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1 District Characteristics

Introduction

- 1.1 Rochford District is situated on a peninsula on the south-eastern coast of England. The District is bounded by the North Sea to the east and the River Crouch to the north. Rochford shares land boundaries with three other local authority areas, namely Castle Point, Basildon and Southend-on-Sea to the west and south. The District also shares marine boundaries with Maldon and Chelmsford to the north.
- 1.2 Rochford benefits from regular direct rail links to London via the Great Eastern Main Line, being served by four stations in Rayleigh, Hockley, Rochford and at Southend Airport. The District is well-served by the strategic road network including the A130, A129 and A1245, with the A127 running along the District's southern border. These strategic roads afford the District a good level of connectivity to the rest of South Essex and beyond, including via onward connections to the A12, A13 and M25. Rochford is also home to the regionally important London Southend Airport.
- 1.3 The landscape of the District is rich in biodiversity, heritage and natural beauty, with many miles of unspoilt coastline and attractive countryside. 12,481 hectares of the District's land area is currently designated as Metropolitan Green Belt, resulting in a predominantly rural and open character. The District is also home to internationally important sites for wildlife principally along its coastline and estuaries.
- 1.4 Rochford falls within the Thames Estuary regeneration area – one of the Government's national priority areas for regeneration.

Figure 1.1 – Map of Rochford District in context



Demographic Profile

1.5 The last formal population statistics were recorded in the 2011 National Census, which indicated that the population of Rochford District at that time was 83,287. A breakdown of this figure into sex is provided in the table below. Also included in the table are the latest population estimates from 2020, as published by the Office for National Statistics (ONS).

Table 1.2 – Demographic Profile of Rochford District

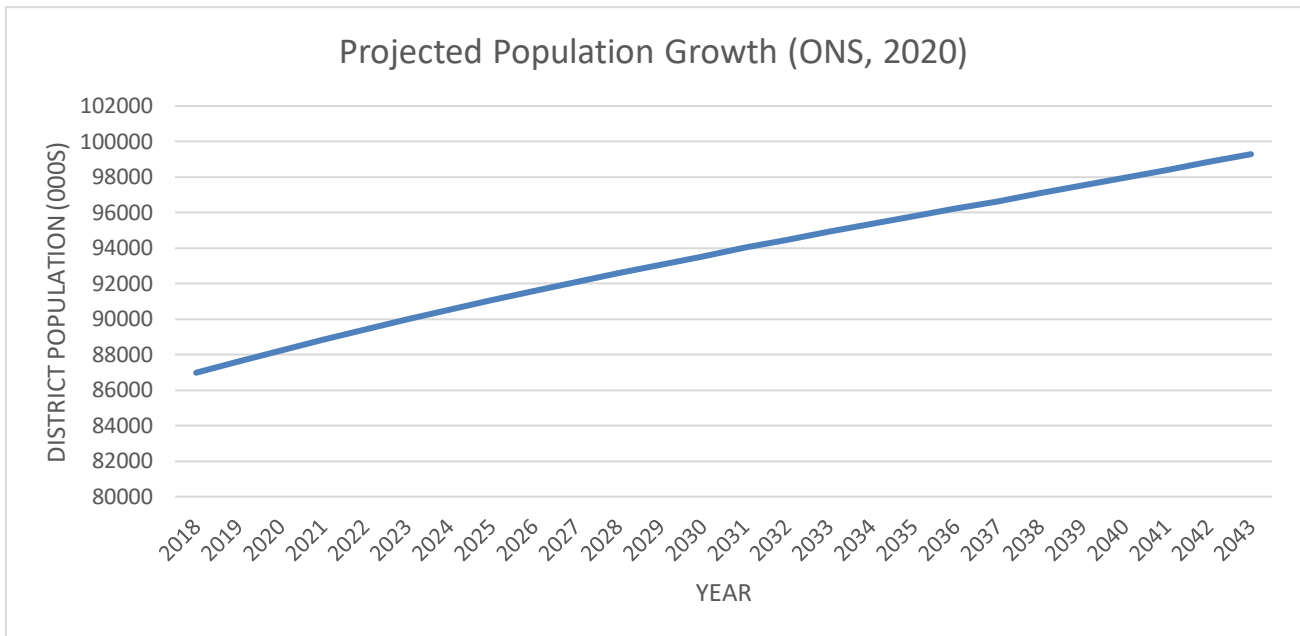
	2011 Census	2020 ONS Estimates	Percentage growth (2011-2020)
Total Population	83,287	87,368	+4.67
Of which male	40,787	42,855	
Of which female	42,500	44,513	

1.6 Statistics from ONS indicate that population density in Rochford is slightly higher than the average for the rest of Essex, being 520 persons per square kilometre, compared to 427 persons per square kilometre.

Population Growth

1.7 The population of the District is predicted to continue to grow in the future. ONS have published population growth projections up to 2043, which are based on observed rates of births, deaths, and migration. These statistics suggest that by 2033, the population of the District is expected to grow to 94,925 and to 99,288 by 2043.

Figure 1.3 – Rochford District Projected Population Growth (ONS, 2020)



1.8 Table 1.4 shows that the population of Rochford District is expected to increase by around 14.15% between 2018 and 2043. The population increase for Essex is expected to be lower relative to the District, around 13% by 2043. The population increase for England is also expected to be lower relative to the District, around 10% by 2043.

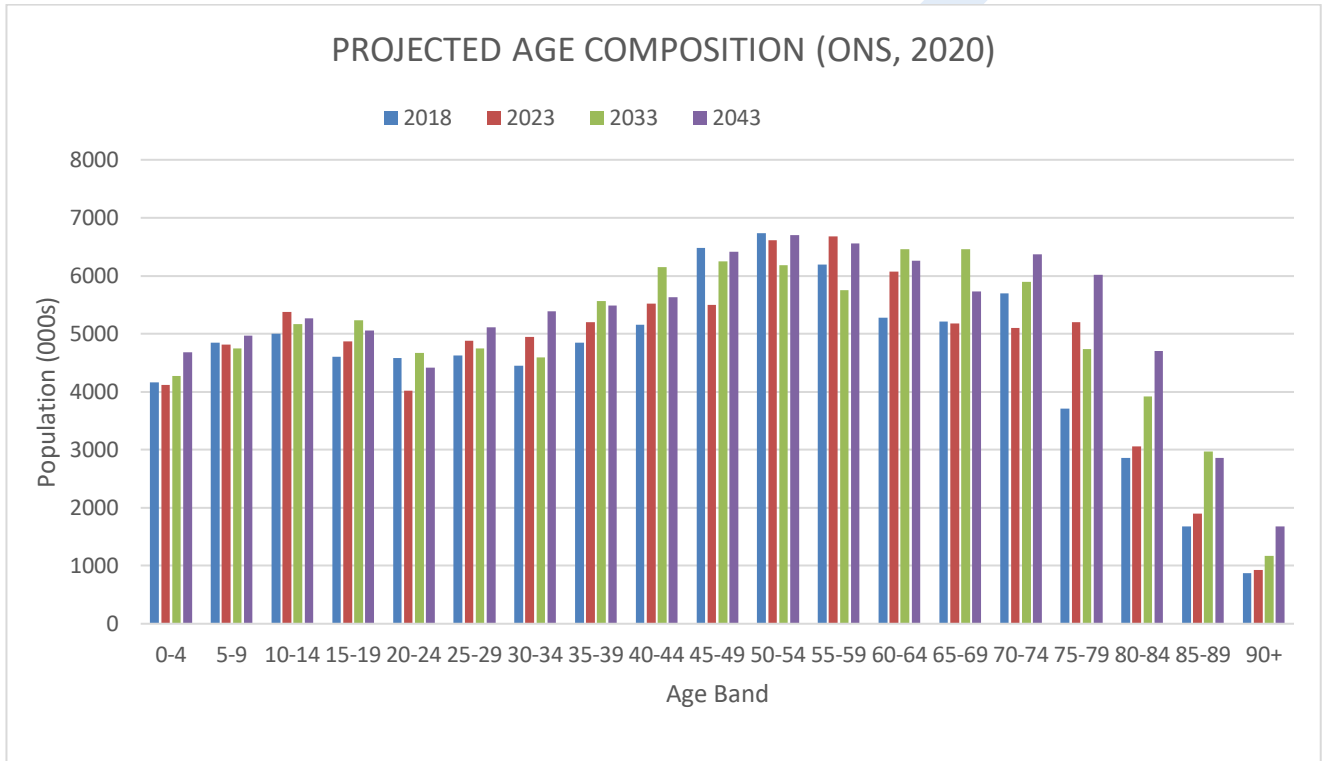
Table 1.4 – Projected changes to population, 2018-2041 (ONS, 2020)

Year	Rochford	Essex	England
2018 (Base date)	86,981	1,477,764	55,977,178
2023	89,983 (+3.5%)	1,526,137 (+3.3%)	57,557,521 (+2.82%)
2033	94,925 (+9.13%)	1,601,083 (+8.34%)	59,792,005 (+6.81%)
2043	99,288 (+14.15%)	1,667,768 (+12.85%)	61,744,098 (+10.30%)

Age Composition

1.9 The age composition of the District’s population is also predicted to undergo significant changes by 2043. Rochford has an ageing population and the percentage of the population living in the District that are aged 65 or over is expected to increase considerably by 2043. By contrast, the number of residents aged 40-55 is expected to decrease. The number of under 40s is expected to increase modestly. These trends are broadly in line with regional and national trends.

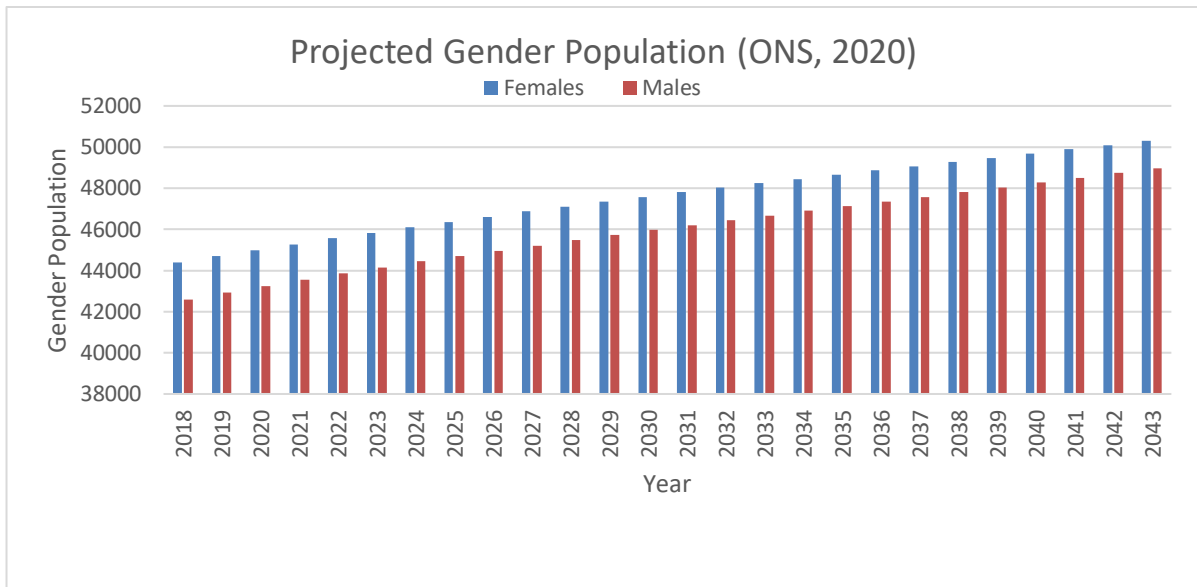
Table 1.5 –Projected Age Composition Population of Rochford District (ONS, 2020)



Gender Composition

1.10 The proportion of females to males in the District is around 51:49 which is expected to remain relatively stable into the future by 2043. This is in line with regional and national trends.

Figure 1.6 –Projected Gender Composition Population of Rochford District (ONS, 2020)



General Health

- 1.11 In the 2011 Census, 96% of the residents in Rochford considered their general health condition to be very good, good or fair. This is a self-assessment of a person’s general state of health. This is broadly in line with Essex and England averages.
- 1.12 The [Rochford and Castle Point Health and Well-being Strategy 2019-21](#) identifies that local levels of child obesity, winter-related deaths and cardiovascular disease are lower than the national average. However, there is significant variation in health outcomes across the District with those living in the most deprived parts of the District living around 4.5 years less on average than those living in the least deprived (5.4 years for women, 3.9 years for men).

Figure 1.7 –General Health Rating of Rochford Residents (Self-Assessment), UK Census (ONS, 2011)

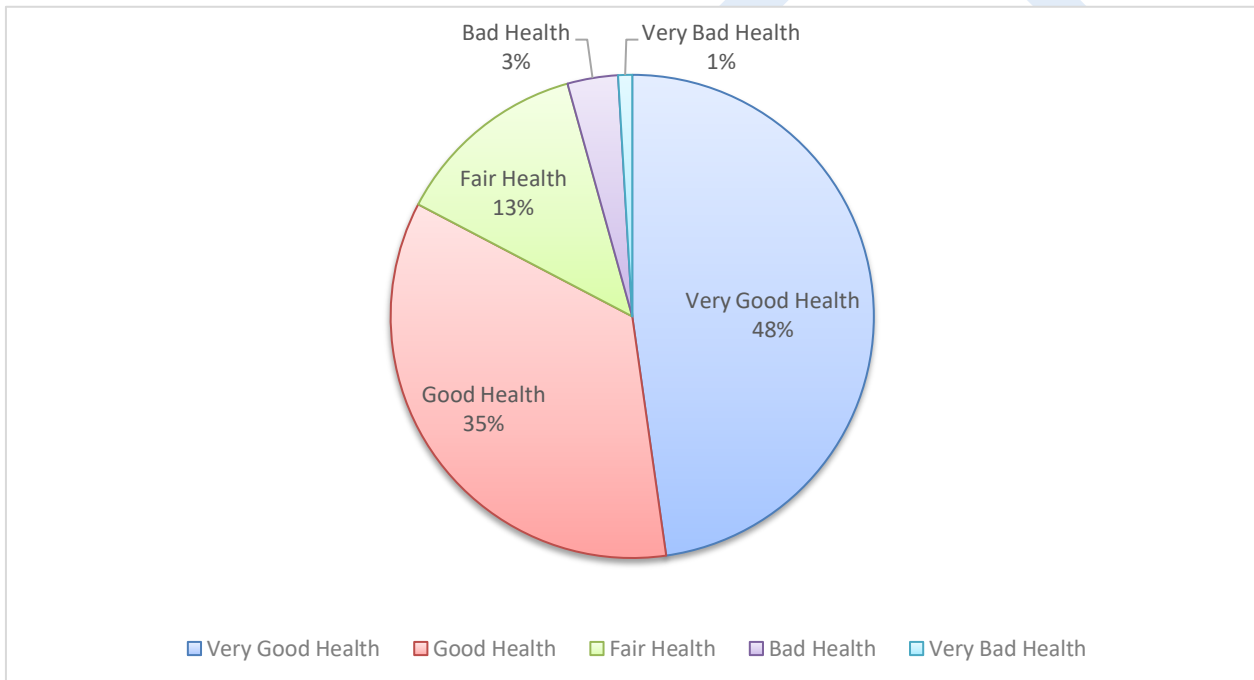


Figure 1.8 – Summary of Rochford Health and Well-being Performance (Castle Point and Rochford Health and Well-being Strategy 2019-21)

Deprivation

Rochford is one of the 20% least deprived districts/unitary authorities in England, however about 10% (1,300) of children live in low income families.



Child health

In Year 6, 16.0% (146) of children are classified as obese, better than the average for England.



The rate of alcohol-specific hospital stays among those under 18 is 22. This represents 4 stays per year.



Levels of GCSE attainment, breastfeeding initiation and smoking at time of delivery are better than the England average.

Adult health

The rate of alcohol-related harm hospital stays is 445, better than the average for England. This represents 403 stays per year.



12.5% of adults are smokers, below the national average of 18%.

Rates of sexually transmitted infections and TB are better than average.



Rates of violent crime BETTER than average

Rates of violent crime are better than average.

LIFE EXPECTANCY -3.9 YEARS



Health inequalities

Life expectancy is 3.9 years lower for men and 5.4 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Rochford than in the least deprived areas.

Excess winter deaths, early deaths from cardiovascular diseases and early deaths from cancer are better than average.

Excess winter deaths BETTER than the England average

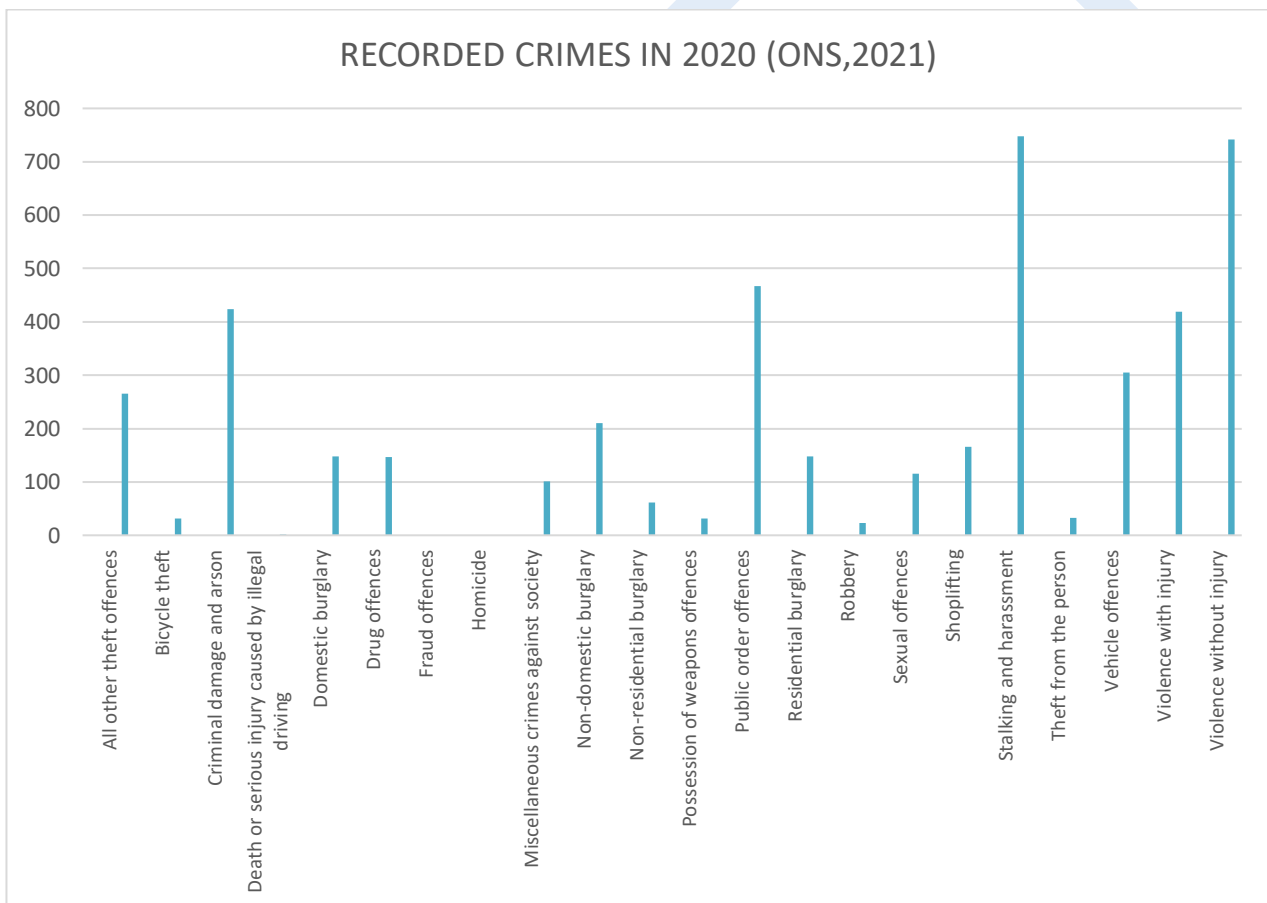


Incidence of Crime

1.13 In 2020, report crime incidents in the District totalled 4,231 recorded incidents, excluding those related to fraud. Less than a quarter of these recorded incidents were theft or burglary offences (580). The total number of crimes recorded in Rochford District decreased by 9.7% relative to 2019 levels where there was a total of 4,685 crimes recorded. The type of crime that has seen the greatest increase in incidents since 2019 is violence without injury which has increased by just over 9%. The type of crimes that have seen the greatest decrease since 2019 is vehicle offences, which has decreased by 33% over that period.

1.14 As well as seeing a modest decrease in crime incidence since 2019, Rochford District remains much lower than national and regional averages in terms of the incidence of crime.

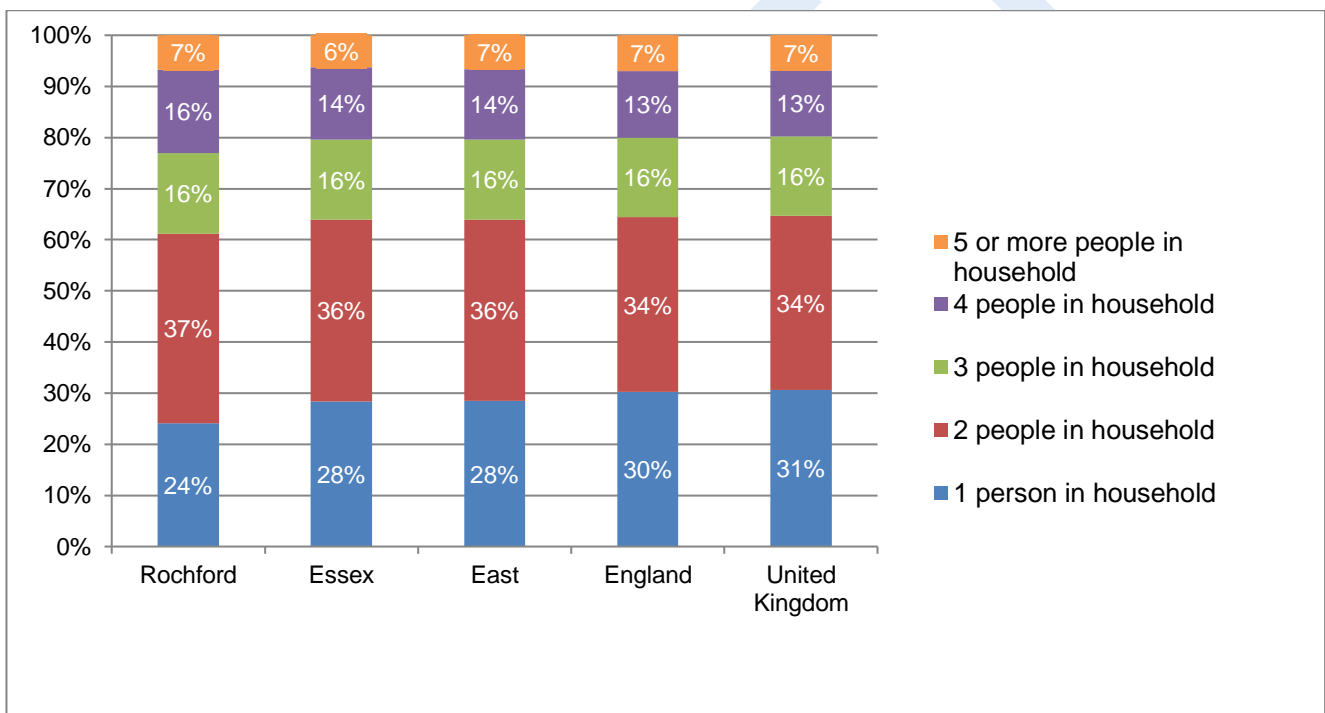
Figure 1.9 – Number of recorded crimes for headline offences in Rochford District (2020)



Household Sizes

- 1.15 In 2011, 24% of households within the District consisted of only one person, which is a notably smaller proportion than regional and national averages.
- 1.16 The average household size in Rochford District is two-person which is in line with the regional and national trend. Within Rochford District, over 60% of households are one or two person households.
- 1.17 The proportion of three-, four- and five plus households is broadly in line with Essex, East, England and United Kingdom averages.

