway authority, has produced development management policies²¹ for highways and other transport related aspects of development. The County Council, as a statutory consultee, is consulted on all planning applications and would have regard to their development management policies in any response. That being the case, it is advisable that regard is had to these policies in the development of proposals.

²¹ Essex County Council's Development Management Policies available from <http://www.essex.gov.uk/Environment%20Planning/Planning/Transport-planning/Information-for-developers/Documents/Development%20Management%20Policies%20Feb%202011.pdf>

- 5.3 The Core Strategy considers a variety of important transport issues across the District, relating to:
- improvements to the current highways network, where appropriate;
 - ensuring new developments are suitably located in proximity to public transport;
 - supporting the development of South Essex Rapid Transit System (SERT);
 - requiring the provision of travel plans for both residential and non-residential development;
 - working with other organisations to provide additional walking and cycling opportunities throughout the District;
 - supporting the delivery of greenways, along with partners, as part of the Green Grid Strategy; and
 - stipulating the general approach to parking standards within the District.
- 5.4 This chapter elaborates on the implementation of appropriate parking standards and seeks to require improvements to traffic management alongside development.

Transport Issues

Parking Standards

- 5.5 The Council will apply maximum car parking standards for key trip destinations to discourage private vehicle use for these destinations, ease congestion and encourage the use of more sustainable transport modes. Such development will still be required to include adequate parking provision. Seeking to restrict the numbers of parking spaces at trip origins does not limit car use, particularly within a rural area such as Rochford District where levels of car usage are relatively high. As such, minimum parking standards will be applied to residential development, including visitor parking, to ensure that sufficient parking spaces are provided within new developments. However the minimum parking standards may be relaxed for residential development proposed within an urban area (including town centre locations) with good links to public transport.
- 5.6 It is important to have regard to countywide standards to ensure the consistency between approaches and the viability of developments throughout the area. The Council adopted 'Parking Standards Design and Good Practice' as a Supplementary Planning Document in December 2010, replacing the previous supplementary advice and guidance. This document was prepared by a working group of representatives from Essex County Council and District Councils and conforms to the approach the Council want to apply throughout the District, as outlined in the Core Strategy. Aside from guidance relating to private cars, this document also contains guidance for 'Blue Badge' users, cyclists, motorcyclists and commercial vehicles.

Policy DM30 – Parking Standards

The parking standards contained within ‘Parking Standards Design and Good Practice Supplementary Planning Document (Adopted December 2010)’, or successor document, will be applied for all new developments. This document applies minimum parking standards for residential development (although this may be relaxed in residential areas near town centres and train stations), and appropriate maximum parking standard for trip destinations.

Traffic Management

- 5.7 New development may have an impact on the District’s highways network, and where this is the case effective traffic management is essential to create thriving sustainable communities, to improve road safety and reduce air pollution, noise, severance and visual impacts caused by transport and transport infrastructure. This is important in both the highly populated west of the District, and the sparsely populated, comparatively inaccessible east. Developers must have regard to the management and mitigation of additional traffic generation which may be a consequence of development. Opportunities will be sought to reduce the impact of traffic in sensitive areas including those which suffer from through traffic. Proposals should also take into consideration the potential impact on the natural, built and historic environment.
- 5.8 Proposed major developments should be accompanied by a Transport Impact Assessment (including appropriate mitigation measures) as set out in the Core Strategy. The guidance produced by the Department for Transport (2007)²² ‘Guidance on Transport Assessment’ should be taken into consideration in the development of these assessments. The guidance produced by the Department for Transport (2011) ‘Design Manual for Roads and Bridges’²³ should also be taken into account in the design of traffic management measures.

Policy DM31 – Traffic Management

Any new major developments must include appropriate traffic management measures to facilitate the safe and efficient movement of people and goods by all modes whilst protecting and enhancing the quality of life within communities, facilitating the appropriate use of different types of road and environment, and achieving a clear, consistent and understandable road, cycle and pedestrian network. These measures will comprise, amongst others, reducing the impact of motorised traffic, traffic calming measures, measures to assist public transport (for example bus gates or lanes), cycling, walking and horse riders, congestion relief, and other speed and demand management measures.

Potential impact on the natural, built and historic environment should also be taken into consideration.

²² Department for Transport (2007) ‘Guidance on Transport Assessment’ available from <http://www2.dft.gov.uk/pgr/regional/transportassessments/>

²³ Department for Transport (2011) ‘Design Manual for Roads and Bridges’ available from <http://www.dft.gov.uk/ha/standards/dmrb/index.htm>

6 Economic Development

Vision

Short Term

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

Medium Term

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

- A new employment park in the west of the District with good links to the main access networks has been developed which caters for a range of employment types in a flexible manner that adapts to changes in the economy.

Long Term

- Old, poorly located, “bad neighbour” industrial estates have been relocated to fit-for-purpose sites in sustainable locations which meet the needs of businesses and benefits residential amenity.
- The new employment park is accompanied by a travel plan and is accessible to workers by a range of transport options.
- At least 3000 jobs have been provided by 2021, and additional employment which meets local need continues to be generated.