Figure 1.10 –Average household size comparison, UK Census 2011 (ONS, 2011)



Deprivation

- 1.18 The Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) are a measure of the presence of deprivation at a neighbourhood level based on multiple different components, including components relating to income, education, and employment deprivation. These components are combined to provide an overall assessment of the presence of deprivation in a neighbourhood. Neighbourhoods are then ranked into deciles (10%) with those in a lower decile being relatively more deprived than those in a higher decile.
- 1.19 In 2015, 26 neighbourhoods (of a total of 53) fell into the top 20% least deprived neighbourhoods in the country. Only 5 neighbourhoods fell into the top 40% most deprived in the country, with only 1 neighbourhood falling into the top 20% most deprived.
- 1.20 As of the most recently available assessment in 2019, 28 neighbourhoods (of a total of 53) fell into the top 20% least deprived neighbourhoods in the country, which represented an additional two neighbourhoods relative to 2015. Again only 5 neighbourhoods fell into the top 40% most deprived, with only 1 neighbourhood falling into the top 20% most deprived.
- 1.21 A total of 17 neighbourhoods moved into a less deprived decile between 2015 and 2019, with only 3 neighbourhoods moving into a more deprived decile. Overall, Rochford is an area with relatively little deprivation which performs much better than regional and national averages. Since 2015, the relative absence of deprivation in the area has grown favourably, however there remain a few neighbourhoods where deprivation is clearly present, including those east of Rochford town.
- 1.22 Figures 1.11 and 1.12 below show the spatial distribution of deprivation in the District in 2015 and 2019. A higher value (greens) represents less deprivation with lower values (reds and oranges) representing greater deprivation.

Figure 1.11 – Presence of Deprivation (IMD, 2015)

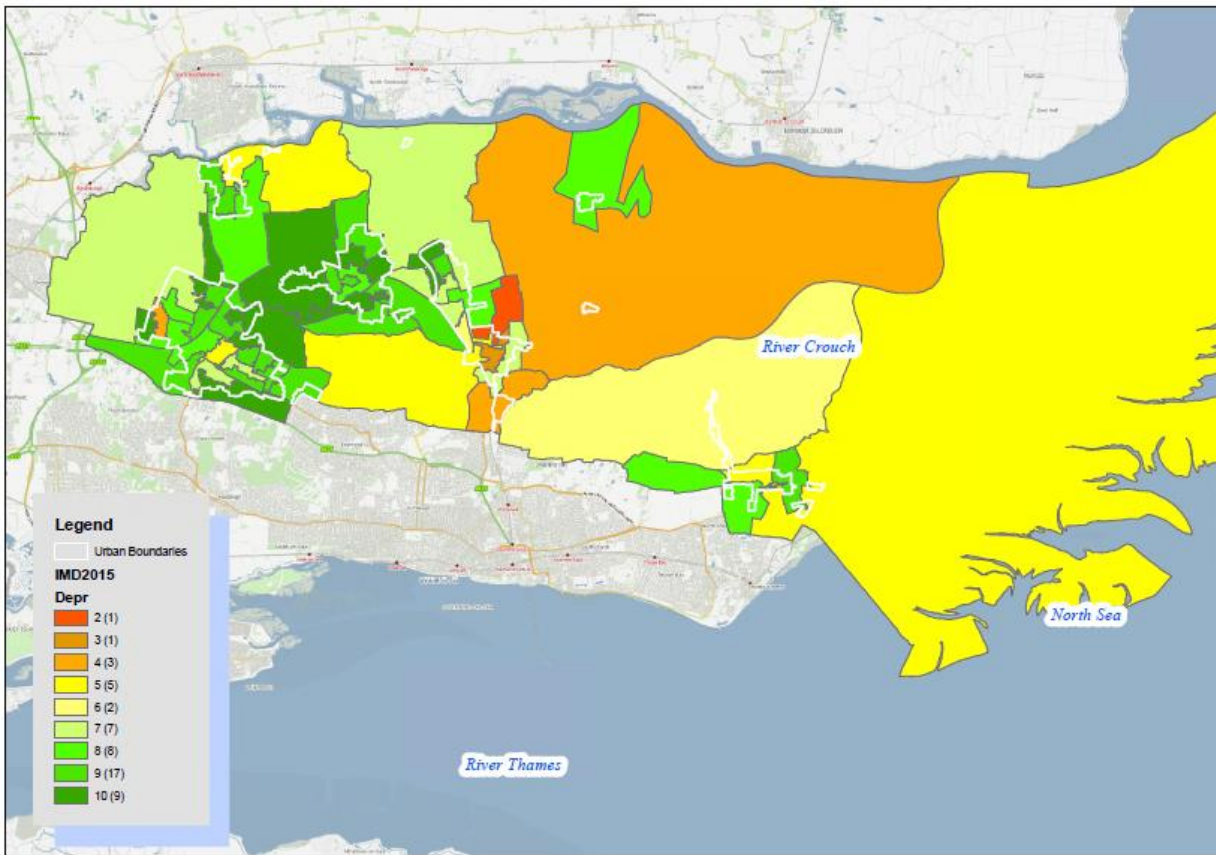
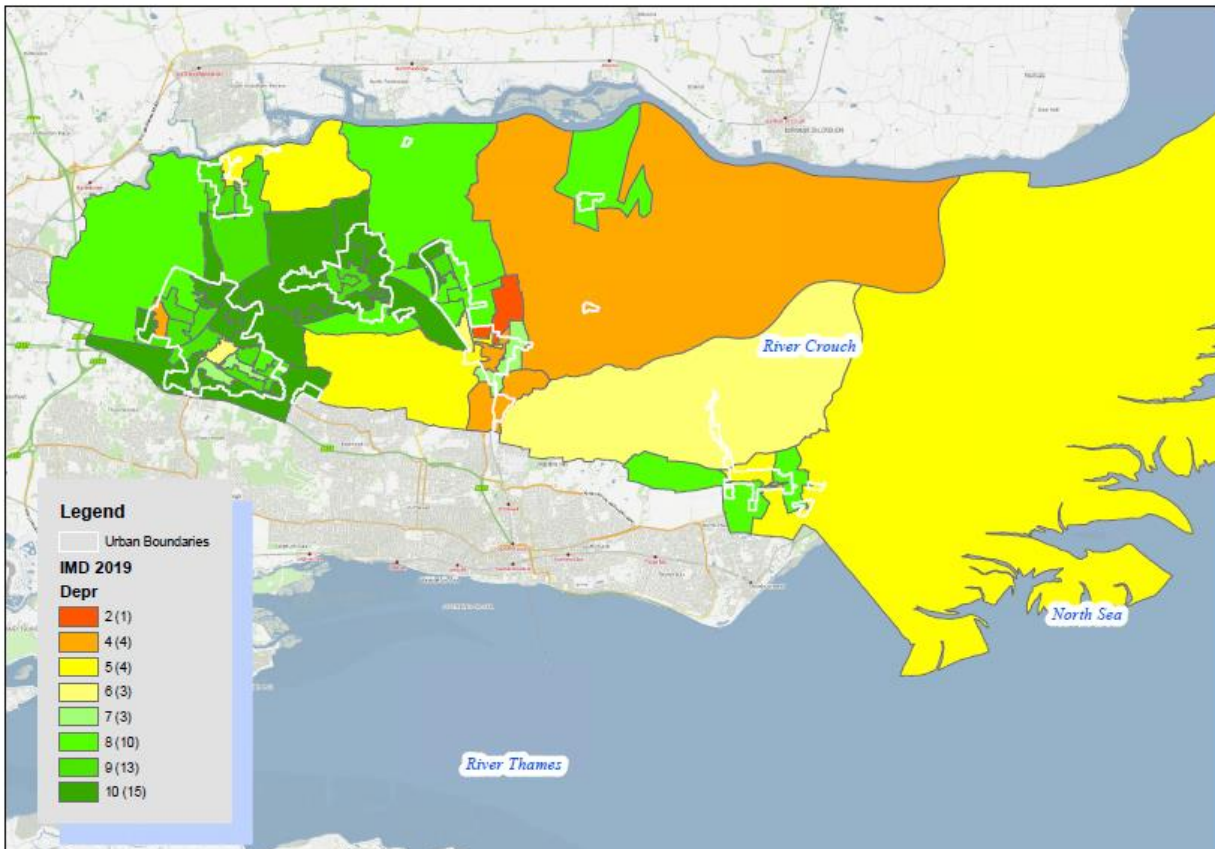


Figure 1.12 – Presence of Deprivation (IMD, 2019)



Planning Land Use Designations

- 1.23 The District is home to an estimated 87,368 people as of 2020, dispersed amongst a number of settlements. The three largest settlements are Rayleigh, Rochford, and Hockley. There are four identified tiers of settlements within the District; the first tier comprises these three largest settlements. These are all settlements with a range of services and facilities, as well as good access to public transport. Of the first-tier settlements, Rayleigh has the best access to services within the District. Rochford and Hockley contain local town centres catering for local needs.
- 1.24 All the District’s settlements have their own identity and characteristics. However, in terms of housing markets and access to services and facilities, it is possible to group some of the District’s settlements: in particular, Rochford and Ashingdon; and Hockley and Hawkwell.
- 1.25 The second tier comprises the large villages of Hullbridge and Great Wakering. These settlements have a more limited range of services and access to public transport is limited. The third tier is made up of the small rural settlement of Canewdon. This settlement has few services and public transport provision is poor.
- 1.26 The remaining rural settlements, including Stambridge, Paglesham and Rawreth, have little or no local services and residents are often completely dependent on the private car to access facilities.
- 1.27 The settlement hierarchy contained within the Core Strategy is as follows:

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

- 1.28 The District’s towns and villages are diverse in character reflecting their history, location, and size. The character, layout, and form of groups of buildings, streets and spaces make a significant contribution to providing a sense of place and adding to the quality of life in town and country. Residents have a strong sense of identity with their own settlement.
- 1.29 There are two areas within the District that are designated as Ramsar sites (Foulness and the Crouch and Roach Estuaries), and these sites are also designated as SPAs under the Natura 2000 network. There are three Sites of Special Scientific Interest in the District, namely the Foulness and Crouch and Roach estuaries, and Hockley Woods. These sites cover a total of 12,986 hectares.
- 1.30 There are also four Local Nature Reserves in the District: Hockley Woods, Hullbridge Foreshore, Marylands and Magnolia Fields. 7,071 hectares of the District, primarily to the eastern section, are identified as having a 1% annual probability of fluvial flooding

and/or a 0.5% annual probability of tidal flooding as estimated by the Environment Agency.

- 1.31 The District has a strong historic character, including being home to 328 Listed Buildings, 10 Conservation Areas and 7 Scheduled Ancient Monuments.
- 1.32 Other land use designations in the District also cover sites allocated for housing development, employment development and for gypsy and traveller occupation, as well as areas allocated as Metropolitan Green Belt, as education land and as open spaces.

2 Local Development Plan Progress

Introduction

- 2.1 The Council began reviewing its local planning policies, through the preparation of a Local Development Framework (LDF), following the introduction of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act in 2004. The current local development plan consists of a number of planning policy documents, including a Local Development Scheme (LDS), a Statement of Community Involvement (SCI), a Core Strategy, as well as number of other development plan documents (DPDs) and supplementary planning documents (SPDs).
- 2.2 Following the introduction of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) in 2012 and the Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) in 2014, the Council has started a process of reviewing its current local development plan to ensure that it remains up to date and based on appropriate and relevant evidence. Revisions to the NPPF and PPG have since been made which will need to be reflected as the Council progresses with its development plan review.

Current Local Development Framework

Statement of Community Involvement

- 2.3 The Council's Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) was adopted by Full Council on 19 July 2016 and sets out the engagement principles and techniques that the Council will use to ensure that residents, local businesses and statutory consultees are provided with appropriate and effective opportunities to make their views known on local planning matters. This includes both plan-making and development management processes.
- 2.4 The Council consulted on 'addendums' to its existing SCI in Summer 2019 and was updated in October 2019. The addendums related to neighbourhood planning, data protection and the South Essex Plan, respectively.
- 2.5 The Council intends to consult on a review of its SCI in Summer 2021 in fulfilment of the statutory requirement for a review every 5 years. The outcome of this review will be reported in the next AMR.

Local Development Scheme

- 2.6 The Council's Local Development Scheme (LDS) sets out the anticipated programme of work, and projected timescales, for the preparation of the Council's new Local Plan and the South Essex Joint Strategic Plan (the South Essex Plan). The LDS also sets out a projected timescale for the introduction of a Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) in the District.
- 2.7 Whilst after the end of the monitoring period to which this LDS relates, the Council last formally adopted a new LDS in July 2021 which is reported below for accuracy.
- 2.8 The Council will continue to revise its LDS to reflect any subsequent changes to its plan-making timetable.

Table 2.1 – Timetable for the preparation of the new Local Plan

Stage	Target Date
Issues and Options Document public consultation (Regulation 18)	Was held between December 2017 and March 2018
Spatial Options Document public consultation (Regulation 18)	July / August 2021
Preferred Options Document public consultation (Regulation 18)	Spring 2022
Proposed Pre-Submission Document public consultation (Regulation 19)	Autumn / Winter 2022
Submission to Secretary of State for independent examination (Regulation 22)	Spring 2023
Examination hearings	Summer 2023
Inspector's Report expected	Autumn / Winter 2023
Adoption by Full Council	Autumn / Winter 2023

Core Strategy

- 2.9 The Core Strategy was formally adopted by the Council on 13 December 2011 and sets out the Council's overall vision and strategy for the District up until 2025. The Core Strategy also includes the overarching planning principles and policies that will help to achieve this vision.
- 2.10 Following the publication of the NPPF in 2012, the Council reviewed the Core Strategy and found that it was broadly in compliance with the NPPF. This review acknowledged that the Core Strategy should be reviewed in future. In addition, as part of the changes required by the Inspector who examined the Core Strategy, the Council is committed

to an early review of this plan. The Local Development Framework Sub-Committee agreed to an early review of the Council's Core Strategy on 21 March 2012.

- 2.11 On 19 January 2012, Rochford District Council received notification of a legal challenge to the Core Strategy, brought by Cogent Land LLP, which sought to quash certain policies; namely H1, H2, H3 and paragraphs 4.1 to 4.31 on pages 42-48 of the Core Strategy that related to Housing. The rest of the Core Strategy was unaffected by this challenge.
- 2.12 Formal grounds of resistance were filed with the Court and the hearing was heard over two days in Cardiff on 31 May and 1 June 2012. On 21 September 2012, the Court ruled in favour of the Council, and the application for policies to be quashed was refused.

Allocations Plan

- 2.13 The Allocations Plan was formally adopted on 25 February 2014 and allocates areas of land throughout the District for specific uses or purposes. This includes the allocation of land for new housing or employment use developments and the allocation of land for environmental protection. The Allocations Plan is also accompanied by a Policies Map setting out the location and boundaries of each allocation.
- 2.14 A legal challenge to the adoption of the Allocations Plan was made to the High Court on 4 April 2014 under Section 113 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. The challenge was made on the grounds that the document is not within the appropriate powers and/or a procedural requirement had not been complied with. The legal challenge was dismissed on 19 December 2014.

Development Management Plan

- 2.15 The Development Management Plan was formally adopted on 16 December 2014 and sets out the Council's main planning policies for determining planning applications and managing development. These include policies on the design of new development, as well as policies governing the nature of development permissible within the Green Belt and town centres.

London Southend Airport and Environs Joint Area Action Plan (JAAP)

- 2.16 The London Southend Airport and Environs Joint Area Action Plan (JAAP) was prepared by Rochford District Council and Southend Borough Council as a response to the opportunities and challenges offered by London Southend Airport – located within the District – and its surrounding area. It includes the allocation of land in the environs of the airport, including for new high-quality business-led development, and policies supporting the operation and vitality of the airport. The JAAP was formally adopted by the Council on 16 December 2014 and was a shortlisted finalist in the 2014 Planning Awards, under the "Award for Strategic Planning" category.

Rochford Town Centre Area Action Plan (RTCAAP)

- 2.17 The Rochford Town Centre Area Action Plan (RTCAAP) sets out specific policies designed to support the Council's vision for Rochford Town Centre as a sustainable,

vibrant, and historic centre. The RTCAAP was formally adopted by the Council on 21 April 2015.

Rayleigh Centre Area Action Plan (RCAAP)

2.18 The Rayleigh Centre Area Action Plan sets out specific policies designed to support the Council's vision for Rayleigh Town Centre, including those to manage development within the centre and protect the character of the town. The RCAAP was formally adopted by the Council on 20 October 2015.

Hockley Area Action Plan (HAAP)

2.19 Hockley Area Action Plan (HAAP) sets out specific policies designed to support the Council's vision for Hockley Town Centre, including those to manage development within the centre and direct future public and private investment into the area. The HAAP was formally adopted by the Council on 25 February 2014.

Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs)

2.20 Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) are documents that provide additional advice and guidance on how policies are expected to be interpreted and applied. The Council adopted a number of SPDs on 11 January 2007 and these came into effect on 5 February of the same year. The documents that still form part of the Council's local development plan are:

- SPD1 – Educational Contributions
- SPD2 – Housing Design
- SPD4 – Shop Fronts Security and Design
- SPD6 – Design Guidelines for Conservation Areas
- SPD7 – Design, Landscaping and Access Statements

2.21 The following SPDs have also been prepared and adopted:

- Playing Pitch Strategy SPD (adopted 17th April 2012) superseded the older iteration SPD3.
- Parking Standards Design and Good Practice SPD (adopted 17 December 2010) superseded SPD5 – Vehicle Parking Standards; and
- Local List SPD 2013 was adopted on 17 December 2013
- Essex Coast Recreational disturbance Avoidance and Mitigation Strategy (RAMS) SPD 2020 was adopted on 20 October 2020

2.22 SPD 8 – Rural Settlement Areas ceased to be extant upon adoption of the Development Management Plan (superseding the remaining policies in the Replacement Local Plan (2006) after which no policies remain in the Development Plan supporting rural settlement areas).

Emerging Plans

South Essex Joint Strategic Plan (JSP)

- 2.23 In September 2017, the Leaders and Chief Executives of the South Essex Local Authorities, namely Basildon, Brentwood, Castle Point, Rochford, Southend-on-Sea, Thurrock and Essex County, established a process to develop a vision for South Essex ('South Essex 2050'), including establishing long-term growth ambitions underpinning strategic spatial, infrastructure and economic priorities across the sub-region. This strategic and cross-boundary collaboration will contribute to the discharging of the Council's responsibilities under the Duty to Co-operate.
- 2.24 As part of this process, the South Essex authorities are committed to the production of a Joint Strategic Plan ('the South Essex Plan') to help implement a vision for South Essex. This commitment was endorsed through a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed by all contributing authorities in February 2018.
- 2.25 The South Essex Plan would provide the strategic framework for the preparation of the new Local Plan, which would provide more detailed planning policies and perform an essential place-shaping role on the ground.
- 2.26 The South Essex Plan is expected to define the following:
- South Essex spatial strategy: distribution of growth, town centre hierarchy and setting long term extent of the Green Belt.
 - Strategic Areas of Opportunity (SAO) and the role of each.
 - Cross-cutting themes: including promoting social cohesion; healthy and inclusive growth; high quality development and design; supporting sustainable development; climate change.
 - Overall housing provision, distribution across SAO and housing needs.
 - Local industrial strategy priorities and spatial implications (including strategic employment land allocations).
 - Strategic transport and infrastructure priorities.
 - Natural environment and resources, including green and blue infrastructure.
 - Climate change and energy; and
 - Implementation and Monitoring Framework.
- 2.27 The South Essex Plan is expected to form a non-statutory growth framework. The first stage of the Plan is expected to be published before the end of 2021.

New Local Plan

- 2.28 The Council is currently in the early stages of preparing a new Local Plan for the District. The new Local Plan will set out the strategy for the future development of the district beyond 2025 – the end of the current plan period. The new Local Plan will replace a number of the adopted policy documents which form the current local development plan for the District and will set out the Council's strategic vision, policies and land allocations, where necessary, for meeting future needs. It will also identify areas for protection, such as sites that are important for wildlife and open space.

- 2.29 The preparation of the new Local Plan will be a three-stage process and will be informed by a range of evidence. There are a number of technical background documents that make up the Plan's evidence base, and the development of these documents is ongoing. The SCI will help to ensure that local communities and businesses are able to help shape the direction and vision of the new Local Plan as it develops.
- 2.30 To further engage with the community, the Council actively held community engagement workshops and a survey at the Parish / Town Council level to help identify specific issues and options to consider at an early stage when producing the new Local Plan. The comments received through this engagement programme were brought together in an Early Engagement Consultation Statement¹, available on the Council website.
- 2.31 The first stage of the Council's new Local Plan process took the form of the Issues and Options document. This document set out a range of identified challenges and opportunities facing the District over the next 20 years, on issues such as housing, jobs, communities, infrastructure, and environment. The Issues and Options document was open for public consultation between 13 December 2017 and 7 March 2018 and was informed by a number of key evidence base documents, including the Strategic Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment (SHELAA) 2017.
- 2.32 The comments received in this consultation have been summarised as part of a Feedback Report² with an initial response provided. These comments will help to inform the next stages of the new Local Plan.
- 2.33 The projected timescales for these further stages are set out in the Council's adopted LDS.

Neighbourhood Plans

- 2.34 Neighbourhood Planning was introduced by the Government via the Localism Act 2011 and enables local communities to prepare statutory plans to guide future development and growth in their local areas. In areas with defined parishes, such as Rochford District, Neighbourhood Plans would commonly be prepared by the Parish or Town Councils.
- 2.35 The Council received an application from Canewdon Parish Council in December 2015 to designate the Parish of Canewdon as a Neighbourhood Area. The proposed area – referred to as the Canewdon and Wallsea Neighbourhood Area – was considered to be appropriate and was approved at a meeting of the Executive on 2 March 2016.
- 2.36 As of April 2021, no other neighbourhood plan areas have been designated within the District.