Objectives

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

Introduction

- 6.1 The overarching approach to economic development in the District is detailed within the Core Strategy. There are four key strategic economic issues identified seeking to enhance the growth, adaptability and flexibility of the local economy. These are employment growth, London Southend Airport, existing employment land and future employment allocations.
- 6.2 The Core Strategy identifies several important areas which can encourage the growth of local employment opportunities including the development of the Wallasea Island Wild Coast Project, the enhancement of the District’s commercial centres and the development and growth of home-working. The Core Strategy also supports the Economic Development Strategy.
- 6.3 London Southend Airport is recognised as an important employment generator in the District with the potential to become a catalyst for economic growth and employment generation in the sub-region. It is recognised that the development of this local facility needs to be weighed against any detrimental impacts on the local environment and residential amenity. As such, specific policies regarding London Southend Airport and its surrounding area will be determined through the Joint Area Action Plan (or JAAP) produced in conjunction with Southend-on-Sea Borough Council.
- 6.4 The Core Strategy also seeks to protect important employment land and reallocate “bad neighbour” employment land, having regard to the Employment Land Study. Where new allocations for employment land are proposed to meet local employment and economic needs, the sites will be expected to be of high quality and to incorporate appropriate environmental controls.
- 6.5 This chapter elaborates on the appropriate use of employment land and the encouragement of home working in the District.

Employment Land

- 6.6 There are numerous areas in the District designated as employment land and the strategic approach to the future of new and existing employment land is set out in the Core Strategy. The allocation of new employment land and the reallocation of existing employment land will be set out in the Allocations Document and the Area Action Plans, as appropriate.
- 6.7 It is important to maintain the viability and vibrancy of employment land within the District. Appropriate uses on designated employment land should be within classes B1 (Business) and B2 (General Industrial) as defined by the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 and as amended by the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) (Amendment) (England) Order 2006. B1 and B2 uses generally create higher job densities than B8 (Storage and Distribution) uses. These two classes are preferred over B8 uses as there is a limited supply of developable land, as identified in the Employment Land Study, and it is important to ensure an efficient and effective use of land within the District. Employment land should also be designed to ensure that it is high quality, safe and inclusive and any associated infrastructure should be appropriately phased. Potential noise and light pollution should be adequately mitigated against. In terms of light pollution in particular, the criteria set out in Policy DM5 should be considered.

- 6.8 However, we recognise the necessity of maintaining a flexible approach to employment uses to reflect the current economic and employment situation and ensure that employment land remains vibrant with minimal vacancies. Alternative use classes will be permitted if they are an appropriate use which does not undermine existing employment uses and positively contributes to the viability of the employment land, and are compatible with existing employment uses in terms of, for example, health and safety considerations.

Policy DM32 – Employment Land

New and existing employment land should have a predominance of B1 (Business) and/or B2 (General Industrial) employment uses. New employment development will be expected to be B1 (Business) and/or B2 (General Industrial) employment uses. Alternative uses will be considered having regard to:

- (i) the number of jobs likely to be provided;
- (ii) the viability of retaining B1 and B2 uses;
- (iii) the compatibility with existing uses;
- (iv) the impact on the vitality and vibrancy of the District's town centres;
- (v) the proportion of alternative uses present; and
- (vi) wider sustainability issues (such as available transport methods),

New and existing employment land should be of a high quality, safe and inclusive design and any associated infrastructure should be appropriately phased. Potential noise and light pollution generated by proposed uses should be adequately mitigated against.

Retail use is not normally permitted on employment land. However where the proposal passes our sequential approach to the location of retail development, then permission may be granted for businesses selling bulky goods.

Working from Home

- 6.9 Advancements in technology mean that there is more scope for residents to work from home. This can enable people to become economically active who may otherwise be denied the opportunity. However, whilst there are economic and social benefits to working from home it is important to ensure that proposals do not have a detrimental impact upon the character or amenity of the surrounding residential area.
- 6.10 Some forms of home working do not require planning consent, but permission will be required where there is material change from the main residential use. Whilst mixed use properties may be acceptable in some instances, the main issue in considering the acceptability of a proposal will be to assess the impact on the character and appearance of the area.
- 6.11 It is not, however, appropriate to restrict businesses proposed in a dwelling to class B1 (Business) uses as it is recognised that other uses may be compatible with the dominant residential use. The appropriateness of the proposed use of a dwelling should be determined on a case-by-case basis taking into consideration suitable criteria to ensure the uses would not have an undue impact on the neighbours, for example in terms of amenity, traffic, etc.

Policy DM33 – Working From Home

Proposals for uses operating businesses from dwellings, which require planning permission, will be supported provided that the use:

- (i) remains linked to the residential use, such that it does not become a separate commercial unit;
- (ii) will not have a significant adverse effect on residential amenity;
- (iii) will not have a detrimental effect upon the visual character of the surrounding residential area; and
- (iv) will not create on street parking or unacceptable highway problems.

Where such uses are approved they will be subject to appropriate conditions, for example controlling the size and frequencies of delivery vehicles, times of deliveries, visits, etc. as well as a condition relating the use solely to the person who occupies the dwelling and undertakes the activity.

7 Retail and Town Centres

Vision

Short Term

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

Medium/Long term

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

Objectives

1. Direct retail development to the District's town centres of Rochford, Rayleigh and Hockley.
2. Enhance the centres of Rochford, Rayleigh and Hockley ensuring they are vital and vibrant places containing a range of uses and activities for all.
3. Reduce the leakage of retail expenditure out of the District.
4. Ensure that village and neighbourhood shops provide a service for local communities, particularly for those with limited access to transport.
5. Improve the public realm of the town centres, villages and neighbourhood centres by implementing landscape and access schemes which include street trees to provide urban greening.

Introduction

- 7.1 Creating the appropriate retail mix in the District's commercial centres to enhance the retail offer and increase spending retention, whilst ensuring the needs of all local communities are met, is a challenge. The Core Strategy details the Council's overarching approach to retail enhancement within town, village and neighbourhood centres. In particular it focuses on the current performance of the District's three main town centres and the potential opportunities that they present. Rayleigh, Hockley and

Rochford are important local commercial centres with distinct characteristics and different retail offers, which would significantly benefit from some enhancements. The Core Strategy identifies the general outcomes which should be delivered within these three areas through Area Action Plans.