¹ https://www.rochford.gov.uk/sites/default/files/planning_ee_consultationstatement.pdf

² <https://www.rochford.gov.uk/issues-and-options-document-feedback-report-2018>

3 Housing Statistics

Introduction

- 3.1 This section of the Authority Monitoring Report sets out the Council's position in terms of the number of new homes completed in the monitoring period, the number of homes under construction as of April 2021, and the capacity of land within the district to provide homes into the future. This section will also compare the Council's housing supply performance with the requirements set out in the Core Strategy (2011).
- 3.2 This section will provide an analysis of the delivery of new homes within the district, including whether such homes have been delivered on greenfield or previously developed (brownfield) land, the size of the new homes that have been delivered and the quantity of affordable housing that has been delivered.
- 3.3 The Core Strategy sets an annual housing target of 250 dwellings per year up to 2025. The South Essex Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) was reviewed and published on 10 May 2016, with an addendum published in June 2017. This SHMA identified an Objectively Assessed Need (OAN) for housing in the district of between 331 and 361 dwellings per annum up to 2037. It is further noted that a consultation was held by the Department for Communities and Local Government between 14 September 2017 and 9 November 2017 on the introduction of a new standard methodology for calculating housing need, which was later formalised through revisions to the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) in July 2018.
- 3.4 **The Council's position with regard to housing land supply is set out in the accompanying Housing Land Supply Position Statement 2021.** This includes the District's housing trajectory – the number of dwellings that are projected to be completed in the District up to 2030. This Housing Land Supply Position Statement will also consider the Council's position in light of the Housing Delivery Test, which was formally introduced through the revisions to the NPPF and PPG made in July 2018.
- 3.5 Performance against key Core Strategy policies is considered further below.

The Efficient Use of Land for Housing

- 3.6 Policy H1 of the Core Strategy sets out the Council's position regarding the use of land within the district for housing, for example, prioritising the use of previously developed (brownfield) land and supporting the redevelopment of certain industrial estates. The success of the implementation of Policy H1 will be monitored by recording the proportion of dwellings developed on previously developed land.

Extensions to Residential Envelopes and Phasing

- 3.7 Policy H2 of the Core Strategy sets out the Council's position regarding the extension of the district's residential envelopes to meet housing need over the plan period. The success of Policy H2 will be monitored by recording the number of permissions granted and completions of residential development. This is translated into a housing trajectory (set out in the Housing Land Supply Position Statement 2021) which includes an assessment of the five-year supply of land.

Planning Permissions and Completions 2020-2021

- 3.8 Appendix A sets out a breakdown of the sites where housing completions occurred between April 2020 and March 2021.

Completions in Plan Period 2010-2025

- 3.9 The Core Strategy sets a requirement for 3,750 net additional dwellings to be completed over the plan period 2010 - 2025. Table 3.1 details the completions in the district since April 2010.

Table 3.1 – Completions since 2010

Net housing provision requirement, 2010-2025	3,750 dwellings
Less completions, April 2010 - March 2021	2,117 dwellings
Remaining requirement	1,633 dwellings

Loss of Residential to Non-Residential Uses

- 3.10 Table 3.2 details the number of dwellings that were lost to non-residential uses between April 2020 and March 2021.

Table 3.2 – Dwellings Converted into Non-Residential Uses

Dwellings converted into non-residential uses, April 2020 - March 2021	0 dwellings
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Windfall Sites

- 3.11 Windfall sites are those which have not been specifically identified as being available through the operation of the local plan-making process. They generally comprise previously developed sites that have unexpectedly become available over time, which were not anticipated by the LPA when the local development plan was prepared.
- 3.12 Windfall sites have been granted planning permission in accordance with adopted policies. These could include, for example, large redevelopment sites which might arise on newly available brownfield sites (such as where a factory has ceased operations), or small-scale development (such as infill development, residential subdivision, or the conversion of a commercial unit into a residential unit).
- 3.13 The Core Strategy took account of sites with any extant planning permissions (at that time), as well as other sites considered suitable through the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) 2009. When calculating the contribution to housing delivery made by windfall sites, sites which fall into either of those categories have been excluded. By definition, the calculation has also excluded any dwellings delivered on sites specifically allocated for residential development through the Core Strategy and subsequent Allocations Plan.

- 3.14 Table 3.3 sets out the contribution made to the District’s housing delivery made by windfall sites, between April 2020 and March 2021. The table is intended to show the extent to which windfall sites contribute to the Council’s housing supply.
- 3.15 The figures for windfall completions between 2020 and 2021 show that windfall sites have made a positive contribution to the District’s housing supply in the last year, with many outstanding units set to make a further significant contribution in future years as set out in Table 3.3 below. These are dwellings that were not specifically identified in the local development plan, but for which an extant planning permission exists, and which remained under construction or unimplemented at the end of March 2021.

Table 3.3 – Dwelling completions on windfall sites (net), 2020-2021

Windfall Development	Net Dwelling Completions
Dwellings completed (2020-2021)	69
Dwellings outstanding (at March 2021)	415

Affordable Housing

- 3.16 Policy H4 of the Core Strategy sets out that 35% of housing on sites of 15 dwellings or more, or on sites greater than 0.5 hectares, must be affordable, subject to viability. The Council will aim for 80% of affordable housing to be social housing with the remaining 20% provided as intermediate housing, including shared ownership. The success of Policy H4 will be monitored by recording the tenure of dwellings completed.
- 3.17 The South Essex Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2016) and Addendum (2017), recognise that there are affordability issues across the sub-region, and identifies a need for 238 affordable dwellings per annum within Rochford District.
- 3.18 Between April 2020 and March 2021, there were 88 (net) affordable housing units completed as part of major residential development schemes. However, the total figure is likely to be higher once housing association-led developments and acquisitions are factored in.

Local Housing Market Trends

Market Sales and Covid-19 Crisis

- 3.19 Nationally, house prices have continued to grow, although at a slower rate since April 2013. The average house price as of April 2021 was £254,606, up from £251,832 recorded in January 2021³. Activity levels and price growth had remained stable before coronavirus restrictions were introduced. Whilst there has been modest house

³ South Essex Housing Market Trends Quarterly Report April 2021 – South Essex Housing Group

price growth, government support measures have meant that market activity is expected to be maintained in the coming months.

- 3.20 The table below shows that locally, South Essex house prices have risen with the Rochford District seeing a 12.43% increase between February 2020 and February 2021, with an average house price of £426,016⁴.

Table 3.4 – Overall Change in Average House Prices February 2020 – February 2021⁵

Overall Change in Average House Prices February 2020 – February 2021

LA	London	Southend	Thurrock	Basildon	Castle Point	Rochford
Feb 2020	570,975	328,505	301,606	341,428	337,019	378,904
Feb 2021	596,054	361,724	322,277	371,917	365,179	426,016
CHANGE	25,079	33,219	20,671	30,489	28,160	47,112
%	4.39%	10.11%	6.85%	8.93%	8.36%	12.43%

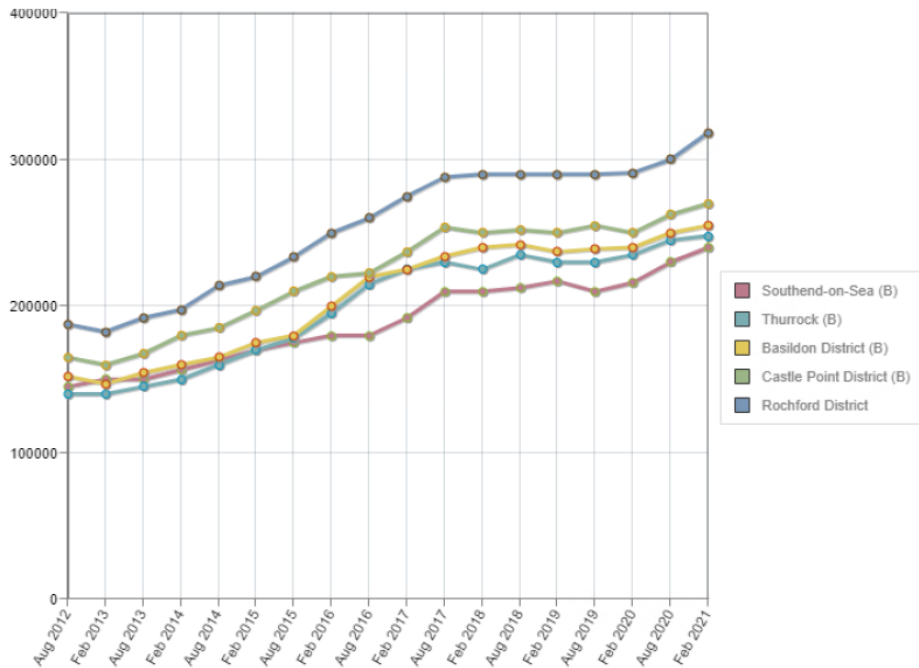
- 3.20 The chart below in Table 3.5 further analyses South Essex property prices since 2012, showing a steady recovery from February 2013. It illustrates how house prices (all house types) in Rochford District have significantly increased from May 2013 to February 2021, having the highest overall lower quartile property price of £318,500 within South Essex.

⁴ South Essex Housing Market Trends Quarterly Report April 2021 – South Essex Housing Group

⁵ South Essex Housing Market Trends Quarterly Report April 2021 – South Essex Housing Group

Table 3.5 – Lower Quartile Price Overall⁶

Lower Quartile Price – Overall



3.21 Table 3.6 below further illustrates how property prices in Rochford District by property bed size compares to other South Essex Local Authority areas.

Table 3.6 – Lower Quartile Price of Property by Bed Count⁷

Lower Quartile Price of Property by Bed Count (February 2021)

	Southend	Thurrock	Basildon	Castle Point	Rochford
1 bed Prices (Flat)	140,000	143,375	140,000	150,000	141,250
2 bed Prices (Flat)	182,000	195,000	180,250	191,875	193,500
2 bed Prices (House)	255,000	260,000	251,000	247,000	285,000
3 bed Prices (House)	298,000	290,000	275,000	288,000	325,000
4 bed Prices (House)	400,000	386,250	410,000	385,000	425,000

Market Rents

3.22 Figures indicate that the cost of private renting in Rochford District has remained stable. As of February 2021, a one bedroom flat in Rochford District was demanding a weekly rent of £162 the same weekly rent as in February 2020. As more people are affected by the impact of the Covid-19 third national lockdown, there is a likelihood

⁶ South Essex Housing Market Trends Quarterly Report January 2021 – South Essex Housing Group

⁷ South Essex Housing Market Trends Quarterly Report January 2021 – South Essex Housing Group

that affordability may worsen over the next few months. The Local Housing Allowance (LHA) has been updated within the Southend Broad Rental Market Area by up to £25. Whilst the gap has reduced between private renting and the recently updated LHA, it still remains significant in all South Essex Local Authorities ranging between £12 and £34 per week, with a deficit of -£24 in Rochford.

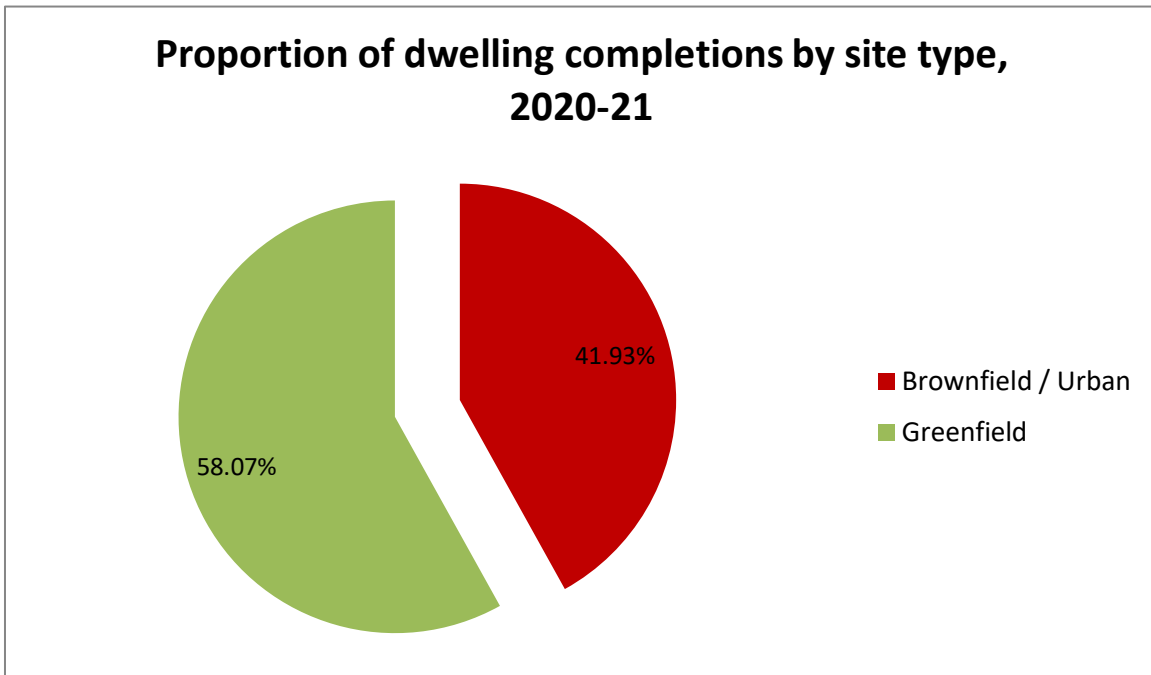
- 3.23 Whilst the gap between LHA and Intermediate Rent (at 80% market rent) is smaller, it suggests properties being offered on this type of affordable tenure will not always be affordable to those relying on Universal Credit and not having access to any other source of income.
- 3.24 It is, however, cheaper to rent privately than buying an average resale property in South Essex. The same applies to buying a new build property i.e., it is cheaper to rent, apart from Basildon and Thurrock where it is more expensive to rent.

Greenfield Land and Previously Developed Land (PDL) Development

- 3.26 The NPPF, as revised in January 2019, states that the use of previously developed (brownfield) land should be encouraged where suitable opportunities exist (Para. 84). It further suggests that local planning authorities should make as much use of previously developed land as possible when seeking to accommodate their housing needs (Para. 117). In Green Belt authorities, like Rochford, the NPPF states that land that is previously developed should be given ‘first consideration.’
- 3.27 Historically, 60% of development on previously developed land has been identified as a target, however it is recognised that this may no longer be a realistic target given a lack of previously developed land available to develop within the District. Furthermore, the re-development of previously developed land can have other impacts, such as on local employment, which will also need to be considered.
- 3.28 Policy H1 confirms that the Council will prioritise the use of appropriate previously developed (brownfield) land within existing settlements, where possible.
- Covid-19 Crisis*
- 3.29 Due to the Covid-19 crisis unfolding in the earlier part of 2020 and the government requirement of a national lockdown in March 2020, many of the residential development sites under construction partially closed. The effect of closure of these sites on housing delivery meant that for the preceding months of April and May there were no recorded NHBC completions.
- 3.30 Between April 2020 and March 2021, 205 dwellings were completed on greenfield sites (58.07% of total), compared to 144 dwellings on brownfield/urban sites (41.93%). Figure 3.4 shows the proportion of dwelling completions (gross) on both brownfield/urban and greenfield sites in Rochford District in 2020-21.
- 3.31 The majority of dwelling completions occurred on greenfield sites over the monitoring period as part of the West Rochford and West Hockley residential allocation from Land West of Oak Road And North of Hall Road Rochford, and the South West Hullbridge residential allocation from Land Between Windmere Avenue and Lower

Road, Maylons Lane, Hullbridge. Significant contributions were also made to housing delivery by the development of brownfield sites from windfall.

Figure 3.4: Proportion of dwelling completions by site type, 2020-21



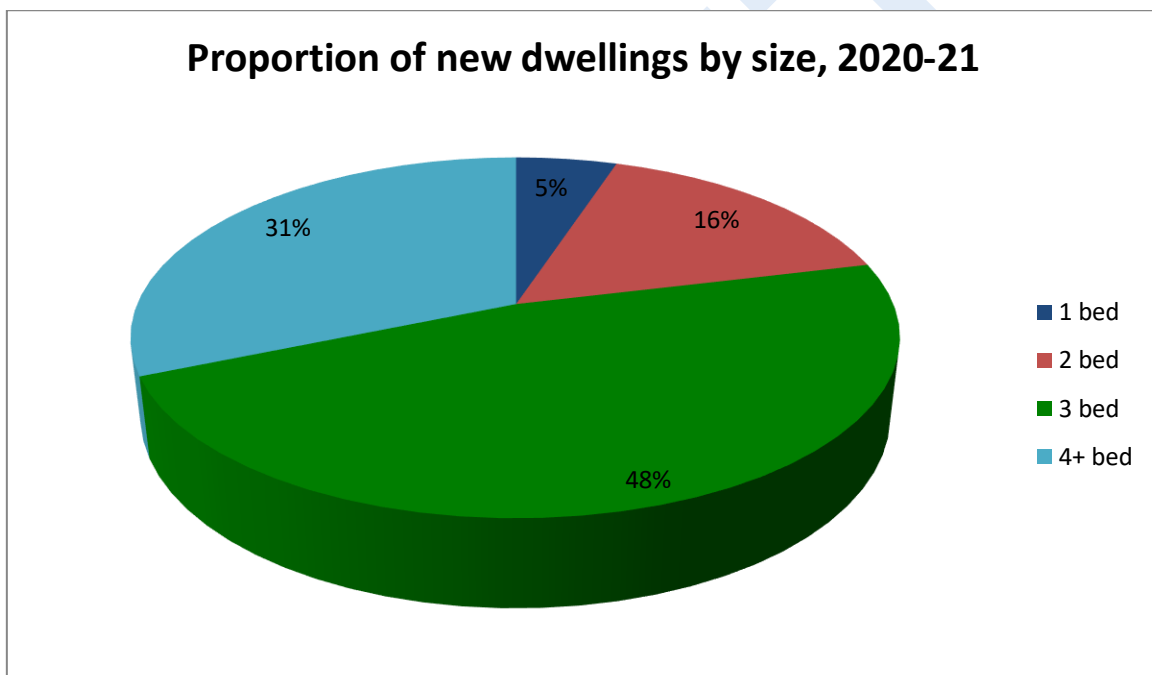
Dwelling Types

- 3.32 Policy H5 of the Core Strategy underlines the need for a mix of housing types to be provided in the district. New developments must contain a mix of dwelling types to ensure they cater for all people within the community, whatever their housing needs. The success of Policy H5 will be monitored by recording the size of dwellings in terms of the number of bedrooms they contain. The size of dwellings (in terms of the number of bedrooms they contain) is recorded as required by the Core Strategy.
- 3.33 Table 3.5 provides a breakdown of the size of dwellings completed in the district in 2020-21, on schemes delivering 10 homes or more, where known. Number of dwelling completions have been based on NHBC returns to the Rochford District which are considered to give an overall reflection of the breakdown of dwellings completed generally. It demonstrates that the most common size of dwelling being delivered in the District is a 3 and 4 plus-bed home. Whilst the proportion of 1-bed and 2-bed homes being delivered is lower, they still made a significant and valuable contribution to maintaining a diverse supply of housing in the District.

Table 3.5 – Dwelling completions by size, 2020-21

	Dwelling Size (No. of bedrooms)			
	1	2	3	4+
Number of known completed dwelling size (gross), 2020-21	13	40	120	80
Percentage of total completed dwellings, 2020 -21	5%	16%	48%	31%

Table 3.6 – Proportion of dwelling completions by size, 2020-21



Lifetime Homes

- 3.34 Meeting the needs of an ageing population is, whilst not unique to Rochford, particularly pertinent in the district particularly in relation to housing provision. It is important that housing is designed to be flexible to changes in people’s circumstances.
- 3.35 Lifetime homes are those that are designed to enable people to remain in their own home for as much of their life as possible; these types of homes are therefore adaptable to the differing needs of people at different stages of their life cycle.
- 3.36 Policy H6 of the Core Strategy sets a requirement for all new dwellings to be built to the Lifetime Homes Standard, subject to viability, with 3% of new dwellings on developments of 30 dwellings or more will be required to be built to full wheelchair accessibility standards. However, use of such standards within planning has largely been discontinued, with these requirements now controlled through building regulations, Part M4(2) (accessible and adaptable dwellings), and M4(3) (wheelchair

user dwellings), which are not mandatory. The Council does not monitor the compliance of new dwellings with Lifetime Homes Standards, therefore.

- 3.37 The Council does require new residential units to comply with the Nationally Described Space Standards⁸ which provide guidance on minimum gross floor areas, bedroom floor areas, ceiling heights and storage space.

Major and Minor Schemes

- 3.38 Residential development schemes can be divided into two categories: major schemes and minor schemes. Major schemes are those which comprise 10 or more residential units, whilst minor schemes comprise 9 or less.
- 3.39 In the Rochford District, minor schemes often occur within existing residential areas – such as conversions, infills and intensification – whereas major schemes often occur on brownfield and greenfield sites that have been specifically allocated for residential development in the local development plan.
- 3.40 Table 3.7 shows the breakdown of residential sites in the District between small and large sites.

Table 3.7 – Dwelling completions as part of major and minor schemes, 2020-21

Major and Minor Schemes, 2020-21	Minor Schemes	Major Schemes
Dwelling completions (net)	25	324

- 3.41 The majority of dwellings completed in 2020-21 were delivered as part of major schemes. Most of these dwellings were delivered on allocated settlement extension sites and brownfield residential sites identified in the Council’s adopted local development plan.

Density

- 3.42 There are a number of factors which need to be considered when determining the appropriate density for a residential development site. However, in the majority of circumstances the best use of land has been achieved by developing at a minimum density of 30 dwellings per hectare, as required by the Council’s existing policies.

Self and Custom Housebuilding Register

- 3.43 Self-build housing normally means that you manage the design and construction of your own home and may undertake some of the building work as well. Custom build usually means that you work with a specialist developer who will organise the design and construction to help you deliver your new home to your specifications.
- 3.44 The Self-Build and Custom Housebuilding Act 2015 requires the Council to keep and have regard to a register of those who are interested in self-build or custom build

⁸https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/524531/160519_Nationally_Described_Space_Standard____Final_Web_version.pdf

housing projects in their area. The purpose of this register is to inform the Council of how much demand there is for self-build and custom build plots in the district.

3.45 As of 31 March 2021, there were 110 individuals recorded on the Council's register.

Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation

3.46 Policy H7 of the Core Strategy sets out the Council's policy in relation to meeting the accommodation needs of the district's Gypsy and Traveller community and includes certain criteria for the allocation of sites.

3.47 As of April 2021, there are nine private Gypsy and Traveller sites in the District providing a total of 17 pitches or plots. There is one site with temporary permission. There are an additional 15 pitches or plots across three sites that are unauthorised and not tolerated.

3.48 It is important that appropriate locations are identified for sites in order to meet Gypsy and Traveller needs as well as to enable action to be taken against unauthorised sites in inappropriate locations.

3.49 The single-issue review to the East of England Plan (Accommodation for Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Show people in the East of England) set a total allocation of 18 pitches to be achieved by 2011 through the provision of 15 additional pitches to those already authorised. It also set the requirement for pitch provision by 2011 also set an annual 3% compound increase in pitch provision requirement beyond 2011. This equates to the provision of 15 pitches by 2018 in addition to the seven authorised pitches in order to achieve a compound increase in provision to 22 pitches to meet the requirements of the review.