- 7.2 In addition to retail, it is important that town centres contain a variety of uses, such as leisure, residential and community development, in order to ensure that they are vital and vibrant spaces. Whilst it is important for town centres to contain a core of attractive retail uses, it is recognised that town centres are dynamic environments and their management should reflect changing local circumstances, for example changes in consumer demand and the local economy.
- 7.3 This chapter considers the management of retail development within the District, with regard to the mix of appropriate uses, meeting the needs of local communities and respecting the character of the built environment. Thriving and sustainable town centres are important within the District to retain local expenditure and prevent leakages into other neighbouring town centres, thus, it is crucial that they have at their core a predominance of attractive retail uses. The Council seeks to support the continued vitality of the District's commercial centres through the development and implementation of Area Action Plans.
- 7.4 Development of the commercial centres, however, must respect the character of the locality and the local businesses currently operating there, and the siting of advertisements must have regard to the appearance and desirability to preserve and enhance Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings and locally listed buildings, as appropriate.

Town Centres

Town Centre Shopping Frontages

- 7.5 We are currently preparing Area Action Plans for the each of the District's town centres. These Plans will be site specific and contain detailed policies to ensure the balance of appropriate uses and direct positive enhancements for each commercial centre, including specifying the suitable mix of retail and non-retail uses and enhancing accessibility to ensure vibrancy and vitality. However, whilst the town centre Area Action Plans will have specific planning policies it is necessary to have an overarching policy which ensures the appropriate mix of retail and non-retail uses within each of the town centres.
- 7.6 It is considered necessary to retain and encourage a balanced mix of uses within the District's town centres to cater for a variety of user needs. Whilst we want to retain the dominance of A1 uses (retail) with some A2 uses (financial and professional services) within core shopping frontage areas, we also want to encourage other complementary uses to ensure a greater combination of uses and enhance the local appeal of these retail centres. To ensure the right balance between retail and non-retail uses is achieved regard must be had to shifts in consumer preferences and market changes.

- 7.7 If a unit within a town centre is vacant for a length of time and cannot be used for retail purposes, either through a lack of demand for that retail use or economic viability reasons, then an alternative use may be appropriate. Other complementary uses may include A3 uses (restaurants and cafes) which will enhance the day and evening economy within town centres and better use of the public realm.
- 7.8 Whilst encouraging appropriate non-retail uses within the District, such as banks, building societies and restaurants, we will endeavour to ensure that the effect of dead frontage is minimised by requiring that such premises continue to use shop windows for display purposes. Where a non-retail use is proposed (such as A2, A3, A4, A5, sui generis or B1 uses) for ground floor locations in core shopping frontages, we will have regard to the appropriateness of the use and the uses already present in the frontage. The proposal should not lead to or add to a concentration of non-retail uses in an individual frontage or parade. As a guide there should be no more than three non-retail uses within a single frontage to create a cluster of uses.
- 7.9 Non-retail uses should not result in the loss of any independent means of accessing the upper floors of the building, and so preventing their beneficial use as self-contained living accommodation, or for other appropriate purposes.
- 7.10 In considering the appropriate mix of retail and non-retail development, we will have regard to evidence provided by the most up-to-date Retail and Leisure Study for the District available. Where an up-to-date Retail and Leisure Study is not available, then generally 75% retail development should be maintained.

Policy DM34 – Town Centre Shopping Frontages

The frontages within Rayleigh, Hockley and Rochford's Primary Shopping Areas will comprise predominantly A1 retail use.

The change of use of shopping frontages for non-retail purposes (in particular A3 use which includes restaurants and cafes), which make a positive contribution to the vibrancy and vitality of the town centres will be permitted providing that:

- (i) the proposal would not have a detrimental impact on, or undermine, the dominance of A1 use businesses within the retail centre;
- (ii) the proposal would not create a cluster of similar non-retail businesses within the locality; and
- (iii) the proposal would positively contribute to the retail/non-retail offer and encourage people into the town centre.

Upper Floor Locations in Town Centres

- 7.11 Town centres are important focal points for the local community which can provide both commercial and residential functions. Commercial premises in town centres with vacant units above present an ideal opportunity to increase the numbers of people living within sustainable locations, contributing towards the District's housing requirements. The conversion of upper floors in town centre locations, however, should have regard to potential additional leisure or retail uses which could be suitably

located within the unit. Where such uses are not appropriate or it can be satisfactorily demonstrated that there is a lack of demand within the local area then residential conversion should be permitted. A change of use should not result in a net loss of leisure or retail use within the town centre. A net loss would occur where a change of use is proposed and the loss of leisure or retail use is not planned to be compensated for elsewhere in the town centre.

- 7.12 Encouraging the use of units above shops for residential purposes, where appropriate, has the benefit of providing additional housing in appropriate locations, increases natural surveillance, contributes to regeneration, and promotes sustainable utilisation of town centres which reduces the pressure on greenfield sites, whilst satisfying the demand for such locations. It is important, however, to ensure that the use of upper floors of commercial buildings in town centres for residential accommodation is within a suitable location with adequate access and servicing and does not negatively impact on the surrounding uses. Regard should be had to the air quality within town centre locations when proposing residential development, in particular to the designation of any Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs).