3.50 The Core Strategy required 15 additional pitches to be allocated in the District by 2018. This was fulfilled upon adoption of the Allocations Plan in February 2014 which allocated land ('Michelins Farm') for the development of a municipal site for Gypsy and Traveller accommodation in Rochford District. The site is referred to in Policy GT1.

3.51 The Core Strategy also states that given the historically low demand within the District, provision for any additional pitches post-2018 will be subject to a further review of need. This will be considered in the review of the local development plan.

3.52 A Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) was produced in 2017; it provides an assessment of the District's future demand for Gypsy and Traveller pitches/plots, prompted by a change in the definition of a 'traveller' for planning purposes. The GTAA identifies a need to provide 5 additional pitches in the District by 2033.

3.53 As of March 2021, the Council's allocated site for Gypsy and Traveller occupation, at Michelins Farm (Policy GT1), has not been delivered.

4 Housing Land Supply Position Statement

National Planning Policy

- 4.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was first published on 27 March 2012 and was most recently revised in July 2021.
- 4.2 The NPPF requires housing need calculations to be informed by a local housing need assessment, conducted using the standard method in national planning guidance – unless exceptional circumstances justify an alternative approach which also reflects current and future demographic trends and market signals. In addition to the local housing need figure, any needs that cannot be met within neighbouring areas should also be taken into account in establishing the amount of housing to be planned for (NPPF, Para. 61)
- 4.3 Within this context, the size, type and tenure of housing needed for different groups in the community should be assessed and reflected in planning policies (including, but not limited to, those who require affordable housing, families with children, older people, students, people with disabilities, service families, travellers, people who rent their homes and people wishing to commission or build their own homes (NPPF, Para. 62)
- 4.4 With respect to identifying their housing requirement and supply, the NPPF establishes the following:
- Strategic policy-making authorities should establish a housing requirement figure for their whole area, which shows the extent to which their identified housing need (and any needs that cannot be met within neighbouring areas) can be met over the plan period. Within this overall requirement, strategic policies should also set out a housing requirement for designated neighbourhood areas which reflects the overall strategy for the pattern and scale of development and any relevant allocations. Once the strategic policies have been adopted, these figures should not need re-testing at the neighbourhood plan examination, unless there has been a significant change in circumstances that affects the requirement.
 - Strategic policy-making authorities should have a clear understanding of the land available in their area through the preparation of a strategic housing land availability assessment. From this, planning policies should identify a sufficient supply and mix of sites, taking into account their availability, suitability, and likely economic viability. Planning policies should identify a supply of:
 - a) specific, deliverable sites for years one to five of the plan period; and
 - b) specific, developable sites or broad locations for growth, for years 6-10 and, where possible, for years 11-15 of the plan.

- 4.5 The NPPF also states that at least 10% of a local planning authority's housing requirement should be met from smaller sites, i.e., smaller than one hectare, unless there are strong, evidenced reasons why this cannot be achieved.
- 4.6 Whether a site is considered to be deliverable or developable should be informed by a Housing Land Availability Assessment. The Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) provides guidance on undertaking such assessments and replaces all previous guidance.
- 4.7 Revisions made to the NPPF and PPG in July 2018, and affirmed in the February 2019 version, also established the principle of the Housing Delivery Test (HDT).
- 4.8 The Housing Delivery Test seeks to measure and quantify the extent to which a local planning authority has successfully delivered the required number of homes in its area over the preceding three-year period. Further information on how the HDT results would be calculated is set out in the Housing Delivery Test Measurement Rule Book⁹, published by MHCLG in July 2018, but can be summarised as the below:

$$\text{Housing Delivery Test (\%)} = \frac{\text{Total net homes delivered over three year period}}{\text{Total number of homes required over three year period}}$$

- 4.9 The Housing Delivery Test requires that where housing delivery has fallen below 95% of the local planning authority's housing requirement over the previous three years, the authority must prepare an Action Plan in line with national planning guidance, to assess the causes of under-delivery and identify actions to increase delivery in future years.
- 4.10 The revised Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) further states that:
- A 20% buffer will apply to a local planning authority's five-year land supply if housing delivery falls below 85%: and
 - The presumption in favour of sustainable development will apply if:
 - Housing delivery falls below 25% of the housing requirement (up to 2018).
 - Housing delivery falls below 45% of the housing requirement (up to 2019); or
 - Housing delivery falls below 75% of the housing requirement (up to and beyond 2020).
- 4.11 The latest Housing Delivery Test results published in January 2021 suggested that Rochford's housing delivery over the last three years was exactly 95% of its housing requirements. As a result, no penalties apply to the Council's five-year land supply position and there is no requirement to prepare an Action Plan.

Local Planning Policy

⁹https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/728523/HD_T_Measurement_Rule_Book.pdf

4.12 The Core Strategy, adopted on 13 December 2011, provides the overarching vision and strategy for the District up to 2025. It also sets out how the District intends to deliver its housing target of 250 dwellings per year up to 2025. Due to a number of factors, many of which were outside the Council's control, upon adoption of the Core Strategy in 2011, the Council was committed to an early review in order to put in place a plan that covers at least 15 years. In order to ensure compliance with the NPPF, which came into force after the adoption of the Core Strategy, the housing target set out in the Core Strategy will also be updated in the early review of the plan in order to fulfil any readjustment of the future target. A new Local Plan is being produced in accordance with the NPPF and PPG which will be informed by proportionate and up-to-date evidence, including Strategic Housing Market Assessments (SHMA) and Strategic Housing and Employment Land Availability Assessments (SHELAA).

South Essex Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA)

- 4.13 Following the publication of the NPPF, and subsequently the PPG, the five South Essex authorities (which, in addition to Rochford District, include Basildon, Castle Point, Southend and Thurrock Borough Councils) appointed consultants, Turleys Associates, to undertake a full review of housing need across the South Essex housing market area. The preparation of the evidence base to support the new Local Plan is ongoing and will be considered on balance when determining future planning policies, including those relating to housing need and delivery.
- 4.14 The purpose of the SHMA is to determine the Objectively Assessed Need (OAN) for housing across the housing market area. It is effectively a 'policy off' position with a nationally established starting point to determine full housing needs across South Essex. To do this the consultants undertook a detailed assessment of demographic and economic projections based on the most up-to-date data to determine the OAN in the period to 2037.
- 4.15 The South Essex SHMA 2016, and subsequent SHMA Addendum 2017, have been accepted into Rochford's Local Plan evidence base and will inform the preparation of the new Local Plan. In summary, the SHMA concludes that the objectively assessed housing need for Rochford equates to between 331 and 361 dwellings per annum up to 2037.
- 4.16 Revisions made to the NPPF and PPG in July 2018 established a new standard methodology for calculating local housing need. The NPPF states that strategic plans should be based upon a local housing need assessment, conducted using the standard method in national planning guidance. Using the standard methodology – which supersedes the figures calculated in the South Essex SHMA – Rochford District's local housing need equates to 362 dwellings per annum up to 2031. It should also be noted that unmet housing need from neighbouring areas may also need to be taken into account when determining Rochford's housing needs.
- 4.17 It is recognised however that the standard methodology figure does not take into account need for particular types of housing, such as affordable or specialist accommodation. There therefore remains some value in noting the findings of the South Essex SHMA and Addendum.

Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment (HELAA), previously SHLAA

- 4.18 A Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) was first prepared in 2009; this was comprehensively reviewed and updated in 2012. The NPPF continues to require local planning authorities to undertake such assessments to establish realistic assumptions about the availability, suitability, and the likely economic viability of land to meet the identified need for housing over the plan period.
- 4.19 The Council undertook a Call for Sites between 22 June 2015 and 31 March 2016 to identify additional brownfield sites, or other land, that may have become available since adoption of the Core Strategy in order to inform a full review of the SHLAA in its entirety. The likely deliverability and developability of sites identified in the 2012 SHLAA have however been reconsidered within each successive monitoring report to date and included within the housing trajectory as appropriate. Following the closure of the Call for Sites, sites submitted for consideration have been assessed in line with the PPG to determine their deliverability or development.
- 4.20 A Strategic Housing and Employment Land Availability Assessment (SHELAA) was published in November 2017. The Council re-opened the Call for Sites following the publication of its 2017 SHELAA, which closed again on 31 May 2018.
- 4.21 A subsequent Housing and Employment Land Availability Assessment (HELAA) update has been prepared, assessing the deliverability of sites not identified at the time of the previous assessment in 2017, and alongside the 2017 SHELAA and subsequent monitoring, present a robust understanding of the availability of all land for housing and economic development on an April 2019 baseline.
- 4.22 As set out in Table 4.1 below, emerging findings from the 2020 HELAA have identified a total of 113 sites that were considered to be deliverable or developable for housing development with a potential yield of 3,555 dwellings. The 2020 HELAA identified a further 250 sites that were potentially deliverable or developable subject to policy with a potential yield of 56,749 dwellings. These sites were generally sites put forward through the Call for Sites that were subject to surmountable policy constraints, including Green Belt or flood risk.

Table 4.1 – Emerging Summary Findings of 2020 HELAA

Category	Number of Sites	Number of Dwellings
Deliverable	105	3052
Deliverable (subject to policy)	235	51961
Developable	8	503
Developable (subject to policy)	15	4788
Not deliverable or developable	18	1477

Brownfield Land Register

- 4.23 In accordance with regulations¹⁰, the Council published an annual update to its Brownfield Land Register in early 2020. This Register sets out a list of sites in Rochford District that:
- Meet the definition of Previously Developed Land, as set out in Annex 2 to the NPPF.
 - Have a site area of at least 0.25 hectares OR be capable of supporting at least 5 dwellings.
 - Are considered suitable for residential development (development on the site would comply with local and national planning policies).
 - Are considered available for residential development (on best information, the landowner/developer is willing to develop the site); and
 - Are considered achievable for residential development (on best information, it would be viable to develop the site within 15 years).
- 4.24 The Council's Brownfield Land Register 2020¹¹ identifies a total of 20 sites which together are considered capable of providing a minimum of 720 dwellings over the next 15 years, and comprise a mix of brownfield sites allocated for residential development in the Council's current local development plan, brownfield sites which currently have planning permission for residential development, and brownfield sites which are considered to be suitable for future planning permissions for residential development.
- 4.25 Where appropriate, sites from the Council's Brownfield Land Register have been incorporated into the housing land supply figures set out within this chapter.
- 4.26 The Council will continue to undertake reviews of its Register at least annually and publish these reviews on its website.

Five Year Housing Land Supply Position

- 4.27 The starting point for calculating the District's five-year housing land supply is to establish the five year housing requirement. Paragraph 005 of the PPG¹² makes it clear that where a housing requirement in the local development plan is more than five years old, it should no longer be used for the purposes of five year housing land supply calculations and that, in such circumstances, the authority's local housing need figure, calculated using the standard methodology in the PPG¹³, should be used instead.

¹⁰ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/brownfield-land-registers>

¹¹ <https://www.rochford.gov.uk/planning-and-building/planning-policy/brownfield-register>

¹² <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/housing-supply-and-delivery>

¹³ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/housing-and-economic-development-needs-assessments>

4.28 As the Council's Core Strategy was adopted in 2011, it is now more than five years old. As a result, the Council is required to use a housing requirement calculated using the standard methodology in the PPG for the purposes of any five-year housing land supply calculations. The District's local housing need figure for 2021-2026, calculated using the standard methodology, is 1,810 homes or annualised as 362 homes per year.

4.29 To ensure that there is a realistic prospect of achieving the planned level of housing supply, the PPG further requires local planning authorities to add on an appropriate buffer depending on the circumstances of housing delivery over the previous 3 years. The appropriate buffer in the case of the Council is 5%, as its Housing Delivery Test performance was not such that a 20% buffer would apply.

4.30 The methodology used for the purposes of five-year housing land supply calculations is set out below:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Housing Land Supply (in Years)} \\ & = 5 \times \frac{\text{Deliverable housing supply over next five years}}{\text{Housing requirement over next five years} + \text{appropriate buffer}} \end{aligned}$$

4.31 Appendix B sets out the Council's detailed housing trajectory (including the five-year supply) between 2020/21 and 2030/31. From this trajectory, it is possible to identify that a minimum of 3,165 dwellings are expected to be delivered across the District by 2031, of which 2,063 are expected to be delivered within the next five years.

4.32 At this stage, the housing trajectory found in Appendix B only includes those sites with extant planning permissions, allocations for residential development or any sites identified through other means, such as the 2017 SHELAA and emerging HELAA update, which are expected to be deliverable or developable. It is recognised that the NPPF clarifies that sites should only be considered deliverable for the purposes of these calculations where:

a) (for) sites which do not involve major development and have planning permission, and all sites with detailed planning permission, (they) should be considered deliverable until permission expires, unless there is clear evidence that homes will not be delivered within five years (for example because they are no longer viable, there is no longer a demand for the type of units or sites have long term phasing plans).

b) or, where a site has outline planning permission for major development, has been allocated in a development plan, has a grant of permission in principle, or is identified on a brownfield register, it should only be considered deliverable where there is clear evidence that housing completions will begin on site within five years.

4.33 Whilst a small number of sites without planning permission have been identified as being potentially deliverable in the Council's evidence base, including its 2017 SHELAA or 2020 HELAA, these sites have not been included in the first five years of the housing trajectory given there is not necessarily clear evidence that homes will be delivered within five years and the Council is able to demonstrate a five year supply of housing without them.

- 4.34 It is recognised that the Council, through its new Local Plan, will need to consider the suitability, availability, and achievability of additional land to meet future development needs, including undertaking an assessment of its Green Belt. At the current time, such sites have been excluded from this trajectory, given their deliverability or developability is yet to be established.
- 4.35 The housing trajectory at Appendix B includes a windfall allowance of 45 homes per year, beginning in year 4 of the trajectory. The windfall allowance only makes a modest contribution to the housing supply figures within the first five years (of 90 homes), nevertheless, a reasoned justification for the allowance is set out in the Council's 2020 Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment.
- 4.36 As acknowledged above, the PPG makes it clear that where an authority's housing requirement is more than five years old, five-year housing land supply calculations should use an authority's local housing need figure, calculated using the standard methodology in the PPG, as its starting point. **The figures provided below should be taken as the Council's definitive five-year housing land supply position for the purposes of this statement.**

Table 4.3 – Key Housing Supply Figures (based on requirement of 362 dwellings per year)

Local housing need using standardised methodology for assessing housing need	362 dwellings per annum or 1,810 dwellings over five years
Housing requirement plus 5% buffer	1,901 dwellings over five years
Deliverable housing supply	2,063 dwellings over five years

4.37 At 362 dwellings per year, which already factors in previous shortfall, the District’s housing need equates to 1,810 over the next five years. With a 5% buffer, this increases to 1,901 homes.

4.38 Within the trajectory set out at Appendix B, the Council has been able to identify a supply of 2,063 dwellings over the next five years. This supply is sufficient to deliver the District’s housing needs over that period, even with a 5% buffer.

4.39 Table 4.4 below demonstrates Rochford District Council’s housing land supply position in years.

Table 4.4 – Five-year housing land supply scenarios

	Housing Land Supply (in Years)
Annual Supply:	5.43

5 Character of Place

Introduction

- 5.1 In the Core Strategy, the Character of Place chapter includes two objectives:
- To ensure that new development respect and make a positive contribution toward the built environment
 - To support and enhance the local built heritage
- 5.2 The success of the implementation of these objectives will be monitored by recording the realisation of the three policies within the chapter.

Design

- 5.3 Policy CP1 of the Core Strategy seeks to promote good, high quality design that has regard to local flavour. The success of the implementation of Policy CP1 will be monitored by recording the proportion of appeals of the Council's decision to refuse planning applications based on character of place which are dismissed.
- 5.4 Between April 2020 and March 2021, three appeal cases were determined following planning applications refused based on, amongst other reasons, elements of poor design or visual amenity. All five appeals were dismissed which suggests that the Council's approach to design is performing well.

Conservation Areas

- 5.5 Policy CP2 of the Core Strategy seeks to implement the actions recommended in the adopted Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plans and have regard to the advice within them when making decisions and recommendations.
- 5.6 Within Rochford District, there are ten designated Conservation Areas, as listed in Table 5.1.
- 5.7 It is an important component of decision-making to duly consider the impact of any relevant development proposal on the character and integrity of a conservation area. To this end, it is the Council's current practice to seek specialist advice from Place Services on any proposals within conservation areas.
- 5.8 On 11 January 2010, the Council has confirmed the implementation of the Article 4(2) Direction for a number of Conservation Areas as recommended in the Conservation Area Appraisals. The areas affected are noted in Table 5.1:
- 5.9 Some alterations are normally permitted within Conservation Areas without the need to acquire planning permission through Permitted Development rights. These Permitted Development rights may be withdrawn, where justified, through the issuing of an Article 4(2) Direction.

- 5.10 In general, they only apply to elevations fronting a highway, and only apply to houses, and not to flats or commercial properties.

Table 5.1 – Lists of Conservation Areas within District

Conservation Area	Date Designated	Article 4(2) Direction Areas
Battlesbridge (Joint with Chelmsford BC)	March 1992	✓
Canewdon Church	March 1986	-
Canewdon High Street	March 1992	✓
Foulness Churchend	March 1992	-
Great Wakering	March 1986 (Amended March 2006)	✓
Paglesham Churchend	November 1973	✓
Paglesham East End	March 1986	✓
Rayleigh	October 1969 (Amended March 2010)	✓
Rochford	June 1969 (Amended March 2010)	✓
Shopland Churchyard	March 1992	-

Local List

- 5.11 Policy CP3 of the Core Strategy is set out that the Local List SPD will give protection to local buildings with special architectural and historic value. Between April 2020 and March 2021, no building or heritage asset identified within the Local List SPD was demolished.

6 Green Belt

Introduction

- 6.1 Policy GB1 of the Core Strategy sought to ensure that the minimum amount of Green Belt land necessary was allocated to meet the District’s housing and employment needs. The policy seeks to direct development away from the Green Belt as far as practicable and will prioritise the protection of Green Belt land based on how well the land helps achieve the purposes of the Green Belt. Certain types of rural diversification however are supported.

- 6.2 Following adoption of the Allocations Plan and London Southend Airport and Environs Joint Area Action Plan in 2014, 12,481 hectares of the District are currently designated as Metropolitan Green Belt; this compares to 12,763 hectares prior to the adoption of these plans.
- 6.3 This policy approach is in broad accordance with national policy on Green Belt which sets out the five purposes that Green Belts should achieve:
- to check the unrestricted sprawl of large built-up areas;
 - to prevent neighbouring towns merging into one another;
 - to assist in safeguarding the countryside from encroachment;
 - to preserve the setting and special character of historic towns; and
 - to assist in urban regeneration, by encouraging the recycling of derelict and other urban land
- 6.4 To achieve these purposes, national policy is clear that the construction of new buildings will usually be considered inappropriate in the Green Belt, except where such buildings are needed for agriculture and forestry, or sports and recreation uses, or where the land is previously developed. The Council's policies within the Core Strategy and Development Management Plan are consequently restrictive on the uses and forms of development that are permissible within the established Green Belt.
- 6.5 Policy GB2 of the Core Strategy relates to rural diversification and recreational uses. It identifies appropriate forms of rural diversification that may be considered acceptable in appropriate circumstances in the Green Belt.
- 6.6 The number of change of use applications permitted on land designated as Green Belt, and the nature of those uses, will indicate whether rural diversification is being undertaken and will be recorded.
- 6.7 No development plan documents releasing land from the Green Belt were adopted in the monitoring period.

Performance against Policy Aims

- 6.8 Between April 2020 and March 2021, three appeals were determined against refusals of planning permission where the impact on the character or openness of the Green Belt was a reason for refusal. All these three appeals were dismissed suggesting that the Council's policies relating to Green Belt development are generally performing well.
- 6.9 Between April 2020 and March 2021, four change of use applications were determined relating to land or buildings within the Metropolitan Green Belt, as set out in Table 6.1 below. Of these applications, all were approved. The mix of outcomes

from such applications is considered to be a natural reflection of the different site contexts that exist within the Green Belt, particularly given that changes of use of existing buildings can be permissible under national and local policy subject to tests that will be satisfied to greater and lesser extents on different sites.

Table 6.1 – Change of Use Applications in the Green Belt Determined in 2020-21

Reference	Proposal	Status
20/00192/FUL	Clad existing agricultural building and change of use to B3 (storage)	Permitted
20/00393/FUL	Retrospective Change of Use of a redundant agricultural building to light industrial use	Permitted
20/00349/FUL	Proposed Change of Use of pavilion building from D2 (sports changing room) to B1a use (offices / meeting room space)	Permitted
20/01009/FUL	Retrospective application for change of use of existing outbuilding for use as studio to provide creative art and craft and therapy workshop classes. Proposed hard-standing for driveway, gates and new access from Clements Gardens	Permitted

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7 Upper Roach Valley

Introduction

- 7.1 The Upper Roach Valley and Wallasea Island have been identified in the Core Strategy as large green open spaces that are important for recreation and biodiversity.

Upper Roach Valley

- 7.2 The Upper Roach Valley, including the area around Hockley Woods, is an area with special landscape characteristics. There are 14 ancient woodlands in the District and seven of them lie within the Upper Roach Valley, south of the head of the valley formed by the railway line. Parts of the Upper Roach Valley are already well utilised, such as Hockley Woods and the recently established Cherry Orchard Jubilee Country Park.
- 7.3 The Core Strategy states that the Upper Roach Valley will be protected from development which would undermine the area's role as a green space providing informal recreational opportunities. It also supports the expansion of Cherry Orchard Jubilee Country Park and the creation of links with other parts of the Upper Roach Valley. Policy URV1 of the Core Strategy sets out the council's goals for the Upper Roach Valley including protecting the area from inappropriate development, creating a single, vast informal recreational area and enhancing its natural character. The policy also supports the expansion of Cherry Orchard Jubilee Country Park.
- 7.4 In April 2019, the Council jointly commissioned a Landscape Character assessment with Southend Borough Council to support the preparation of each Councils' respective Local Plan. This Landscape Character assessment, now completed and published, will allow the Council to measure the success of Policy URV1 in terms of the protection and enhancement of the landscape qualities of the Upper Roach Valley.

Wallasea Island

- 7.5 Policy URV2 of the Core Strategy seeks to support the RSPB in delivering the Wallasea Island Wild Coast Project and promote recreational use and additional marina facilities in the area, along with access improvements.
- 7.6 The 'Wallasea Island Wild Coast Project' is a coastal habitat restoration project on a scale that is unique in the UK and Europe. It involves returning Wallasea Island (situated at the junction of the Crouch and Roach Estuaries, Essex) back to being an extensive and diverse range of intertidal habitats that will be rich in birds, fish and invertebrates. It also includes the provision of extensive high level transitional zones that will accommodate future climate change induced sea level rise.
- 7.7 Substantial progress is being made with the transformation of Wallasea Island into a restored coastal wetland, including a new circular path.