Policy DM35 – Upper Floor Locations in Town Centres

We will permit the use of the upper floors of shops and other commercial premises for residential purposes. However, residential development will only be permitted where this would not result in a net loss of leisure or commercial uses within town centre locations. Permission will be granted, where appropriate, to ensure that accommodation is self-contained and suitably located with separate access from the street and that such accommodation provides a satisfactory standard of residential convenience and amenity.

Where an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) is designated, residential conversion of upper floor town centre locations will be restricted until the applicable air quality target is achieved.

Village Shops and Neighbourhood Shopping Areas

- 7.13 The retention and enhancement of existing village and neighbourhood shops is essential within the District's smaller settlements to ensure that the day-to-day needs of the local population are served. It may be appropriate, however, to change the use of premises to a use that would provide a similar service for local residents, or convert premises for alternative uses, where a lack of demand for the current use has been demonstrated. The proposed new use must be compatible with its location, due to their typically close proximity to residential properties. For example a change of use to A5 (hot food takeaways) may not be considered appropriate if adjacent to residential development.
- 7.14 We consider that it is important to retain and enhance small rows of shops in addition to parades of shops which perform the same function within the defined settlements.
- 7.15 The conversion of retail uses within villages and neighbourhood shopping areas to residential is generally not supported, as this would reduce the proportion of units available within such areas which could undermine their vibrancy.

- 7.16 Non-retail uses within villages and neighbourhoods, such as offices, hair dressers, takeaways and pubs, perform an important function in meeting local need, and promoting vitality in local areas. Such uses can complement adjacent retail uses and increase local choice.
- 7.17 Non-retail units should be retained within villages and neighbourhoods, where possible. Conversion of the unit to retail use, if it cannot be let, should be considered. However, proposals for the conversion of non-retail units to residential use within villages and neighbourhoods should not undermine the function and vitality of these areas.

Policy DM36 – Village Shops and Neighbourhood Shopping Areas

We will seek to ensure that retail premises in villages and neighbourhood shopping areas outside town centres are retained.

The change of use of the ground floor of existing retail premises to non-retail use outside town centres will be permitted providing that the following conditions are met:

- (i) the loss of the retail unit is justified because the unit is vacant or that an A1 retail use is not financially viable. In either case, applicants should be able to demonstrate that all reasonable attempts have been made to sell or let the premises for retail use, but without success;
- (ii) the proposed use would serve the day-to-day needs of local residents;
- (iii) the proposed use would not reduce the quality of life of residents living in the immediate vicinity of the premises, as a result of noise, on-street parking, disturbance, cooking smells, litter or other factors;
- (iv) the proposal would not result in the removal of any independent means of accessing the upper floor(s) of the premises or otherwise prevent an effective use being made of the upper floor(s); and
- (v) where the proposal relates to premises with an existing shopfront, the shop window would continue to be used for display purposes.

The conversion of retail uses to residential is generally not supported.

The change of use of existing non-retail units within villages and neighbourhood shopping areas (such as offices, hair dressers, takeaways and pubs), to residential use may be considered favourably (except if within the Green Belt) if it can be demonstrated that the loss of the existing use is justified because the unit is vacant, or the use is not financially viable. Applicants should be able to demonstrate that all reasonable attempts have been made to sell or let the premises for an alternative non-retail use or for retail use, but without success.

Advertisements in the District

Advertisements

- 7.18 Advertising is necessary for the promotion and functioning of the District's commercial activities, but a balance needs to be struck to ensure that this is not detrimental to the accessibility, appearance or value of a particular streetscape or building(s).
- 7.19 Inappropriate signage which is poorly located, designed or excessively illuminated within the context of the surrounding area can detract from the visual amenity, character and quality of the local environment and may present, particularly with

inappropriate illumination, a road safety hazard. A proliferation of signage on one building or along one street can create a cluttered streetscene which can cause distractions and confusion for the general public. Furthermore some forms of advertising, such as advertising boards, when clustered can cause uncontrolled clutter in the public realm (i.e. along pavements) and can have the potential to restrict and obstruct access, and provide obstacles for people who are blind or partially sighted. The potential for proposed advertising to create access issues will therefore be carefully considered.

- 7.20 The siting, design, scale, proportion, colour and materials of advertisements should therefore have regard to the character of, and impact on, the streetscene, individual building(s) or the wider area, and should make a positive contribution to the overall appearance of the streetscene. In terms of illumination and the potential to cause light pollution, the different environmental zones identified and the guidance contained within 'Outdoor advertisements and signs: a guide for advertisers'²⁴, or the most up-to-date guidance available, should be taken into consideration.

Policy DM37 – Advertisements

The design and siting of advertisements throughout the District must have regard to the access and visual impact of the building(s) on which they will be displayed and the character of the surrounding area. Advertisements will be permitted, provided that they:

- (i) do not add to visual clutter or detract from the visual amenity of the area;
- (ii) are appropriately designed and sited within the context of the area and well related to the building(s) to which they are attached;
- (iii) have had regard to the use of appropriate materials;
- (iv) do not generate an excess of signage which creates a cluttered streetscene;
- (v) are of an appropriate size in relation to the building(s) or other advertisements within the area;
- (vi) are suitably illuminated without adding to light pollution or whose intensity does not affect visual amenity or road safety; and
- (vii) respect the architectural features of locally listed buildings.

Advertisements affecting Conservation Areas and Listed Buildings

- 7.21 Conservation Areas tend to relate to town and village centres, whose appearance is worthy of retention²⁵. Several of Rochford District's designated Conservation Areas are valuable commercial centres, where significant commercial activities take place. These areas are, however, more sensitive to the presence, and in particular, the style of advertising employed. Many Conservation Areas encompass Listed Buildings whose character it is important to preserve and enhance as appropriate.

²⁴ Outdoor advertisements and signs: a guide for advertisers available from <http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/326679.pdf>

²⁵ Conservation Areas in Rochford District available from http://www.rochford.gov.uk/planning_and_building_control/environment/conservation_areas.aspx

- 7.22 Advertisements will be kept to a minimum within Conservation Areas to ensure that they do not detract from the overall appearance of the Conservation Area and character of individual buildings. Advertisements proposed to be sited on Listed Buildings should have a positive impact on the character and appearance of the building and the wider area.
- 7.23 The appropriateness of advertisements such as illuminated signs, lettering and coloured fascias, window stickers and window displays in Conservation Areas, and on or near Listed Buildings, or within the overall context of the streetscene where it may create visual clutter, will be carefully assessed. Other external items which can impact on the character of Listed Buildings and buildings in Conservation Areas such as external roller shutters or illuminated signs are unlikely to be acceptable.
- 7.24 Furthermore some forms of advertising, such as advertising boards, when clustered can cause uncontrolled clutter in the public realm (i.e. along pavements) and can have the potential to restrict and obstruct access, and provide obstacles for people who are blind or partially sighted. The potential for proposed advertising to create access issues will therefore be carefully considered.

Policy DM38 – Advertisements affecting Conservation Areas and Listed Buildings

Advertisements will be permitted on Listed Buildings, in appropriate circumstances, where it can be demonstrated that adverse harm to the character or structure of the building would not result. Where permitted on Listed Buildings and in Conservation Areas, advertisements should adhere to Policy DM37 as outlined above, and should be sensitive to the character of the area, visually unobtrusive, well designed, well located and should not create access issues. Traditional wooden, painted fascias and hanging signs for example will be preferred to coloured plastic fascias and boxes.

Advertisements will be allowed provided that they respect the character of the building(s) on which they are to be sited and the surrounding area, and do not include:

- (i) prominent lettering, lighting, symbols, material or colour of fascia displays, window stickers, pavements signs and other signage;
- (ii) internally illuminated or other projecting fascia signs;
- (iii) prominent externally illuminated signs;
- (iv) prominent blinds (especially external roller shutters) or window/door canopies.

Advertisements and other external items (especially illuminated signs, where permitted) should be unobtrusive and benefit rather than detract from the value of the Conservation Area and character of the Listed Building, such as spot lighting of hanging signs or other discreet forms of lighting.

The quantity of advertisements within Conservation Areas and on Listed Buildings will be kept to the minimum necessary to identify the building and its function in order to protect the appearance of the area and individual buildings as appropriate.

Appendix 1 – Advice on the Design of Waste and Recyclables Storage and Collection Requirements

1 Introduction

The way that waste is managed and treated is changing. Local Authorities are always striving for high diversion rates away from landfill. Recycling and separating waste is now the norm in most households and this desire to treat waste as a resource is also growing in the commercial sector. Rochford District Council has a strong drive to be sustainable and to improve on its environmental performance.

This guidance aims to assist developers on the incorporation of waste management facilities in to new developments in the district. It will encourage and promote effective and functional waste and recycling storage and collection facilities, and ensure they are incorporated into new developments. It will be used by planning officers and developers to ensure development proposals are adequate in terms of waste management.

The purpose of this advice is to help developers to deliver efficient, adaptable storage facilities for recyclable materials and waste, and to help Development Management officers to assess and improve waste management proposals within development proposals. Storage facilities must meet the needs of today's recyclable material markets, waste collection operations and be flexible enough to meet the demands of the future. It is important that all waste services are provided in a manner that delivers safe and efficient working practices whilst safeguarding the amenity of households, workers and visitors to the District.

2 Guidance Related to Specific Types of Development

This section provides specific guidance for waste and recycling storage and management relating to the following types of development:

- Housing
- Commercial developments
- Schools
- Mixed use developments

Rochford operates a three bin scheme with one 240 litre wheeled container provided to collect dry recyclables, one 180 litre wheeled container for residual waste and a third wheeled container of 140 capacity for green and kitchen waste. In the majority of scenarios, the three wheeled bins are issued to each residential property.

Housing

When considering a householder application for an extension at pre-application stage, it is important to consider how the property will function in terms of waste management and recycling. For example, it is important to give consideration to how bins will be transported around the property and whether there is sufficient access to get the bins to the waste collection points.

All individual dwellings will be provided with:

- Black wheeled bin of 240 litre capacity for dry recyclables.
- Black with a purple lidded wheeled bin of 180 litre capacity for general waste that can not be recycled.
- Green with a yellow lidded wheeled bin of 140 litre capacity for kitchen and garden waste.

Waste must be correctly separated in line with the latest guidelines which are provided to residents by the Council.

It is important to consider whether there is the option of having a bin storage facility at the side or rear of the property, to reduce the cluttered appearance of streets. They should be located in the forecourt or front garden only if there is no alternative and should be well located in relation to each dwelling/building.

It is also important to consider whether a planned extension would impede on the space used for waste storage. For example, if bins are usually stored at the side of the property, and a side extension is proposed, where would bins then be stored? If a proposed extension would incur relocation of the bins it will be important to consider their storage which will both improve the functioning of the household, and improve the appearance of the street scene.

On collection day, the streets can become cluttered with wheeled bins which are put out onto the pavements outside of houses. Bins on pavements reduce their width and become a hazard to people with mobility difficulties. To improve the appearance and function of the streets on bin days, it would be extremely beneficial to have a designated bin storage area at the front of properties. This type of approach would not be achievable for all types of property, and would be impossible on terraced streets where the properties are built right up to the pavement edge.