8 Environmental Issues

Introduction

- 8.1 Biodiversity is the variety of living species on earth, and the habitats they occupy. It is integral to sustainable development and the Council is committed to the protection, promotion and enhancement of biodiversity throughout the District.
- 8.2 The Essex Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) provides a list of species and habitats where action in the county should be focused. Rochford's BAP translates the Essex BAP into more local actions. In addition, Core Strategy Policy ENV1 will act to enhance and protect the biodiversity through the planning system.
- 8.3 Policy ENV1 of the Core Strategy sets the Council's policy for the protection and enhancement of natural landscapes and habitats as well as the protection of historic and archaeological sites. There are a number of sites in the District that have been designated for their biodiversity importance.
- 8.4 The majority of the District's coast and estuaries are protected under international statutes and obligations including Natura 2000 legislation.

Ramsar Sites

- 8.5 Ramsar sites are notified based on a range of assessment criteria. The criteria for waterbirds state that a wetland should be considered internationally important if it regularly supports 20,000 or more waterbirds and/or if it regularly supports 1% of the individuals in a population of one species of waterbird. There are two listed Ramsar sites in Rochford District: Foulness and the Crouch and Roach Estuaries.

Special Protection Areas (SPAs)

- 8.6 Special Protection Areas are designated specifically for their importance to wild birds. Rochford District contains two sites that have been confirmed as SPAs:
 1. The Crouch and Roach Estuaries SPA qualifies under Article 4.2 of the EU Birds Directive by supporting:
 - Internationally important assemblage of waterfowl (wildfowl and waders)
 - Internationally important populations of regularly occurring migratory species.
 2. Foulness SPA qualifies under Article 4.1 of the EU Birds Directive by supporting:
 - Internationally important breeding populations of regularly occurring Annex 1 species: sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*), common tern (*Sterna hirundo*), little tern (*Sterna albifrons*) and avocet (*Recurvirostra avosetta*).

Essex Coast Recreation Disturbance Avoidance and Mitigation Strategy (RAMS)

- 8.7 In December 2017, Rochford, in partnership with 10 other coastal authorities across Greater Essex, commissioned Place Services to prepare a strategy focussed on protecting wildlife on the Essex coastline from the impacts of new recreational pressures. With assistance from Natural England, a RAMS Strategy has been developed which includes both a Technical Report and a Mitigation Report which provide a strategic approach to mitigating the impacts of increased visitor numbers on protected Natura 2000 sites, resulting in part due to the projected population growth in the region.
- 8.8 The Natura 2000 sites within Rochford District that are included in the Strategy are the Crouch and Roach Estuaries SPA and Ramsar site and Foulness Estuary SPA and Ramsar site.
- 8.9 In April 2019, the Council adopted and finalised the Strategy. The Council has been collecting contributions towards mitigation identified in the RAMS during the monitoring period.
- 8.10 A Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) was consulted on in January and February 2020 and adopted on 20th October 2020. The SPD distils the Strategy into a concise guide for developers and applicants demonstrating why mitigation is needed and sets out the process for complying with the RAMS.
- 8.11 In November 2020, the Council entered into a new partnership agreement related to the Essex Coast RAMS project. Under the agreement, the Essex coastal authorities have appointed Chelmsford City Council to manage the implementation of the RAMS project, accountable to a board comprising each of the authorities. The Council continues to contribute to the proper management of the project, including ensuring that the RAMS tariff is being used to provide appropriate mitigation measures against recreational disturbance pressures at nearby habitat sites.

Special Areas of Conservation (SACs)

- 8.12 Special Areas of Conservation are intended to protect natural habitats of European importance and the habitats of threatened species of wildlife under Article 3 of the Habitats Directive (EC Council Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora, 1992). The Essex Estuaries SAC covers the whole of the Foulness and Crouch and Roach Estuaries from the point of the highest astronomical tide out to sea. As such it relates to the seaward part of the coastal zone. The Essex Estuaries have been selected as a SAC for the following habitat features:
- Pioneer saltmarsh.
 - Estuaries.
 - Cordgrass swards.
 - Intertidal mudflats and sandflats.
 - Atlantic salt meadows.

- Subtidal sandbanks.
- Mediterranean saltmarsh scrubs.

The Essex Estuaries European Marine Site

- 8.13 Where a SPA or SAC is continuously or intermittently covered by tidal waters or includes any part of the sea in or adjacent to the UK, the site is referred to as a European Marine Site. The marine components of the Essex SPAs and SACs are being treated as a single European Marine Site called the Essex Estuaries Marine Site (EEEMS). This extends along the coast from Jaywick near Clacton to Shoeburyness near Southend-on-Sea and from the line of the highest astronomical tide out to sea. It includes the Maplin and Buxey Sands.
- 8.14 The whole of the District coastline effectively falls within the EEEMS, although terrestrial parts of the SPAs (i.e., freshwater grazing marshes inside the sea walls) are not included as they occur above the highest astronomical tide.
- 8.15 Local authorities are “relevant authorities” under the Habitats Regulations and along with other statutory authorities are responsible for the conservation and management of European Marine Sites. The District is represented on the management group of the Essex Estuaries Scheme of Management. The Management Scheme document will be a material consideration when considering proposals, which may impact on the European Marine Site.

Local Wildlife Sites

- 8.16 Local Wildlife Sites (LoWSs) are areas of land with significant wildlife value (previously known as Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation and County Wildlife Sites). Together with statutory protected areas, LoWSs represent the minimum habitat we need to protect in order to maintain the current levels of wildlife in Essex.
- 8.17 The Council instructed ECCOS from the Essex Wildlife Trust to survey and comment upon the condition/suitability of the Districts’ County Wildlife sites. The report identified the number lost and the number of the new area. There are 39 LoWSs scattered throughout Rochford District, comprising of mainly woodland, but with some grassland, mosaic, coastal and freshwater habitats. The largest LoWS is the Wallasea Island Managed Realignment which covers 90.3 ha.
- 8.18 The principal objective of this review was to update the Local Wildlife Site network within Rochford District in the light of changes in available knowledge and by application of draft site selection criteria for Essex. In the report, former Local Wildlife Sites had been significantly revised and amended. Major changes included: 1) Areas designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), included in the previous survey, are now no longer included in the Local Wildlife Site network, as suggested in national guidance; and 2) A new system of site numbering is introduced. This review was undertaken in 2007.
- 8.19 In April 2019, a review of the District’s Local Wildlife Sites was published. This Review examines the wildlife character and contribution of the District’s existing LoWSs and any non-designated sites which it is considered may be worthy of designation. This

Review identified a number of additional sites which are considered worthy of designation. This Review will form an important source of evidence to shape and support the preparation of the new Local Plan.

The Conservation (Natural Habitats etc.) Regulations

8.20 The Conservation (Natural Habitats) Regulations 1994 places new responsibilities on local authorities – that in the exercise of any of their functions, they are to have regard to the requirements of the Habitats Directives, so far as they may be affected by the exercise of those functions. These will have significant impacts on planning in the coastal zone. Every planning application which is likely to have a significant effect, either directly or indirectly on the SAC, SPA or Ramsar sites needs to be assessed for its “in combination” effects and for its cumulative impacts. Whilst each individual case may not be harmful, the combined effects could be harmful to the European and internationally important sites. Therefore, individual proposals may be refused in order to avoid setting a precedent for further development.

National Sites

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

8.22 There are three SSSIs within the Rochford District as follows:

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

Coastal Protection Belt

8.23 Policy ENV2 of the Core Strategy seeks to protect and enhance the existing qualities of the coastline, take into consideration climate change and sea level rise, whilst not permitting any development in areas that are at risk from flooding, erosion and land instability and ensuring that exceptionally permitted development will not have adverse impacts on the open and rural character, historic features and wildlife of the coast, and must be within already developed areas.

8.24 Policy ELA2 of the adopted Allocations Plan called for a small amendment to the Coastal Protection Belt:

“Parts of the areas identified in Policy SER6 to the south west of Hullbridge are situated in the Coastal Protection Belt. As such a small amendment to the Coastal Protection Belt designation in this location is required.”

8.25 The Council has commissioned a Landscape Character, Sensitivity and Capacity Study to support the preparation of its new Local Plan. This Study, once completed, will allow the Council to measure the success of Policy ENV2 and ELA2 in terms of protecting and enhancing the landscape quality of the Coastal Protection Belt.

Flood Risk

8.26 Policy ENV3 of the Core Strategy seeks to direct development away from areas at risk of flooding by applying the sequential test and, where necessary, the exceptions test. 7,071 hectares of the District have a 1% annual probability of fluvial flooding and/or a 0.5% annual probability of tidal flooding, as calculated by the Environment Agency. Within these areas, in line with guidance contained in the NPPF, the Council will consult the Environment Agency on any applications submitted for development.

8.27 The Environment Agency is also consulted on applications where there is a potential impact on water quality. The Council will only approve planning applications contrary to Environment Agency recommendation on flood risk or water quality in exceptional circumstances.

8.28 In July 2018, the Council published a new ‘Level 1’ Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA). This Level 1 SFRA provides a source of strategic evidence on the level of flood risk from a variety of sources including tidal, fluvial and surface water, present across the District. This Level 1 SFRA will inform and shape the preparation of the Council’s new Local Plan, and will be supplemented by a Level 2 SFRA, which will consider the relative flood risk of proposed development sites, in due course.

8.29 The findings of the SFRA will provide some specific information which will facilitate the application of the Sequential and Exceptions Tests, where required, and inform the preparation of site-specific Flood Risk Assessments for individual development sites in the potential main development areas.

8.30 In 2020-21, the Council approved no planning applications contrary to Environment Agency recommendations based on flood risk. The performance against the target is set out in Table 8.1 below.

Table 8.1 – Performance Relative to Flood Protection Targets

	Applications Approved/Resolved to be Approved/Accepted Contrary to Environment Agency advice on Flooding
Target	0
Actual	0

Water Quality

- 8.31 Some forms of development have the potential to impact on water quality. This may take the form of, for example, a proposal that would result in the inappropriate discharge of effluent into surface water drainage, thereby polluting the water supply.
- 8.32 During 2020-21, the Council approved no planning applications contrary to Environment Agency recommendations based on water quality. The performance against the target is set out in Table 8.2 below.

Table 8.2 – Performance Relative to Water Quality Targets

	Applications Approved Contrary to Environment Agency Advice on Water Quality
Target	0
Actual	0

Sustainable Drainage System (SuDS)

- 8.33 Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) aim to reduce surface water run-off from developments, mimicking the natural route that rainwater takes.
- 8.34 Essex County Council has become a SuDS Approval Body (SAB) by the enactment of Schedule 3 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010, which passed 31 March 2015. This means that all new development which has surface water drainage implications will potentially require SAB approval and need to conform to National and Local Standards.
- 8.35 Policy ENV4 of the Core Strategy requires that all residential development over 10 units will need to incorporate runoff control via SUDS to ensure runoff and infiltration rates do not increase the likelihood of flooding. In addition, the Allocations Plan 2014 requires attenuation and source control SuDS of a size proportionate to the development should be used such as balancing ponds, swales, detention basins and green roofs.

Air Quality

- 8.36 Policy ENV5 of the Core Strategy states that new residential development will be restricted in Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) in order to reduce public exposure to poor air quality; and that the Council will seek to reduce the impact of poor air quality on receptors in that area and to address the cause of the poor air quality.
- 8.37 Between 20 October and 14 November 2014, the Council carried out a public consultation regarding the extent of the AQMA that must be declared in Rayleigh High Streets. A large part of Rayleigh town centre down to the A127 was designated as an AQMA in January 2015. Development within the AQMA has been restricted through the development management process.

- 8.38 In June 2017, an Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) was prepared for this area which set out the strategy and measures identified to alleviate the identified air quality issues in Rayleigh town centre.
- 8.39 As of April 2021, the Air Quality Management Area in Rayleigh High Street remains in place.

Renewable Energy

- 8.40 Policy ENV6 of the Core Strategy set out the criteria for the support of large-scale renewable energy projects in the District. Renewable energy is energy, which is generated from resources which are unlimited, rapidly replenished or naturally replenished such as wind, water, sun, wave and refuse, and not from the combustion of fossil fuels. Along with energy conservation strategies, the use of renewable energies can help reduce carbon dioxide emissions and the reliance on energy sources that will ultimately run out, to the benefit of the environment and contributing towards a more sustainable form of development.
- 8.41 In the period 2020-21, there have been no planning permissions granted for large-scale renewable energy producing facilities in the District.
- 8.42 Policy ENV7 of the Core Strategy seeks to support small-scale renewable energy projects having regard to their location, scale, design and other measures. Small-scale renewable energy production, such as domestic photovoltaic tiles etc., can make a valid contribution towards the reduction in the reliance on non-renewable energy.
- 8.43 The Government has changed the permitted development rights for small-scale renewable and low-carbon energy technologies. This now means that subject to criteria, the installation of solar PV or solar thermal panels will be considered permitted development.
- 8.44 For the purposes of monitoring, it means many of the small scale, domestic renewable energy generating installations would not require consent from the Local Planning Authority, or under Building Regulations.
- 8.45 While these changes are supported by the Council’s aim to encourage the development of small-scale renewable energy projects as set out in the Core Strategy, they also mean that monitoring of the number of PV installations going on in the District is less accurate.

Table 8.3 – Small scale Renewable energy projects in 2020-21

	Solar Photovoltaics	Wind Onshore	Hydro	Biomass
Permissions for installations of renewable energy sources granted 2020-21	unknown	-	-	-

	Solar Photovoltaics	Wind Onshore	Hydro	Biomass
Known renewable energy sources implemented 2020-21	unknown	-	-	-
Completed installed capacity in MW	unknown	-	-	-
MW Generation	unknown			

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Table 8.4 – Condition of SSSIs (Natural England)

Area (ha)	Main habitat	Area Meeting PSA Target	Area Favourable	Area Unfavourable Recovering	Area Unfavourable No Change	Area Unfavourable Declining	Area Destroyed/ Part Destroyed	Reasons for Adverse Condition
Crouch and Roach Estuaries (shared with Chelmsford Borough and Maldon District)								
Within the District : 119.36 Total SSSI area: 1735.58	Littoral sediment; grassland; standing open water; canals; coastal lagoon	99.33 %*	22.87%*	76.46%*	0.67%*	0.00%*	0.00%*	Coastal squeeze; water pollution – agriculture/ run off; overgrazing; Inappropriate water levels
Foulness (shared with Southend-on-sea Borough)								
Within the District : 9744.73 Total SSSI area: 10946.14	Littoral sediment; grassland; coastal lagoon	97.28 %	72.61%	24.68%	0.02%	2.70%*	0.00%	Coastal squeeze; inappropriate scrub control
Hockley Woods								
92.12	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland – lowland	100.00 %	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A
Total								
Within the District : 9956.21 Total SSSI area: 12773.84	-	99.77 %	33.46%	66.31%	0.23%	0.00%	0.00%	-

* These figures are for the whole of the Crouch and Roach Estuaries SSSI, not all of which is in the Rochford District. The figures for this area may be markedly different to those submitted.

9 Community Infrastructure, Leisure and Tourism

Introduction

- 9.1 It is vital that new development is accompanied with appropriate infrastructure in order to create sustainable growth within the communities. The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) was introduced in 2010. It allows local authorities in England and Wales to raise funds from developers undertaking new building projects. The Council is at the early stages of preparing the CIL to support the preparation of the new Local Plan. The money raised can be used to fund a wide range of infrastructure needed to support new development within the District, not necessarily in the location where the money is raised. The timetable for preparation of CIL can be found in the Council's latest Local Development Scheme (LDS).

Planning Obligations and Standard Charges

- 9.2 Policy CLT1 of the Core Strategy sets out the Council's policy for planning obligations and standard charges. The Council will monitor the provision of contributions and the infrastructure that is being delivered, once CIL is in place.

Education

- 9.3 Policy CLT2 of the Core Strategy deals with the Council's policy towards primary education, early years and childcare facilities in the District. It supports the delivery of two new primary schools, and states that the Council will work with Essex County Council and developers to ensure that new primary schools with early years and childcare facilities are developed in a timely manner and well related to residential development.
- 9.4 Land has been set aside within the allocated sites to the west of Rochford and to the west of Rayleigh within the Allocations Plan 2014. The outline and reserved matters applications for land to the west of Rochford (Policy SER2) have been through the planning application process, with the school being delivered in the second phase. An outline and reserved matters application for land to the west of Rayleigh has been through the planning application process, including a Section 106 Agreement for on / off-site school provision with Essex County Council.
- 9.5 Policy CLT3 of the Core Strategy sets out the Council's policy towards secondary education in the District. The policy supports the reservation of three hectares of land for the expansion of King Edmund School and improved access. The policy also seeks to support the necessary expansion of Fitzwimarc and Sweyne Park schools. An allocated site to the east of Ashingdon (Policy SER5) has been through the planning application process, and has been delivered on site providing improved access to King Edmund School. Land has also been set aside for the expansion of the school.
- 9.6 The Essex County Council-produced report '10 Year Plan for Essex School Places 2021-2030'¹⁴ provides detailed information of actual and forecast number on roll and

¹⁴https://assets.ctfassets.net/knkzaf64jx5x/1sTwHeX9pKGI7ebfWZQ8yS/96075a2a1c4da12ea2af8b873ee76900/ECC_10_year_plan_school_places_2021_2030.pdf

capacity for each quadrant and district of Essex. An overview on school places for primary schools and secondary schools within sub-areas of the district are set out in Table 9.1 below. These forecasts reflect the projected capacities for each sub-area as a whole and may not be representative of the projected capacity of an individual school within that sub-area.

Table 9.1 – Primary and Secondary School Places Overview

Area (Primary Schools) [Secondary Schools]	Primary School	Secondary School
<p>Rayleigh (Down Hall, Edward Francis, Glebe, Grove Wood, Our Lady of Ransom, Rayleigh Primary, St Nicholas' and Wyburns) [Sweyne Park and Fitzwimarc]</p>	<p>Pupil numbers are forecast to decrease by approximately 75 over the next five years. There is currently a surplus in capacity of around 65 places in reception years. This surplus is expected to decrease to around 17 places in reception years by 2030 when adjusting for new developments and changes in school capacity. A site for a new primary school has been secured on the West Rayleigh development but this is subject to decision by Essex County Council.</p>	<p>Pupil numbers are forecast to decrease by around 160 over the next five years. There is currently a deficit in capacity of around 2 places in Year 7. There is expected to be a surplus of around 90 places by 2030. A net-zero carbon expansion to Sweyne Park school is currently underway.</p>
<p>Rochford (Holt Farm, Rochford Primary, St Teresa's, Stambridge and Waterman) [King Edmund, Greensward]</p>	<p>Pupil numbers are forecast to increase by approximately 190 over the next five years. There is currently a surplus in capacity of around 17 places in reception years. This surplus is expected to become a deficit of around 20 places in reception years by 2030 when adjusting for new developments and changes in capacity. A site for a new primary school has been secured on the Hall Road development but it is unlikely that this will have a full roll of pupils within five years.</p>	<p>Pupil numbers are expected to increase by around 60 over the next five years. There is currently a deficit of around 7 places in Year 7. By 2030, there is expected to a deficit of around 56 places in Year 7. It is noted that These schools draw in a very high number of pupils from Southend. The admissions criteria of the schools will enable them to accommodate local children before Southend children as local demand grows. ECC are in contact with Southend Borough Council about this.</p>

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<p>Hockley (Ashingdon Primary, Hockley Primary, Plumberow and Westerings)</p> <p>[Please note: for the purposes of school place planning, Greensward Academy is addressed under the Rochford area above]</p>	<p>Pupil numbers are forecast to increase by approximately 100 over the next five years. There is currently a surplus of around 20 places in reception years. This surplus is expected to decrease to around 13 places in reception years by 2030 when adjusting for new developments and changes in capacity.</p>	<p><i>See Rochford above</i></p>
<p>Barling / Gt Wakering (Barling Magna and Great Wakering Primary)</p>	<p>Pupil numbers are forecast to increase by around 40 over the next five years. There is currently a deficit of around 1 pupil in reception years. This deficit is expected to increase to around 5 by 2030 when adjusting for new developments, however plans are underway for an expansion to Barling Magna Primary.</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Canewdon (Canewdon Endowed Primary)</p>	<p>Pupil numbers are forecast to decrease modestly by around 3 over the next five years. There is currently no deficit of pupil places in reception years. There is expected to be a modest surplus of around 3 places by 2030.</p>	<p>N/A</p>

<p>Ungrouped (Riverside, Hullbridge)</p>	<p>Pupil numbers are expected to increase by around 60 over the next five years. There is currently a surplus of 7 places in reception years. There is expected to be a deficit of around 16 places by 2030 when adjusting for new developments. Plans are underway for a half-form entry expansion to Riverside Primary.</p>	<p>N/A</p>
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Healthcare

- 9.7 Policy CLT4 of the Core Strategy sets out the Council’s policy towards healthcare provision in relation to development in the District. It seeks to ensure that the Council works with local healthcare providers to ensure that needs are provided for. New residential developments over 50 dwellings and non-residential developments over 1000 square metres will also need to be accompanied by a Health Impact Assessment for example.
- 9.8 The Council will work closely together with local Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) to ensure that there are adequate healthcare facilities available to serve the District’s population. Updates will be provided when more information is available.

Open Space

- 9.9 Policy CLT5 of the Core Strategy sets out the Council’s approach to incorporating, protecting and enhancing open space in relation to development in the District. New public open space will be sought to support new development, and existing uses will be protected.
- 9.10 Within the period 2020-21, an assessment of open space was undertaken as part of an emerging open space study which has identified a total of 23 new open spaces, completed as part of housing developments since 2009 when the latest Open Space Study was published. Further multiple areas of new open space will be implemented in the coming years on schemes which have recently received planning permission and still under construction within this monitoring period. The provision of such open spaces will be reported upon in future Authority Monitoring Reports.

Community Facilities

- 9.11 Policy CLT6 of the Core Strategy sets the Council’s approach to safeguarding and enhancing community facilities in relation to development in the District. The Council requires due consideration to be given to the provision of community facilities within appropriate planning applications.

Play Space

9.12 Policy CLT7 of the Core Strategy sets out the Council’s approach to the provision of play space in the District which supported the provision of new facilities alongside new residential development. Within the period 2020-21, a total of 5 new play spaces were identified in the District, from the emerging Open Space Study, delivered as a result of new development that has taken place since the adoption of the Allocations Plan.

Youth Facilities

9.13 Policy CLT8 of the Core Strategy sets out the Council’s position regarding youth facilities within the District. Additional facilities for young people will be supported within appropriate locations where a need has been identified and which are accessible by a range of transport options.

9.14 There has been no provision of new youth facilities in the District delivered as a result of new development in the period 2020-21.

Leisure Development

9.15 Policy CLT9 of the Core Strategy sets out the Council’s aims regarding leisure facilities in the District, for example maintaining and enhancing current facilities, and making the best use of existing facilities in the District by encouraging those such as within school premises to be made accessible to all. The District contains both private and public sports facilities. Sport England notes the following leisure facilities as available in Rochford District, as outlined in Table 9.2.

9.16 The demand for leisure facilities can be estimated using Sport England’s Sports Facility Calculator. This calculated the demand for various leisure facilities in an area based on local population profiles together with a profile of usage. Sport England use data from National Halls and Pools Survey, Benchmarking Service, Indoor Bowls User Survey and General Household Survey.

9.17 The Council, in partnership with other Councils in South Essex, commissioned Knight Kavanagh Page to prepare Playing Pitch and Built Facilities Strategies. These Strategies were published in April 2019 and provide an up to date source of quantitative and qualitative information on both current and future playing pitch and built facility needs in the District and how these relate to the supply and demand for facilities in neighbouring authorities.

9.18 The demand is an estimate and it should be noted that the District does not sit in a vacuum and that the development of leisure facilities outside of the District and the movement of people between Districts will influence the demand for leisure services of a particular locality.

9.19 Table 9.2 compares the demand for leisure and recreational uses in the District, as calculated using Sport England’s Sports Facility Calculator, with the facilities provided.

Table 9.2 – Demand for leisure and recreational uses in the District

Facility	Supply	Facilities Requirement	Shortfall of Supply from Demand
Swimming pools	1884.5 m ²	872.46 m ²	0

Facility	Supply	Facilities Requirement	Shortfall of Supply from Demand
Sports courts	41	23.27 courts	0
Artificial grass pitches	4	2.29	0
Indoor bowls	4	6.92 rinks	2.92

9.20 Table 9.2 suggests that there is currently no shortfall of swimming pools, sports courts, or artificial grass pitches in the District.

Swimming Pools

9.21 The location of swimming pools in the District – both public and private – is set out in Table 9.3 below.

Table 9.3 – Location of swimming pools

Name	Location	Swimming Pool Area (m ²)	Owner Type
Athenaeum Club	Rochford	300	Commercial
Clements Hall Leisure Centre	Hockley	425	Local Authority
Great Wakering Primary School	Great Wakering	242	School
Greensward Academy	Hockley	142.5	School
Holt Farm Junior School	Rochford	80	School
King Edmund Business and Enterprise School	Rochford	180	School
Our Lady of Ransom	Rayleigh	66	School
Riverside Primary School	Hullbridge	105	School
Sweyne Park School	Rayleigh	152	School
‘Swimming Tales’	Rayleigh	96	Commercial
Waterbabies The Croft	Hockley	N/A	Commercial
Waterman Primary Academy	Rochford	96	School
Total		1884.5	

Sports Halls

9.22 The location of sports hall in the District – both public and private – is set out in Table 9.4 below. Of these, halls with some form of community use are highlighted in green.

Table 9.4 – Location of sports halls

Name	Location	Number of Courts	Owner Type
Clements Hall Leisure Centre	Hockley	9	Local Authority
Elite Fitness Gym	Rochford	1	Commercial
Fitzwimarc School	Rayleigh	7	School
Great Wakering Primary School	Great Wakering	1	School
Greensward Academy	Hockley	5	School
Grove Wood Primary School	Rayleigh	1	School
King Edmund Business and Enterprise School	Rochford	5	School
Rayleigh Leisure Centre	Rayleigh	4	Local Authority
Plumberow Primary Academy	Hockley	2	School
Samantha Boyd School of Dance (previously Great Wakering Leisure Centre)	Great Wakering	3	Local Authority / Commercial
Sweyne Park School	Rayleigh	4	School
Total		41	

Artificial Grass Pitches

9.23 The location of artificial grass pitches in the District is set out in Table 9.5 below.

Table 9.5 – Location of artificial grass pitches

Name	Location	Pitches	Owner Type
Clements Hall Leisure Centre	Hockley	1	Local Authority
Greensward Academy	Hockley	1	School
King Edmund Business and Enterprise School	Rochford	1	School
Sweyne Park School	Rayleigh	1	School
Total		4	

Indoor Bowls

9.24 The location of indoor bowls facilities in the District – both public and private – is set out in Table 1.6 below.

Table 1.6 – Location of indoor bowls facilities

Name	Location	Rinks	Owner Type
Rayleigh Leisure Centre	Rayleigh	4	Local Authority
Total		4	

Completed Leisure Developments 2020-21

9.25 In the period between April 2020 and March 2021, one application for planning permission was approved for the provision of new leisure floorspace. For the purposes of this table, leisure floorspace is considered to be any use falling within Class D2 which is sporting in nature. This application is set out in Table 9.7 below.

Table 9.7 – Applications approved for new leisure floorspace, 2020-21

Application reference	Description	New floorspace
20/00890/FUL	Proposed mixed use of the site as a residential dwelling and including the proposed change of use of the existing outbuilding for a business use to provide swimming lessons / hydrotherapy / exercise classes	24m ²

Playing Pitches

9.26 Policy CLT10 of the Core Strategy outlines the Council’s policy towards playing pitches in the District, which seeks to support the provision of new pitches where appropriate – in accordance with specific criteria – and resist the loss of existing facilities. In the period 2020-21, there have been no applications approved for the provision of new playing pitches.

Tourism

9.27 The Council’s Growth Strategy for the District will be used in conjunction with planning policy documents to drive forward the Council’s goals for tourism in the District.

- 9.28 Policy CLT10 of the Core Strategy seeks to support appropriate green tourism projects in the District such as bed and breakfasts/hotels. The Council continues to support green tourism initiatives on an ad hoc basis, where these comply with planning policy.

10 Transport

Introduction

- 10.1 Rochford District has high-levels of car ownership with only 14.5% of households in the District not owning a car or van (2011 Census). The District is also subject to high levels of out-commuting and has limited public transport provision in rural areas. The Council works alongside Essex County Council, who are the local highway authority for Rochford District, to ensure that the strategic and local road networks are maintained and upgraded where necessary.

Highways

- 10.2 Policies T1 and T2 of the Core Strategy set out the Council's approach regarding highways issues and their relationship with development in the District. Policy T1 states that the Council will work with developers and the Highway Authority to ensure that necessary improvements are carried out and will seek developer contributions where appropriate. Improvements to the east to west road network will also be supported. In addition, Policy T2 identifies specific roads and junctions where improvements should be prioritised, in particular:

- Brays Lane, Ashingdon;
- Ashingdon Road;
- Rectory Road/Ashingdon Road roundabout;
- Watery Lane;
- Spa Road/Main Road roundabout;
- Rayleigh Weir junction;
- The B1013; and
- Surface access to London Southend Airport.

In the period 2020-21 road improvements were undertaken by the Highway Authority to the B1013, and earlier, improvements have been undertaken to Brays Lane, Ashingdon, Watery Lane and the Rayleigh Weir junction.

- 10.3 Rochford District Council are not the responsible local highway authority for the District but continue to work closely with Essex County Council to support these priorities for road and junction improvements, seeking developer contributions and supporting funding bids where appropriate. For example, improvements to the access

to King Edmund School were delivered alongside the development of land to the east of Ashingdon (Policy SER5 in the 2014 Allocations Plan).

Public Transport

- 10.4 Policy T3 of the Core Strategy sets out the Council’s position regarding public transport and future development within the District. For example, large-scale residential developments will be required to be integrated with public transport and designed in a way that encourages the use of alternative forms of transport to the private car. This relates to Policy T1 which states that developments will be required to be located and designed in such a way as to reduce reliance on the private car. Locating development so that local shops and services and employment opportunities can be accessed through sustainable modes of travel is a key to achieving this.
- 10.5 To enable Policy T1 and Policy T3 to be monitored, only allocated housing sites with ten or more dwellings have been considered. In the period 2020-21, six residential allocations delivered housing, as set out in Table 10.1. Through walking, cycling, or using public transport, residents of these sites would generally be able to access a GP surgery, a primary and secondary school and a major employment site within thirty minutes.

Table 10.1 – Access to services within 30 minutes for new residential development

Reference	Address	Access to services within 30 minutes
16/00668/OUT / 12/00252/FUL	Land Between Star Lane and Alexandra Road South of High Street Great Wakering	Yes
16/00183/REM /17/00582/FUL	Land West Of Oak Road And North Of Hall Road Rochford	Yes
17/00258/FUL	Birch Lodge Anchor Lane Canewdon	Yes
14/00813/OUT	Land Between Windmere Avenue And Lower Road Maylons Lane Hullbridge	Yes
15/00362/OUT	Land North of London Road And South Of Rawreth Lane And West Of Rawreth Industrial Estate Rawreth Lane Rayleigh	Yes
19/01184/REM	Land North Of London Road West Of Rawreth Industrial Estate Rawreth Lane Rayleigh (Parcel F)	Yes

Accessibility of New Housing

- 10.6 It is important that the accessibility of services from new development, along with enabling people to reduce the need to travel by private car in general, is given

considerable consideration in the planning process. This presents a particular challenge to Rochford District with its rural areas and high levels of car ownership. Figures 10.1-10.5 illustrates the accessibility of sites to key facilities including school, retail, healthcare, and employment opportunities.

Figure 10.2 – Accessibility of Primary Schools in Rochford District (ECC, 2010)

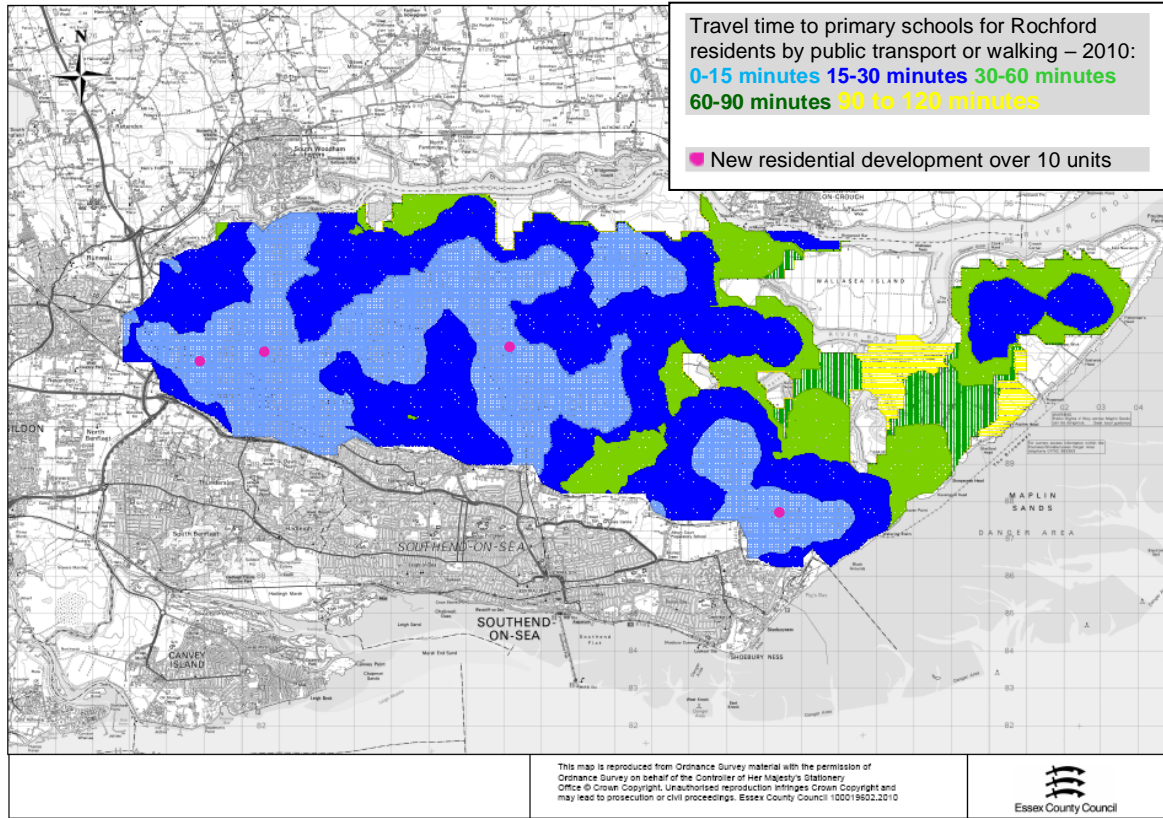


Figure 10.3 – Accessibility of Secondary Schools in Rochford District (ECC, 2010)

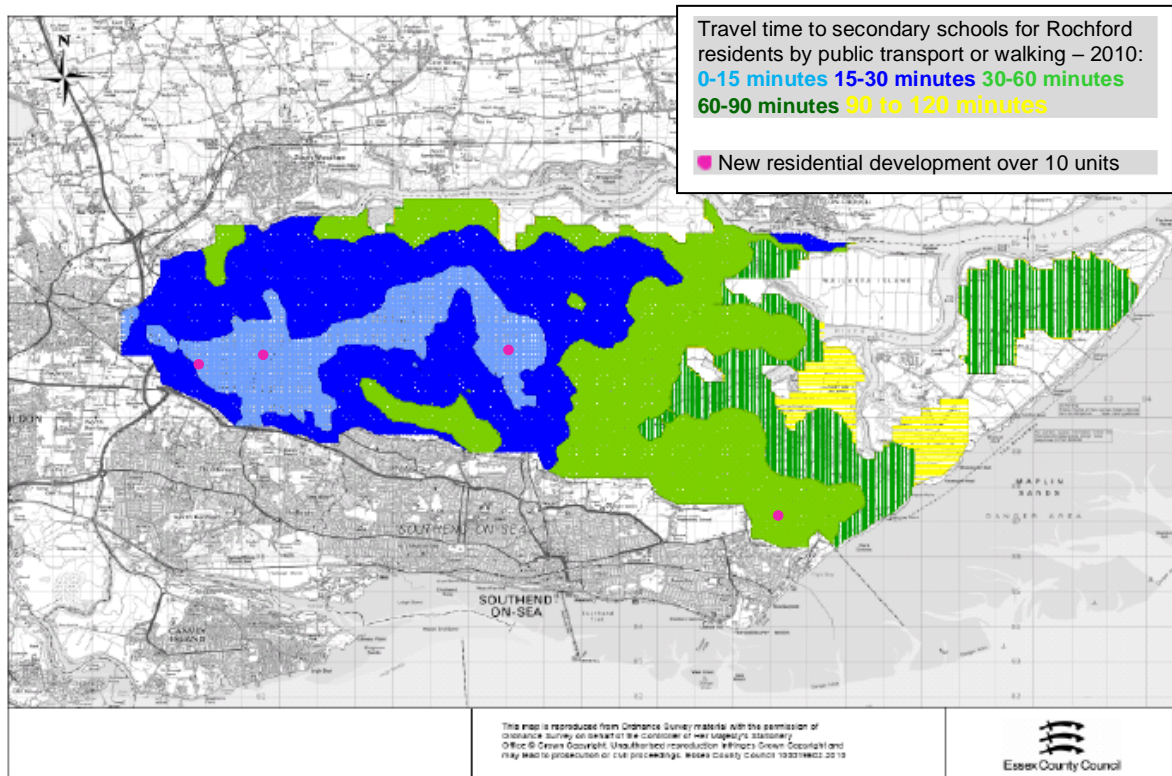


Figure 10.4 – Accessibility of Retail Centres in Rochford District (ECC, 2010)

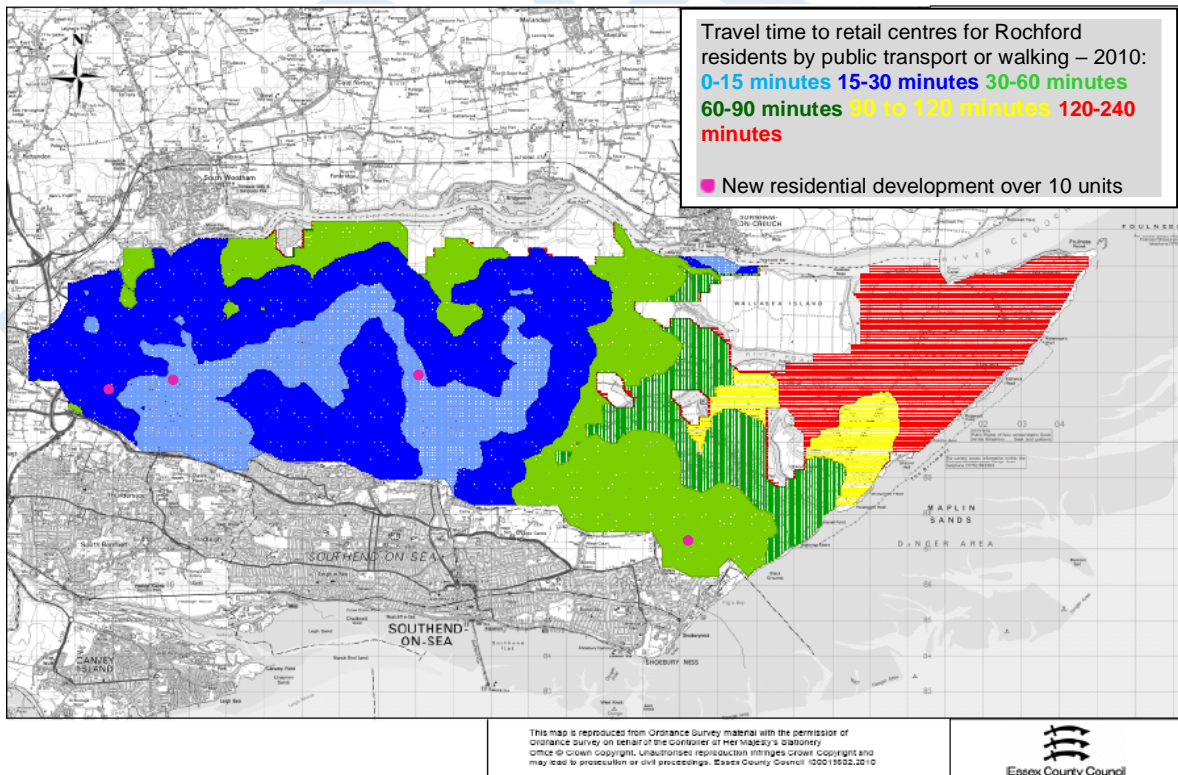


Figure 10.5 – Accessibility of GP Surgeries in Rochford District (ECC, 2010)

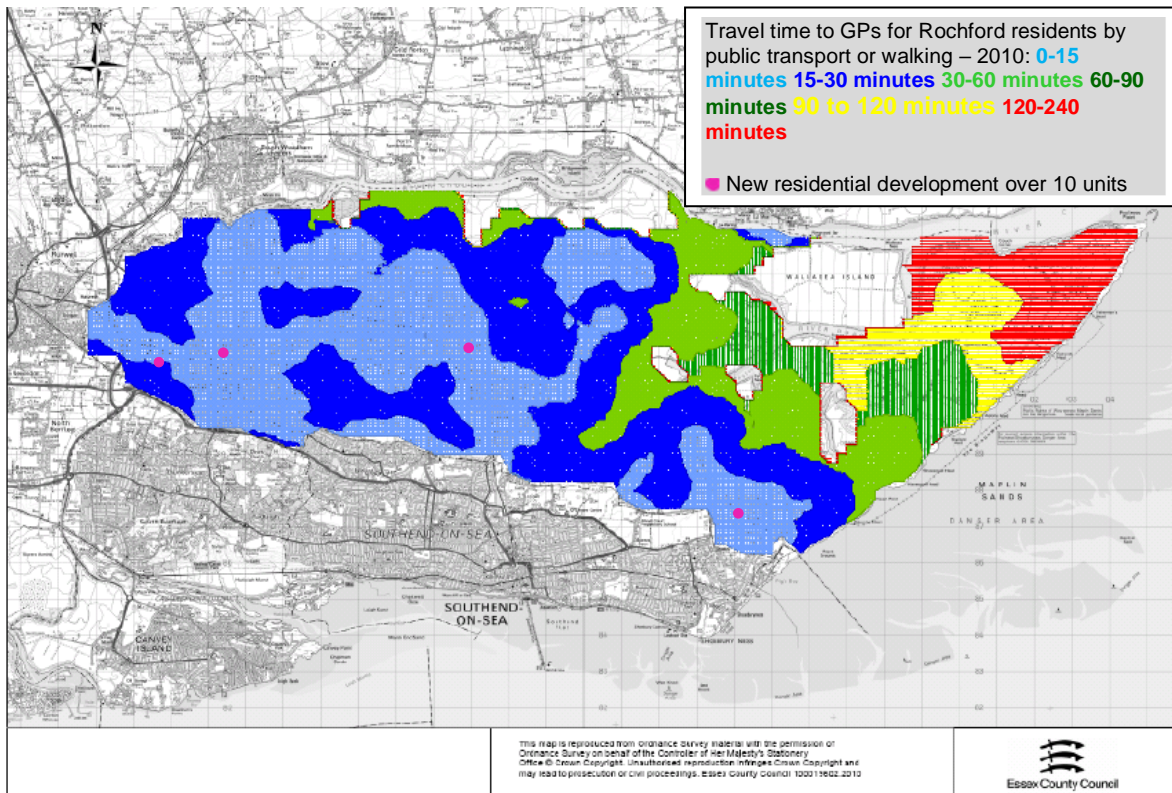
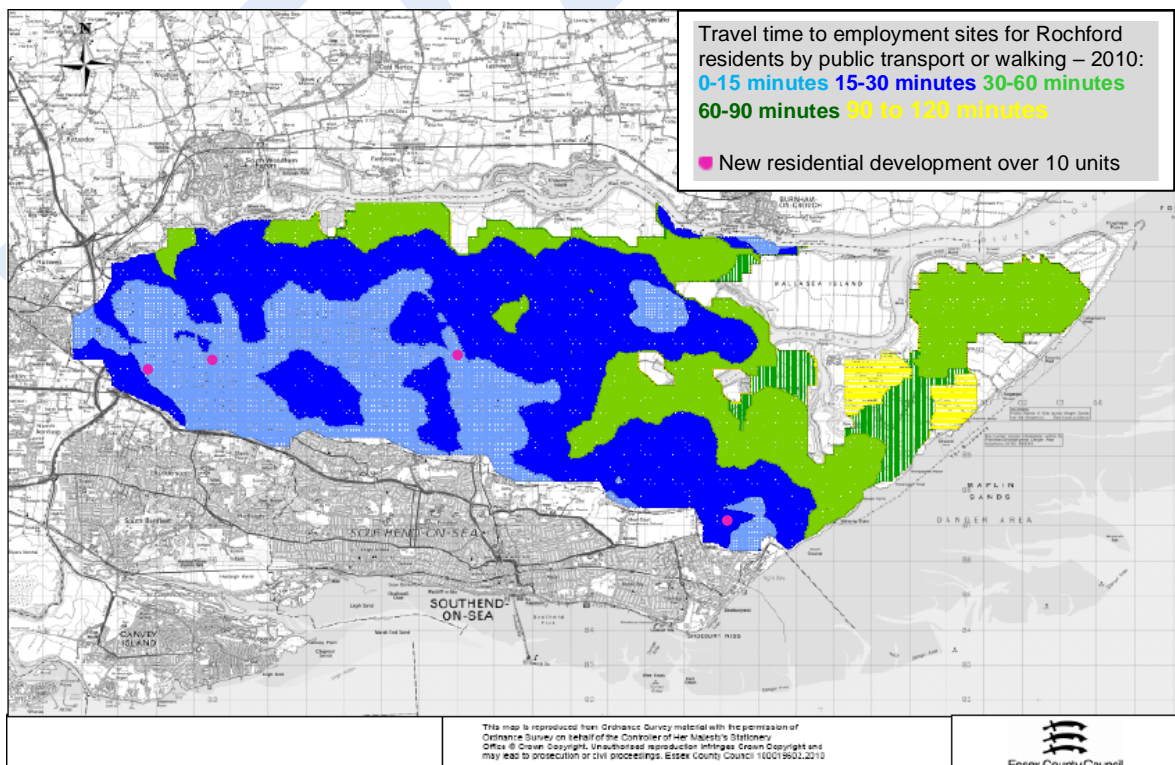


Figure 10.6 – Accessibility of Employment Centres in Rochford District (ECC, 2010)



- 10.7 To enable Policy T2 to be monitored, the Council will continue to work with Essex County Council to resolve any highways issues which arise across the District.
- 10.8 Rochford District has a significantly higher proportion of residents travelling to work by train, 10.6%, (Census 2011) when compared to regional, national and county trends. This is likely due to a high proportion of the District’s residents commuting into Greater London and the relative accessibility of train stations to much of the District’s population. The number of residents opting to walk or cycle to work is lower than that found at regional and county levels, possibly due to the rural nature of much of the District and high levels of long-distance commuting. Table 10.7 below details the primary methods that residents use to travel to work.