Waste Containerisation and Storage Locations

The requirements for waste storage are set out in the Building Regulations 2000 (as amended by SI 2001/335). The requirements are also outlined in BS5906:1980(1987) Code of practice for the storage and on-site treatment of solid waste from buildings.

External Waste and Recycling Storage

All waste and recycling should be contained in the wheeled bins as specified by Rochford District Council and stored in a purpose built refuse store (or other appropriate screened location), or in a bulk containerised system held within the boundary of the site.

Communal Storage

Where composting, recycling and waste containers are to be taken to a collection point (other than the kerbside at the front of the property) by residents or staff, additional method statements must be provided; describing the proposed method of transporting containers to the dedicated collection point, and the access and turning space for refuse collection vehicles.

Location of External Bin Stores and Bin Storage Areas

All developments must provide a dedicated storage area for waste and recycling containers. All enclosures and storage areas should be located or constructed within the property boundary and be visible and easily accessible to users/residents in order to encourage use. Where it is not possible to locate the storage at the side or rear of the property, with access to the kerbside (e.g. terraced properties), storage facility should be located at the front of the property.

Green waste recycling and waste containers should be located such that any potential nuisance from the spillage, odour, noise and visual impact is prevented. Storage areas and enclosures should be sensitively integrated within their surroundings and reflect the building design, materials and architecture of their surroundings. Where possible, bins should be screened from external view by planting, fencing, walls and other appropriate structures.

The location of the external waste storage area must be shown on the site plans, and should allow the containers to be sited within 25m of the collection point (on the kerbside) and 30m of the dwelling.

It should be possible to move containers to the collection point without needing to pass through a building (other than a porch, garage or other covered open space), and the pathway should be well drained, have a maximum gradient of 1 in 12 and preferably no steps.

External storage areas should be away from windows or ventilators and should preferably be in the shade or under cover.

Storage areas should be located so as not to interfere with pedestrian or vehicle access to buildings.

For residents who require help with their bins, for example are elderly or infirm, the Council provides an 'Assisted Collection' service.

External Waste Storage Footprint

The footprint requirement for each residence or premises, should allow adequate space around for each bin required (being at least 200mm between and around each container or 500mm if residents are required to lift the lid of a container).

Home composting – Home composting is seen as a key way for households to reduce their “waste” and turn it into compost. Composting is an option for treatment and recycling of garden and other organic waste at source. Home composting areas should be considered in all new housing developments. Consideration should similarly be given towards space for alternatives such as wormeries and food digesters. Easy access would be required from the kitchen or utility room and space should permit the co-location of bins and a composter in all houses with gardens. However, these must be carefully designed as part of the garden and not merely placed in a convenient area, which may be inappropriate. A 2m x 1m area should be provided with adequate drainage considered.

Internal storage of waste – It is also useful to consider how waste is stored within a property. When building a kitchen, utility room or garage extension, consider allocating a specific area for recycling purposes, and storage of food waste prior to collection. Not only will this help to organise the waste but it will motivate the household to recycle if there is a specific place for recyclables to go.

Boundary walls and fences – When designing boundary walls or fences, detailing the composition of railings and walls to create a permeable front boundary while screening and containing the bins and boxes can reduce the appearance of clutter within the street.

Detached, semi-detached and terraced houses – For detached, semi-detached and terraced houses where possible, the wheeled bins should be located on an area of hard standing within the rear curtilage with access to the collection point (which is usually located to the frontage of properties). Where bins cannot be accommodated within the rear curtilage the developer shall provide bin stores. Bin stores should be well designed to ensure they function well and do not create a visual blight within the street. The bin collection point should be easily accessible and designed to help screen the bins as much as possible. Screening can be in the form of walling, fencing or landscaping.

Enclosures should be kept as low as possible, constructed in materials to match the development to which they relate, provided with a watertight roof (sufficient to allow bin lids to be opened fully) and screened with planting where possible. The siting and design of container storage areas should also have regard to the impact of noise and smells from them on the occupiers of neighbouring properties. Enclosures for refuse containers should be located where they can be screened from the street and neighbours: either by structures, buildings or landscaping. To avoid health and safety issues steps and steep slopes should be avoided on the approaches to external bin storage areas and the areas should be adequately lit. Waste storage areas should be kept away from windows and ideally located in shaded areas.

Domestic Multi-Occupancy Developments (Apartments, flats etc.)

In order to encourage and promote awareness of recycling in new developments it is good practice to provide signage in waste storage chambers discouraging the deposit of recyclables in the refuse containers, encouraging and directing use of the recycling wheeled bins provided. It is also good practice for any information packs provided to new residents to include full information on available recycling facilities along with encouragement to use them. Bin sizes are set out in section 10.

The design, location and appearance of bin and recycling storage is vitally important to multi occupancy developments, as poorly designed facilities can lead to an unkempt appearance and facilities that are not functional, leading to litter and hygiene problems. These areas should be designed to be integral to the overall development.

Waste storage areas should be accessible to all users and should not present an unnecessary health and safety risk. The method of transit of waste to a storage point will depend upon the type of development. In developments of flats and apartments typical options will be residents transferring their waste to communal bins, or a facilities management service. The developer should make adequate arrangements for the management and maintenance of all communal waste and storage infrastructure in all developments of flats and apartments.

Communal bin storage areas should be provided with appropriate drainage and on a hard surface to assist cleaning. Bin chambers at apartments and blocks of flats should be sufficiently robust to withstand impact from containers when they are moved by residents or collection operatives. Consideration should be given to appropriate screening of the waste bins and recycling facilities, and regard should be given to potential noise and smells from the use of the bins.

Consideration should also be given to vehicle access and egress to ensure the facilities can be easily serviced and are no more than 10 metres from the closest point of access for a refuse collection vehicle. Vehicle access to the site should not be obstructed by overhanging trees or vegetation.

To assist easy movement of bins, the storage areas should be located in such a way that bin collectors can traverse vehicular dropped crossings.

Size of Unit and Total Storage Capacity Required for Refuse and Recycling

Size of Unit	Total Storage Capacity
Single room unit	100 litres
Two room unit	150 litres
Three room unit	200 litres
Four room unit	250 litres
Five room unit	300 litres
Six room unit	350 litres

Rooms comprise bedrooms and lounges, but do not include kitchens and bathrooms. At least 40% of storage capacity must be allocated for recycling. In this case facilities must be provided to collect dry recyclables in one container, green and kitchen waste in another and residual waste in the third container.

Internal storage requirements are shown in section 11.

3 Size of Waste Collection Vehicles

Waste collection vehicles fitted with rear-mounted compaction units are about the largest vehicles that might require regular access to residential areas. Section 12 provides advice on vehicle size and turning area.

4 Commercial Premises

- Offices
- Restaurants and fast food outlets
- Retail
- Hotels

As for all other properties, the general principles for storage and access should be followed. At least half of the waste generated is likely to be recyclable, so separation facilities must be made available in any waste stores.

Non-domestic waste must be collected by a Licensed Waste Carrier who can provide a Waste Transfer Note for the material carried. Such services attract a charge for both collection and disposal.

Information on the composition of waste from commercial premises is not available as each facility will generate a different waste stream, however research has been completed on gross waste production and the storage capacity for each type of development are listed below:

Offices

2,600 litres of waste storage for every 1,000m² gross floor space

Retail

5,000 litres of waste storage for every 1,000m² gross floor space

Restaurants and Fast Food Outlets

10,000 litres of waste storage for every 1,000m² gross floor space

Hotels

7,500 litres of waste storage for every 1000m² gross floor space.

Some commercial developments may be required to deal with a high volume of waste. Whether recyclable or not, it is important to consider (at the design stage) how the waste will be managed, sorted, stored and collected. Quite often, bins are stored in unattractive service yards to the side or rear of properties, causing a visual blight. All commercial premises will be expected to store refuse in wheeled bins rather than sacks for reasons of health and safety and manual handling.

5 Non Residential Developments (schools, charities etc.)

Waste from schools is classified as 'domestic waste'. Therefore the Council will wish to implement collections for as broad a range of recyclable materials from these locations as possible. This will be done using the same 'source-separated' principle as is applied at domestic properties. 'Refuse' is materials not currently accepted for recycling.

As for all other properties, the general principles for storage and access should be followed. At least half of the waste generated is likely to be recyclable, so separation facilities must be made available in any waste stores:

- 1,500 litres of waste storage for every 1,000m² gross floor space.
- 1,000 litres of recycling storage for every 1,000m² gross floor space.

All educational premises will be expected to store refuse in wheeled bins rather than sacks for reasons of health and safety and manual handling.

6 Mixed Use (Domestic and Commercial) Developments

Where mixed developments are proposed, access to commercial waste storage areas should be separated from the access to the domestic waste storage areas. Effort should be made to provide waste separation facilities within developments. This should include such things as paper, card, glass, cans, and plastic bottles recycling collection points in offices and retail units, and facilities for separating food waste in kitchens.

7 General Considerations

Rochford District Council has a statutory obligation to remove domestic recyclables and waste at no charge to residents. Non-domestic waste must be collected by a Licensed Waste Carrier who can provide a Waste Transfer Note for the material carried. Such services attract a charge for both collection and disposal.

Sustainable waste management opportunities will be best secured through good design and layout in both waste and non-waste related proposals. Non-waste related development might incorporate recycling facilities such as bring banks, provide dedicated facilities to enable the collection of recyclable materials, or contribute towards community waste management facilities such as green waste composting sites.

The storage areas for wheeled bins need to:

- Be in a location which can be reached during service hours without interacting with the local community;
- Be at ground level;
- Within 15 metres of the public highway;
- Allow for both recycling and refuse containers; and
- The site and design of commercial bin storage areas should also have regard to the impact of noise and smells from them on the occupiers of neighbouring properties.

Access pathways from the storage area to the collection point (where the vehicle stops) need to:

- Be level, unless the gradient falls away from the storage area in which case the gradient should not be steeper than 1:12;
- Be at least 1.5 metres wide;
- Be free from kerbs and steps;
- Have solid foundations and a smooth continuous impervious surface (but not gravel, cobbles etc.);
- Must be easily accessible to staff;
- Provided with appropriate drainage to assist cleaning;

- Have shallow ramps where they meet roadways; and
- Be no more than 10 metres from the point where the collection vehicle will stop.

The collection vehicle will need to park near the storage area. So access roads need to:

- Have suitable foundations and surfaces to withstand the maximum weight of the vehicle (generally 26t GVW, 11.5t axle loading);
- Have heavy-duty manhole covers, gully gratings etc.;
- Be designed to ensure reasonable convenience for the collection vehicle;
- Be a minimum of 5 metres wide;
- Be arranged for the collection vehicle to continue in a forward direction;
- Offer adequate space for turning; and
- Allow a minimum of 4.1m clearance under any obstruction such as an arch.