Table 10.7 – Rochford residents’ preferred method of travel to work (%) (Census, 2011)

Method	Rochford	Essex	East	England
Train	10.6	8.4	5.4	5.9
Bus	2.2	2.1	2.4	4.7
Car/Van	39.6	38	39	34.8
Bicycle	0.8	1.4	2.3	1.8
Walk	3.4	5.5	6.1	6.3
Other	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1
Not in employment/work from home	39.7	40.4	40.3	42.2

Travel Plans

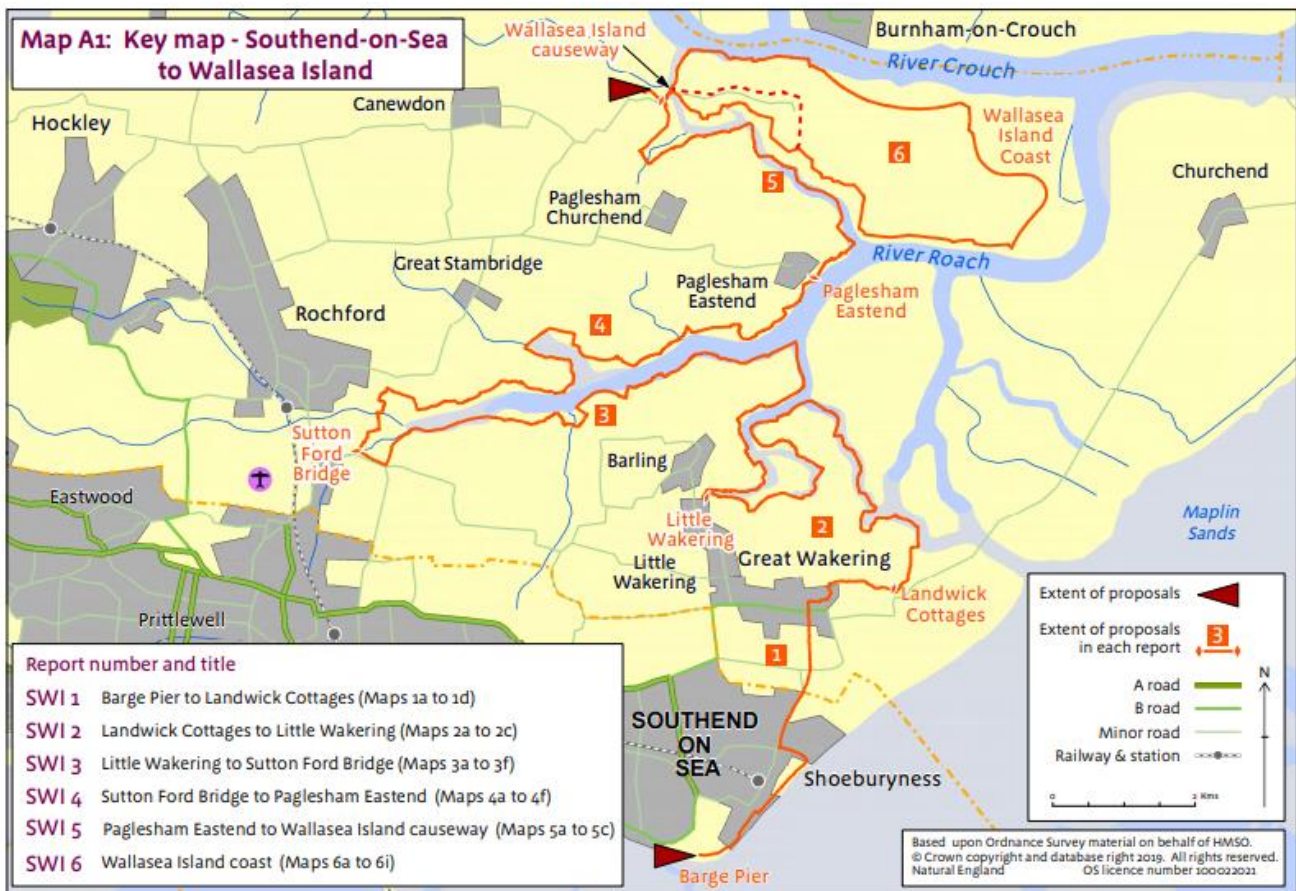
- 10.9 Policy T5 of the Core Strategy sets out the Council’s policy for the inclusion of travel plans as part of developments of an appropriate size in the District.
- 10.10 Travel plans continue to be sought on any developments greater than 50 units within the District.

Cycling and Walking

- 10.11 Policy T6 of the Core Strategy supports the delivery of cycling and walking routes through the District and the Council will work with Essex County Council and other organisations to deliver these.

- 10.12 National Route 16 runs to the south of Rayleigh town centre, providing a 41 mile cycle link between Southend-on-Sea, Shoeburyness and Basildon. A cycle network through the District was identified in the Core Strategy (proposed National Cycle Network 135) to connect the settlements of Battlesbridge, Hullbridge, Rayleigh, Hockley, Hawkwell and Rochford to London Southend Airport. Following adoption of the Core Strategy a feasibility study was undertaken by Sustrans on the development of proposed National Cycle Network 135. Funding opportunities are being sought for the delivery of this route including through the planning application process. Opportunities for other cycling routes to be delivered in the District are being explored.
- 10.13 The district's main town centres – Rochford, Rayleigh and Hockley – have adequate cycle parking that is centrally located. Each of the major residential sites allocated in Strategy include a requirement for enhancements to the local cycle network as well as a link to the proposed National Cycle Network where appropriate.
- 10.14 Essex County Council has prepared an Essex Cycle Strategy which was adopted in June 2016. This will be followed by District/Borough specific action plans. The Rochford Cycling Strategy, led by Essex County Council as the Highway Authority, was completed in January 2018.
- 10.15 The main residential site allocations within the Core Strategy include enhancements to local pedestrian routes as part of the infrastructure to accompany new development. The District will benefit from a number of enhanced walking routes as allocated developments are built out.
- 10.16 Policy T7 of the Core Strategy states the Council will support the delivery of a number of greenways identified in the Green Grid Strategy 2005 which are of relevance to Rochford District. Further information will be included when it becomes available.
- 10.17 Throughout the monitoring period, the Council has supported the [Natural England Coastal Path](#) and [Path to Prosperity](#) projects. These relate to proposals for improved walking facilities around the coastline, including in Rochford.
- 10.18 In October 2019, Natural England consulted on proposals relating to the stretch of the coastal path between Southend and Wallasea Island. Objections were forwarded for consideration by an independent planning inspector appointed by the Secretary of State. On 18 March 2021, the Secretary of State approved the remaining section of the England Coast Path between Southend-on-Sea and Wallasea Island. Work is now underway to prepare the new stretch of coast path for public use. The first step is to contact owners and occupiers of the affected land to discuss the design and location of any new infrastructure which is needed, such as signs and gates. When preparations are complete, new access rights will come into force along the route.

Figure 10.8 – Map of Coastal Path from Southend to Wallasea (Natural England, 2019)



Parking

10.19 Policy T8 of the Core Strategy concerns parking standards. Minimum parking standards, including visitor parking, will be applied to residential development; whereas maximum standards will be applied for trip destinations provided that adequate provision is delivered. This is supported by the Parking Standards Design and Good Practice Supplementary Planning Document.

11 Economic Development

Introduction

11.1 Rochford District is located on the periphery of the Thames Gateway. The Council has embraced the key concepts of the Thames Gateway initiative and is a fully active partner. Growth associated with the Thames Gateway, and in particular London Southend Airport, will provide a key source of employment in coming years. The airport and nearby Aviation Way industrial estate provides a base for a number of specialist engineering and maintenance jobs, whilst significant employment opportunities are also concentrated in the District's other employment sites.

Employment Growth

11.2 Policy ED1 of the Core Strategy sets out specific projects/opportunities that the Council will support, including the development of Cherry Orchard Jubilee County

Park and the Wallasea Island Wild Coast Project, the enhancement of London Southend Airport and the District's commercial centres.

11.3 The success of this policy will be based on the proportion of employment development within 30 minutes public transport time. The Council will also monitor the total amount of additional floorspace by type and employment land available by type.

11.4 Key accessibility facts are provided below:

- 65% of Rochford residents live within 15 minutes travel of one of the District's retail centres;
- 89% of Rochford residents live within 30 minutes travel of one of the Districts retail centres;
- 69% of Rochford residents live within 15 minutes travel of one of the District's employment sites;
- 98% of Rochford residents live within 30 minutes travel of one of the District's employment sites.

London Southend Airport and Environs

11.5 Policy ED2 of the Core Strategy sets out the Council's aims for the airport; including expressing support for development of the airport, a skills training academy and the preparation of a joint plan with Southend Borough Council.

11.6 The London Southend Airport and Environs Joint Area Action Plan (also known as the JAAP) was formally adopted by Rochford District Council on 16 December 2014. The JAAP will provide the basis for coordinating the actions of a range of partners with an interest in London Southend Airport and its surrounding area and establish planning policies up to 2031 of which thereafter future policies will be addressed within the new emerging Rochford District Local Plan. Until then the JAAP will:

- Manage growth and change in the area by setting out development and design principles
- Ensure the protection of areas and places sensitive to change
- Direct investment and form the basis for regeneration in the area
- Be deliverable

11.7 In accordance with the JAAP, an outline planning application for land to the north of London Southend Airport for the development of the new Airport Business Park was approved in October 2016. At the outline planning application stage, new floorspace is predominantly allocated to B1 and B2 uses (approximately 80,000m²), with around 7,000m² being allocated to ancillary uses including C1, A1, A3, A4, D1, D2 and B8.

11.8 Planning permission was also granted in January 2018 for an extension to the Airport terminal building; in part, to help facilitate the Airport's growth ambitions.

Updated Changes to The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) (Amendment) (England) Regulations 2020

- 11.9 From 1st September 2020, the government made changes to the Use Class classification which included the Use Classes A1 to A3, and D1 becoming Use Class E, and D2 becoming Use Class F.1. There are no changes with Use Class C1 and B8.
- 11.10 Class E serves as (commercial, business and service) – including retail, restaurant, office, financial / professional services, indoor sports, medical and nursery uses along with “any other services which it is appropriate to provide in a commercial, business or service locality”.

Existing Employment Land

- 11.11 Policy ED3 of the Core Strategy sets out the Council’s goals for existing employment land in the District. There are a number of industrial estates allocated primarily for B1 (Light Industry/Offices) now Class E, B2 (General Industry), and B8 (Warehousing and Distribution) uses, the Council will continue to protect existing employment land where the Use Class system allows, within the District. The Council has re-allocated four employment land sites for appropriate alternative uses due to the location and condition of these existing industrial estates.
- 11.12 The following employment sites will be protected, in order to safeguard jobs and the local economy:
- Baltic Wharf, Wallasea Island
 - Swaines Industrial Estate, Ashingdon
 - Purdeys Industrial Estate, Rochford
 - Riverside Industrial Estate, Rochford
 - Rochford Business Park, Cherry Orchard Way, Rochford
 - Imperial Park Industrial Estate, Rayleigh
 - Brook Road Industrial Estate, Rayleigh
 - Northern section of Aviation Way Industrial Estate, Southend
- 11.13 The following employment sites have been reallocated for residential/mixed use development, due to their location and condition:
- Star Lane Industrial Estate, Great Wakering
 - Eldon Way/Foundry Industrial Estate, Hockley
 - Stambridge Mills, Rochford
 - Rawreth Industrial Estate, Rayleigh

New Employment Land

11.14 A number of additional employment sites were also allocated, in 2014, upon the adoption of the Allocations Plan and the JAAP. These additional sites were allocated to help meet additional employment needs, as well as to off-set the impact of the proposed re-development of sites listed under Paragraph 11.11:

- Michelins Farm, Rayleigh
- Land south of Great Wakering
- Land to the north of Aviation Way Industrial Estate, Rochford

Employment Densities

11.15 The East of England Plan was revoked on 3 January 2013. Previous monitoring reports produced by the Council relied on the average employment densities set out in the East of England Employment Land Review Guidance (October 2007) produced by Roger Tym & Partners on behalf of the East of England Development Agency (EEDA), the East of England Regional Assembly (EERA) and the Government Office for the East of England (Go-East).

11.16 Rochford District Council will now use the average employment densities set out in the Employment Densities Guide (3rd Edition) 2015 produced by the Homes and Communities Agency as the basis for its default assumptions regarding employment densities in the District. These default assumptions are shown in Table 11.1 below.

Table 11.1 – Average Employment Densities Default Assumptions

Land Use	Square Metres per Worker
Offices	11
Industrial	41.5
Warehouse and Distribution	80.7
Retail	41.7

Source: Homes and Communities Agency Employment Densities Guide (3rd Edition) 2015

Employment Land and Floorspace

11.17 Table 11.2 below shows the net quantity of floorspace for employment uses permitted between April 2020 and March 2021. For the purposes of Table 1.2, employment uses are taken to mean any use falling within Class B1 (including B1a) now Class E, B2 or B8 of the Use Classes Order. Whilst other uses, such as retail, financial and professional services, are also employment-generating, they will be considered separately within the Retail and Town Centres chapter.

11.18 Table 11.2 shows that permissions have been granted that would result in a significant increase in the quantity of B1(now Class E) and B2 floorspaces within the District. The table shows that these increases are concentrated on allocated employment land, as is envisaged in the Council’s policies, with a net reduction within the urban area. The permitted increase to B2 and B8 floorspace outside of the urban area reflect ongoing rural diversification and the re-use of vacant rural buildings for industrial and warehousing uses.

11.19 Table 11.3 sets out an indicative estimate of the potential number of jobs that could be generated by the employment uses permitted in the monitoring period (based on floorspace). In calculating the potential numbers of jobs, the default assumptions in the Employment Densities Guide (3rd Edition) 2015 have been used. Table 11.3 shows a total of 1,795 jobs could be created in the District through permissions granted over the monitoring period; the majority of these fall within offices and light industrial uses, with a significant number also being created through new general industry.

Table 11.2 – Permitted Employment Uses (B1(now E), B2 and B8), April 2020 - March 2021

Location	B1 (now Class E) floorspace permitted (net), 2020-21 (m ²)	B2 floorspace permitted (net), 2020-21 (m ²)	B8 floorspace permitted (net), 2020-21 (m ²)	Employment Uses permitted (net), 2020-21 (m ²)
Allocated employment land	15,433	14,714	3,044	33,191
Within urban area (incl. town centres)	1,078	1,393	1,056	3,527
Outside urban area	14,355	13,321	1,988	29,664
Total	15,433	14,714	3,044	33,191

Table 11.3 – Potential number of jobs created through permissions

	B1 (now Class E): Offices and Light Industrial	B2: General Industry	B8: Warehouse and Distribution	Totals
Floorspace permitted (net), 2020-21 (m ²)	15,433	14,714	3,044	33,191

Average Employment Density	11	41.5	80.7	N/A
Potential number of jobs created (net)	1,403	354	38	1,795

Available Employment Land

- 11.20 Policy ED4 of the Core Strategy sets out the Council’s approach to the allocation of new employment land in the District. The policy sets the general strategy for the allocation of sites to the west of Rayleigh, north of London Southend Airport and south of Great Wakering in the 2014 Allocations Plan and 2014 JAAP.
- 11.21 The Allocations Plan was adopted on 25 February 2014; a site to the west of Rayleigh and a site to the south of Great Wakering have been allocated as new employment sites. In addition, the JAAP which was adopted on 16 December 2014 identifies new employment land to the north of London Southend Airport.
- 11.22 The Council, in partnership with neighbouring Councils in South Essex, commissioned GVA to undertake an Economic Development Needs Assessment (EDNA) for South Essex. The purpose of the South Essex EDNA is to assess the economic picture across South Essex, providing an evidenced, guidance-compliant analysis of the economic and employment land opportunities and challenges for both Rochford, and the wider South Essex area, and establishing a strategic, multi-authority strategy for realising the area’s economic opportunity. It includes an analysis of both the existing quantity of employment land and future employment needs.
- 11.23 Tables 11.4 and 11.5 provide a statistical summary of the quantity of the office and industrial stock within the District, as set out in the South Essex EDNA 2017. These statistics show that the proportion of available units to total units, asking rents and vacancy trends are generally in line with South Essex averages.

Table 11.4 – Office Stock (Use Class B1a (now E) Summary Statistics, South Essex EDNA 2017

	Rochford	South Essex
No. of Units (Total)	73	536
Of Which Available	7	53
Total Floorspace (m²)	37694	614594
Of Which Available (m²)	1330	26138
Asking Rent (£ pm², 5 yr. average)	102	105
Vacancy Rate (% , 5 yr. average)	5	4.6
Months on Market (5 yr. average)	12.1	16.9

Table 11.5 – Industrial Stock Summary Statistics (Use Classes B1 (except B1a), B2 (now E) and B8), South Essex EDNA 2017

	Rochford	South Essex
No. of Units (Total)	90	911
Of Which Available	12	122
Total Floorspace (m²)	108364	2281234
Of Which Available (m²)	7089	1093364
Asking Rent (£ pm², 5 yr. average)	49	59
Vacancy Rate (% , 5 yr. average)	6.4	5.8
Months on Market (5 yr. average)	12.4	15.8

12 Retail and Town Centres

Town Centres

- 12.1 Policy RTC1 of the Core Strategy broadly supports the enhancement and vitality of Rochford, Hockley and Rayleigh town centres. The success of this policy will be indicated by a high proportion of retail uses and new retail development being located in town centres.
- 12.2 Rochford District has three main town centres, as identified in the Core Strategy. Rayleigh is the only settlement in the District classified as a principal town centre, whilst

Hockley and Rochford are classed as smaller town centres which cater for more localised needs.

- 12.3 The Council, in partnership with neighbouring Councils across South Essex, have commissioned Peter Brett Associates to produce a South Essex Retail Study. The purpose of the Retail Study is to provide an up to date source of evidence on retail and leisure trends both in Rochford, and across the wider South Essex sub-region, and in doing so, establish the quantity and spatial distribution of retail floorspace that should be provided in the future. An interim ‘topic paper’ was produced in November 2017, and the final report was noted by the Council in July 2018.
- 12.4 The South Essex Retail Study uses the Venuescore ranking system to compare the UK’s top retail destinations including town centres, malls, retail warehouses parks and factory outlet centres. Within Rochford District, Rayleigh, Rochford and Southend Airport Retail Park have been ranked by Venuescore. A comparison of these destinations with other town centres and retail outlets in the sub-region is provided at Table 12.1 below.
- 12.5 Each destination in the table above receives a weighted score for the number of multiple retailers present, and the score attached to each retailer is weighted depending on their overall impact on shopping patterns.
- 12.6 Rayleigh is ranked 716th by Venuescore and is described as a District-grade retail centre. Rochford and Hockley are much smaller town centres that serve more localised catchment areas than Rayleigh; Rochford is ranked 1709th by Venuescore while Hockley is currently unranked due to its comparatively small catchment and offer. The table below highlights the ranking of District and other local town centres.

**Table 12.1 – Ranking of District and other Local Centres
(South Essex Retail Study 2018)**

Centre	Market position	Location Grade	Venuescore Rank
intu Lakeside Shopping Centre	Upper Middle	Major Regional	50
Westfield Stratford	Upper Middle	Sub-Regional	30
Chelmsford	Middle	Regional	67
Southend-on-Sea	Middle	Regional	88
Basildon	Lower Middle	Regional	97
Grays	Lower Middle	Major District	547
Billericay	Lower Middle	District	629
Rayleigh	Middle	District	716
Canvey Island	Lower Middle	District	943
Airport Retail Park, Rochford	-	-	1,709
Rochford	-	-	2,577

- 12.7 The South Essex Retail Study 2018 will also provide a source of both qualitative and quantitative information about current and future retail trends and will make recommendations for how both retail and leisure development should be planned for in future plan-making both locally and across South Essex. The final report was noted by the Council in July 2018 and its findings will be used to inform plan-making moving forward.
- 12.8 Policy RTC2 of the Core Strategy deals with the Council’s aims regarding the sequential approach to retail development. The Council will apply a sequential approach to the location of retail development which prioritises the town centres of Rochford, Rayleigh and Hockley, supporting a town centre first approach. The success of this policy will be indicated by a high proportion of retail uses and new retail development being located in town centres.

Changes to the Use Classes Order

- 12.9 New permitted development rights came into effect on 1st September 2020 through *The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) (Amendment) (England) Regulations 2020 (SI 2020 No.757)* which include changes to the Use Classes Order. The changes enable all commercial and industrial uses (minus heavy industry) to change between former Classes A1, A2, A3 and B1 without needing planning consent. These

changes sit alongside the recent additions to permitted development rights, forming part of the government's "Project Speed", with the aim being to support the high street revival and allow greater flexibility to change uses within town centres without the need for express planning permission.

12.10 The Regulations introduce three new use classes:

- **Class E:** (Commercial, business and service) – including retail, restaurant, office, financial/professional services, indoor sports, medical and nursery uses along with "any other services which it is appropriate to provide in a commercial, business or service locality".
- **Class F.1:** (Learning and non-residential institutions)- including non-residential educational uses, and use as a museum, art gallery, library, public hall, religious institution, or law court.
- **Class F.2:** (Local community) – including use as a shop of no more than 280 sqm mostly selling essential goods, including food and at least 1km from another similar shop, and use as a community hall, area for outdoor sport, swimming pool or skating rink.

12.11 This has meant that Parts A and D of the original schedule to the Use Classes Order have been deleted, with Use Classes A1, A2, A3, parts of D1 and D2 subsumed into new Use Class E along with Class B1. Changes of use within this new Class E will not constitute development at all (as opposed to permitted development).