If more than four containers are to be emptied, then the collection vehicle should be able to enter the development to avoid the risk of obstructing traffic. Exceptions may be made when the vehicle can be conveniently reversed into the development over a distance not exceeding 12 metres to a point within 10 metres of the storage area. Collection vehicles should not generally be expected to reverse into a development from a busy main road.

8 General Guidance on Recycling

Households in the District are provided with recycling facilities, and this is collected alternate weekly for dry recyclables and residual waste and weekly collection of green and kitchen waste. Designers should ensure that containers can be left out for collection without blocking the footway or presenting hazards to users, and the guidance presented throughout the document can be applied to recyclable as well as non recyclable waste storage and collection.

Important Note: This guidance does not replace guidance from the Recycling Team, and their advice should always be sought in addition to this document when planning for waste management.

9 Legislation

All new developments must meet the requirements of Part H6 of the Building Regulations 2000 (solid waste storage). This states that:





- Adequate means of storing waste shall be required; and
- Adequate means of access should be provided for people in the building to the place of storage and from the place of storage to a collection point for the collection of waste.

The Environmental Protection Act 1990, section 46 (household waste) and section 47 (commercial waste) place various waste management duties on local authorities. Under section 46 a local authority may require:

- Waste of certain types to be stored separately so that they can be recycled;
- Occupiers of dwellings to provide containers of a specified type for the storage of waste;
- Additional containers to be provided for the separate storage of recyclable waste; and
- Locations where containers should be placed for emptying.

10 Waste Container Sizes

Domestic

Container	Contents	Collection Frequency	Image	Dimensions
Grey lidded wheeled bin	Glass bottles and jars, tins, cans, paper, cardboard, plastic bottles and containers, tetrapaks	Alternate week		240ltr capacity, 580mm wide, 740mm deep, 1100mm tall
Yellow lidded green bin	Kitchen and green waste	Weekly Collection		140ltr capacity, 505mm wide, 555mm deep, 1100mm tall
Purple lidded wheeled bin	All other waste that is not recycled i.e. the residual	Alternate week		180ltr capacity, 505mm wide, 755mm deep, 1100mm tall
Euro/bulk bins (metal or plastic)	Can be used for either recycle or residual	Alternate week or weekly depending on the material to be collected		1100ltr capacity, 1210mm deep, 1100mm wide, 1427mm tall

11 Internal Storage

Size of Dwelling (number of Rooms)	Number of Bedrooms	Storage Space Required M³
One	1	0.1
Two	1	0.15
Three	1	0.2
Four	1	0.25
Five	2	0.3
Six	3	0.35

12 Vehicle Size and Turning Area

The construction of all access roads for refuse collection vehicles should be in accordance with the Department for Transport's Design Manual for Roads and Bridges. In particular, they should have suitable foundations and surfaces to withstand the maximum payload of the vehicle (currently 26 tonnes). Covers over manholes, gully gratings etc. should also be of the type to withstand such weight.

Roads and parking areas should be laid out to ensure reasonable convenience for the collection vehicles. Individual negotiation will help clarify and provide more guidance.

Any structure under which the refuse vehicle has to operate should provide a minimum clearance of 4.1 metres, with a minimum working area of 3.5 metres width by 4.0 metres length where the emptying of the containers will take place.

Refuse collection vehicles should not be expected to reverse into or from a highway to make a collection. Where collection vehicles do have to enter a development, there must be sufficient on site turning circles or hammerheads to allow safe manoeuvring and exit from the development. The Council's Recycling Team should be consulted in respect of road layout and turning area measurements to ensure kerbside collections of waste and recyclables take place safely.

Roads with inadequate width or turning facilities are inaccessible to collection vehicles, in such cases alternative presentation points on a nearby public highway have to be arranged.

The length of a refuse collection vehicle plus container is generally 9.0 metres; the working length should take account of the size of the container, making the length of the vehicle with the container in emptying position 11 metres. A further 2 metres is required for operatives to stand clear of the bin whilst being lifted.

The emptying position that the vehicle manoeuvres to and operates from should be relatively level and flat for the entire length of vehicle and container. Any slopes or gradients (other than those necessary for surface water drainage) should be avoided.

Ideally the vehicle should pull into a dedicated off road bay, without the necessity of reversing into or out of the bay.

Access for Refuse Collectors

Refuse is not collected from private drives. All refuse should be presented onto the nearest kerbside, ideally at the front of the building for collection, unless otherwise agreed. Where access paths are to be used to transfer refuse from the storage location to the collection vehicle, they should be relatively level (apart from gradients necessary for surface water drainage). A longitudinal gradient falling away from the storage location at an incline of no more than 1:12 is acceptable.

Access paths should be not less than 1.5 metres wide and be completely free from kerbs and steps. They should be of durable construction with a relatively smooth non-slip surface. Where necessary an appropriate drainage system should be incorporated into the design of the access path to prevent surface water discharging from the path to the public highway. In some cases it will be necessary to provide illumination of the access path.

Drop kerbs should be provided where access paths meet the adopted Highway, and resulting gradients should be kept to a minimum.

Note: Where foundations have eroded and trip hazards have formed, the landowner will be responsible for any and all appropriate repairs. Failure to maintain foundations and surfaces to a satisfactory standard may result in collections being halted due to health and safety requirements.

Bulky/commercial containers – Collection operatives should not be required to pull/push a bulky container (660 Litre and above) bin more than 15 metres from the agreed waste collection point to the collection vehicle. Any paths should be free from obstructions.



Rochford District Council
Council Offices South Street
Rochford Essex SS4 1BW
Phone: 01702 546366
customerservices@rochford.gov.uk
Website: www.rochford.gov.uk



**INVESTORS
IN PEOPLE** | Gold