12.12 This new flexibility will apply both to high streets and all town centre uses located outside of centres.

12.13 The remaining Use Classes within Parts A and D of the original Schedule to the Use Classes Order (including A4/A5) have now become sui generis uses, with the effect that no changes of use to or from these uses fall within permitted development. This includes uses as a pub/drinking establishment (A4), hot food takeaway (A5), venue for live music (D2), cinema (D2(a)), concert hall (D2(b)) and bingo hall (D2(c)).

12.14 Use Class B2 remains in what is now Schedule 1. Part C of the original Schedule to the Use Classes Order is not affected by the new regulations and therefore remains unchanged.

12.15 From 1st September 2020, where a building or other land is being used for a purpose falling within one of the original Use Classes, that building or other land will be treated as if it is being used for the corresponding new Use Class (for example – an existing retail shop within Class A1 would be deemed to be occupied for a use falling within new Class E).

12.16 Transitional provisions will remain in place until 31st July 2021.

Retail (A1 of former Use Class Order)

- 12.17 To monitor the performance of Policy RTC2, Table 1.2 below sets out the net change to retail (Class A1) floorspace permissioned between April 2020 and March 2021, and the location of such permissions. For the purposes of Table 1.2, 'town centre' is taken to mean the areas covered by the Rochford, Rayleigh and Hockley Area Action Plans, respectively.
- 12.18 As not all changes of use to, or from, a retail use require a formal planning consent, the figures contained within Table 12.2 should only be considered an estimation.
- 12.19 Table 12.2 shows that permissions granted over the monitoring period have resulted in an overall increase in the quantity of A1(now Use Classes F.2 and E) floorspace across the District. There has been no change of A1 floorspace within town centres, suggesting that the policy priority afforded to retail in town centres may be performing poorly, however it is recognised that those town centre policies are likely to represent a significant different perspective on the role of town centres relative to current expectations. In that regard, it is likely that a significant amount of retail floorspace lost previously in town centres has been lost to other town centre compatible uses, such as restaurants, cafes, and professional services.

Table 12.2 – Retail floorspace permissioned (net), April 2020 – March 2021

Location	Retail Floorspace Permissioned (net) 2020-21 (m²)	Of which on Previously Developed Land (m²/%)
Town centre	0	0
Out of centre	2,409	0
Total	2,409	24

Primary and Secondary Shopping Frontage Areas

- 12.20 There are three Town Centres in the District: Rayleigh, Rochford, and Hockley. Rayleigh provides the most comprehensive range of facilities and is defined as a principal town centre in the local development plan. Hockley and Rochford are classed as smaller centres in the District.
- 12.21 The Core Strategy sets the requirement that the Council produce Area Action Plans for each of the three centres in the District. The three Area Action Plans for the town centres have been adopted and form part of the local development plan. They include policies aimed at retaining suitable levels of A1(now Class E) retail uses within the primary and secondary shopping frontages of the District's main centres.
- 12.22 In assessing the retail frontage within these areas, however, it is important to note that town centres are dynamic environments and that the right balance between retail and non-retail uses will shift as consumer preferences and markets change. As the Core Strategy makes clear it is appropriate to seek to maintain retail uses within identified

primary and secondary shopping frontage areas, within town centres based on their existing characteristics.

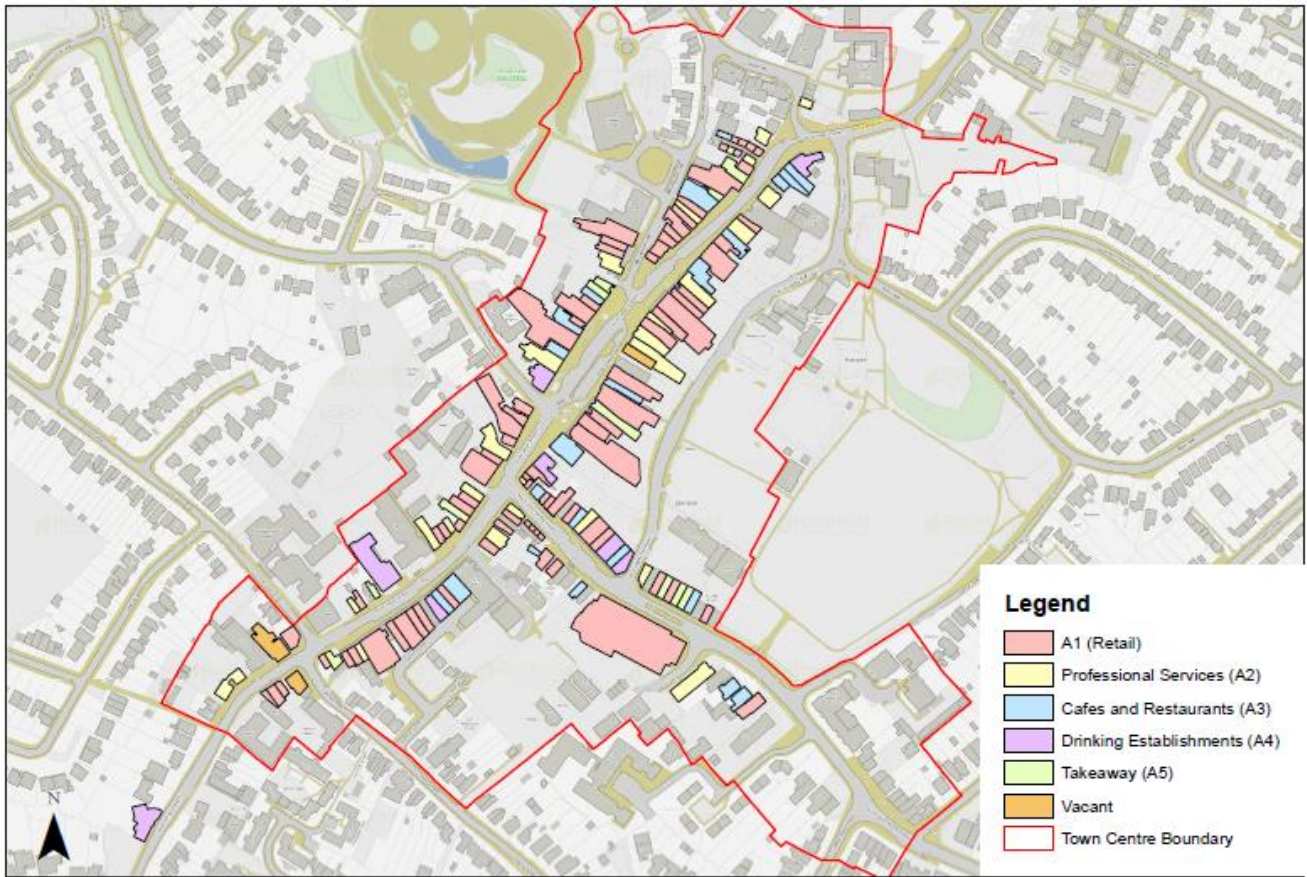
12.23 The Council's commitment to maintaining the balance of non-retail uses permitted within core areas of town centres is set out in the Council's Area Action Plans. Each area has a designated Primary and Secondary Shopping Frontage Area. However, this may no longer be possible with the changes in permitted development rights as set out above in paragraph 12.10

12.24 The last detailed use class surveys were undertaken in 2015. Statistics for the percentage of each town centre in retail use are provided below. Interim surveys were carried out in early 2020, and mapping of selected use classes is provided below.

Rayleigh Town Centre

12.25 Policy RTC4 of the Core Strategy sets out the Council's goals for Rayleigh town centre, including improved accessibility, a safe and high-quality environment and a range of evening leisure use. With regards to primary and secondary shopping frontages the Rayleigh Centre Area Action Plan 2015 states that the Council will generally seek to ensure 75% of Rayleigh's primary shopping frontage and 50% of its secondary shopping frontage is in retail (A1) use. At the time of the last detailed survey in 2015, retail (A1) use in the primary shopping frontage was at 63% with secondary shopping frontage at 48%.

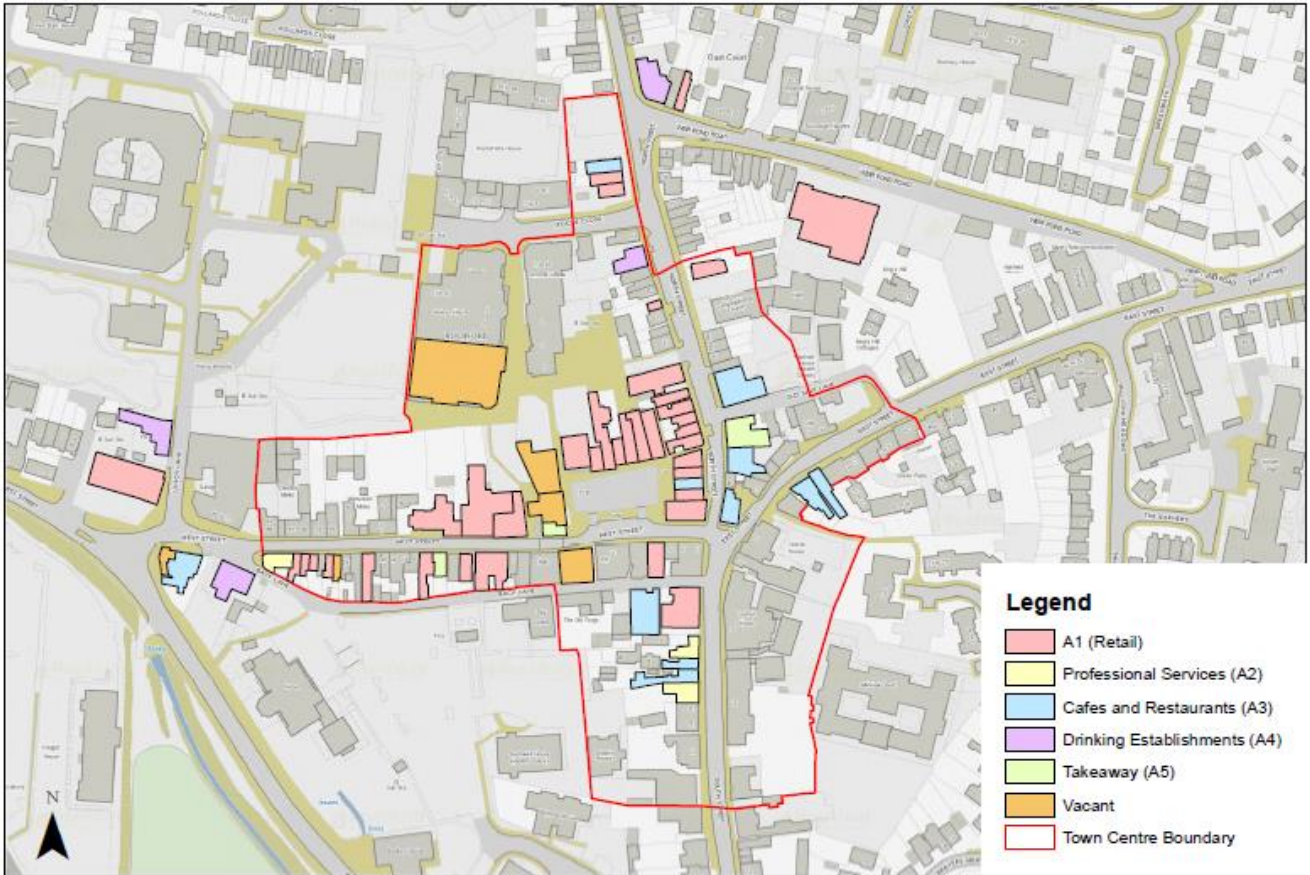
Figure 12.3 – Rayleigh Use Class Mapping, Selected Use Classes (2020)



Rochford Town Centre

12.26 Policy RTC5 of the Core Strategy sets out the Council's goals for Rochford town centre; including an enhanced retail offer, a market square area that encourages visitors and improved accessibility. The Rochford Town Centre Area Action Plan sets a general target that 65% of retail (A1) uses should be retained within the defined primary shopping frontage. This represents a lowering of the previous target of 75% but is considered appropriate in view of the emphasis being given to the suitability of appropriate levels of A3 and A4 uses within the primary frontage. The Rochford Town Centre Area Action Plan also states that within the secondary shopping frontage proposals will be considered on their merit in accordance with the criteria set out under Policy 3. At the time of the last survey in 2015, retail (A1) use within the primary shopping frontage was at 69%.

Figure 12.4 – Rochford Use Class Mapping, Selected Use Classes (2020)



Hockley Town Centre

12.27 Policy RTC6 of the Core Strategy sets out the Council’s goals for Hockley Centre, including redevelopment of Eldon Way/Foundry industrial estates, improved connectivity between retail focus and train station and a safe and high-quality environment. Whilst recognising the dynamic nature of centres the Hockley Centre Area Action Plan seeks to ensure 75% retail (A1) uses within the primary shopping frontage and 50% retail (A1) uses within the secondary shopping frontage. At the time of the last survey in 2015, retail (A1) use within the primary shopping frontage was at 64%.

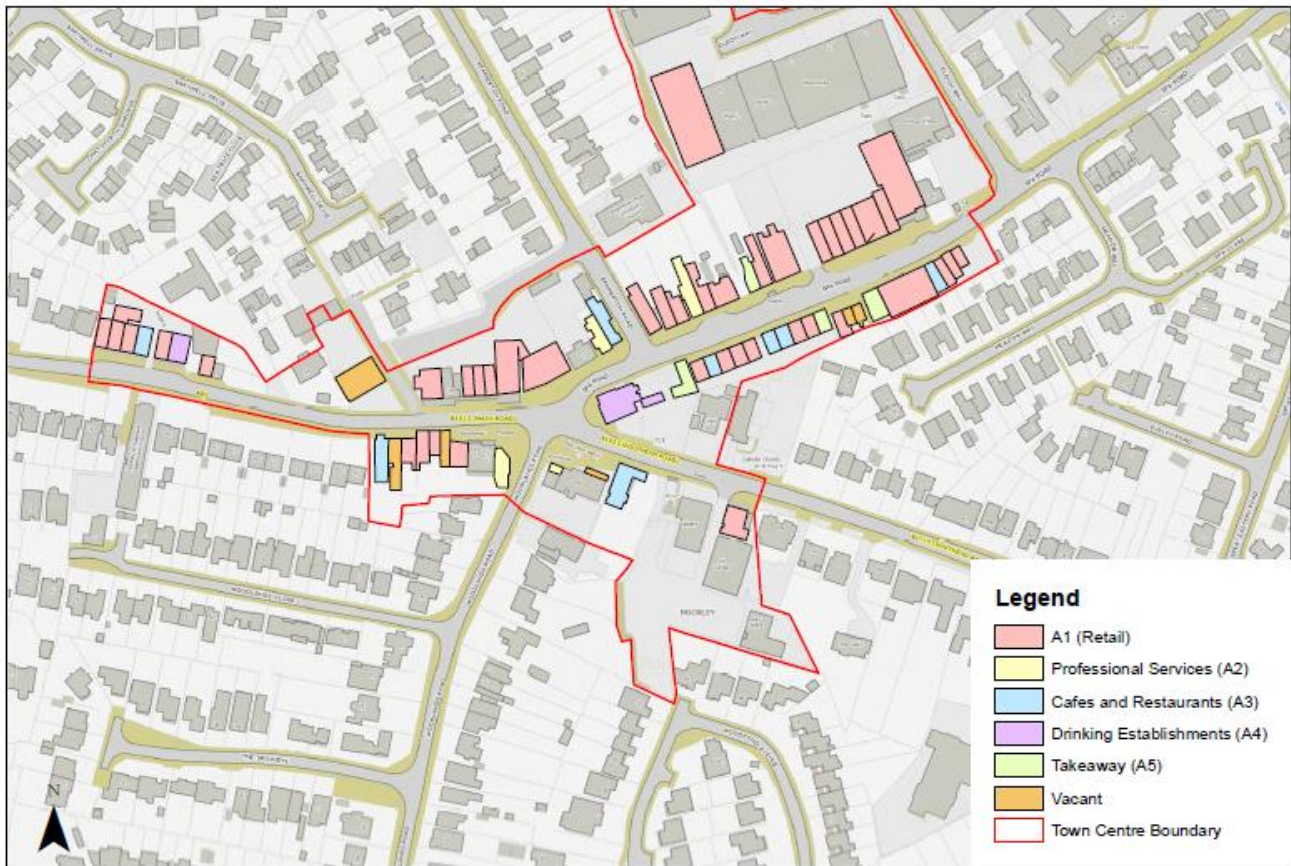


Figure 12.5 – Hockley Use Class Mapping, Selected Use Classes (2020)

Covid-19 Pandemic

12.28 In light of the Covid-19 pandemic and lockdown restriction since March 2020, it is not yet clear at the time of compiling this report as to the impacts of the lockdowns on town centre retail provision. A town centre survey is planned to be undertaken to establish the impacts and vacancy rates.

Financial and Professional Services (A2 / E of Use Class Order)

12.29 Table 12.6 below sets out the net change to financial and professional services (Class A2/E) floorspace permitted between April 2020 and March 2021, and the general location of these permissions.

12.30 As not all changes of use to, or from, a financial or professional service use require a formal planning consent, the figures contained within Table 1.5 should only be considered an estimation.

12.31 Table 12.6 shows that permissions granted over the monitoring period would result in a gain in the quantity of A2/E floorspace in the District.

Table 12.6 – Financial and Professional services floorspace permitted (net), April 2020 – March 2021

Location	Financial and Professional Services floorspace permitted (net), 2020-21 (m ²)
Town centre	0
Out of centre	1,275
Total	1,275

Offices (B1a of former Use Class Order)

12.32 Table 12.7 below sets out the net change to office (Class B1a) floorspace permitted between April 2020 and March 2021, and the general location of these permissions. For the purposes of Table 12.7, ‘town centre’ is taken to mean the areas covered by the Rochford, Rayleigh, and Hockley Area Action Plans respectively.

12.33 As not all changes of use to, or from, an office use require a formal planning consent, the figures contained within Table 12.7 should only be considered an estimation.

12.34 Table 12.7 shows that permissions granted over the monitoring period would result in a small net increase in B1a floorspace in the District. However, these permissions suggest there is likely to be a significant net reduction in town centre-based office floorspace, where many units have been permitted to convert to other forms of commercial use, whilst a large amount of additional office space will be provided in out of centre locations. This largely reflects the permissions granted for a large new employment unit comprising predominantly B1 and B2 uses, and a new business park comprising predominantly B1 and B8 uses.

Table 12.7 – Office floorspace permitted (net), April 2020 – March 2021

Location	Office floorspace permitted (net), 2020-21 (m ²)
Town centre	0
Out of centre	22
Total	22

13 Duty to Co-operate

Statutory Requirements

- 13.1 The Localism Act 2011 established a requirement for local planning authorities (LPAs) to co-operate with each other, and with other public bodies, to address strategic planning issues within their area.
- 13.2 The Localism Act specifically requires LPAs to engage constructively, actively and on an on-going basis on strategic planning matters and consider joint approaches to plan-making where appropriate. This formalised 'Duty to Co-operate' came into force on 15 November 2011.
- 13.3 The NPPF requires that each LPA identifies strategic priorities for the area within their respective local plans and include strategic policies which aim to deliver these priorities. These strategic priorities are likely to be those issues of greatest relevance to engagement under the Duty to Co-operate, and include:
- The provision of homes and jobs.
 - The provision of retail, leisure and other commercial development.
 - The provision of infrastructure for transport, telecommunications, waste management, water supply, wastewater, flood risk and coastal change management, and the provision of minerals and energy (including heat).
 - The provision of health, security, community and cultural infrastructure and other local facilities; and
 - Climate change mitigation and adaptation, conservation and enhancement of the natural and historic environment, including landscape.
- 13.4 The NPPF states that local planning authorities will be expected to demonstrate evidence of having effectively co-operated to plan for issues with cross-boundary impacts when their Local Plans are submitted for examination. The Duty to Co-operate is a fundamental component of the soundness testing which forms part of the Independent Examination process for a local plan.
- 13.5 The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) England Regulations 2012 further require that each local planning authority's Authority Monitoring Report provides details of what action has been taken during the monitoring period pursuant to satisfying the Duty to Co-operate.

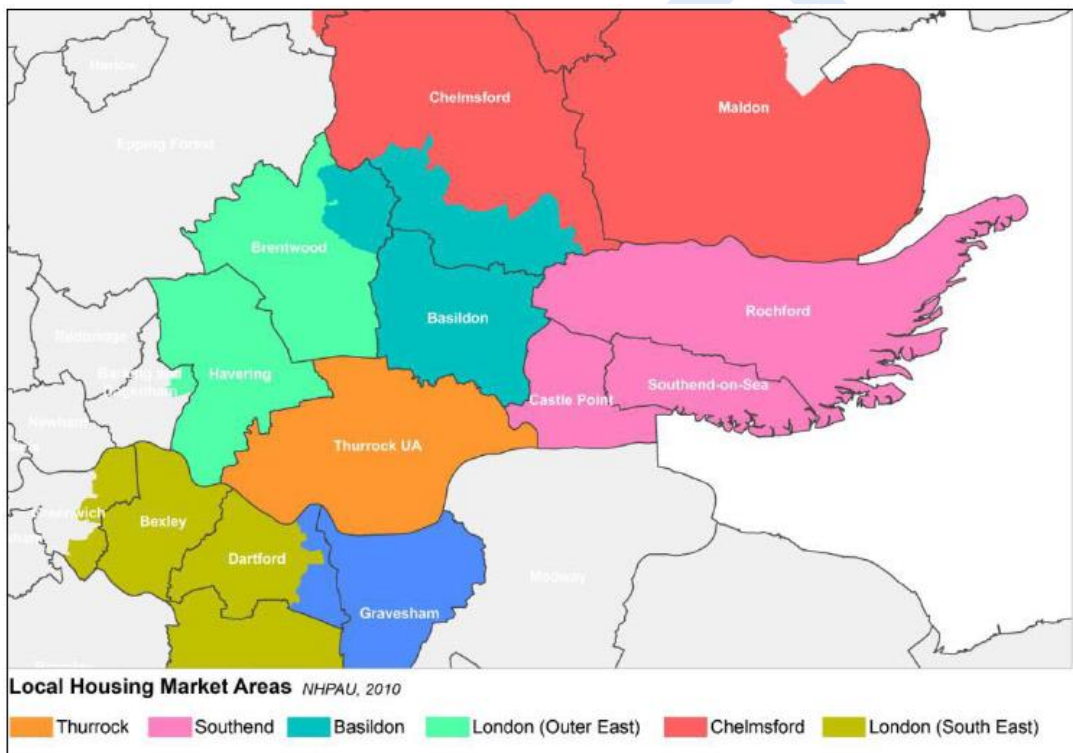
Summary of Actions Taken under the Duty to Co-operate (2020-21)

- 13.6 Rochford District sits within the Thames Gateway South Essex priority area for regeneration, and has strong infrastructure, commercial and employment links to its neighbouring authorities within the South Essex housing market area.
- 13.7 Prior to and throughout the monitoring period, Rochford District Council has sought to constructively, actively and on an on-going basis co-operate with other local

authorities and public bodies on strategic planning matters. Some of the mechanisms through which such co-operation has occurred include:

- The preparation of joint strategic evidence.
- Attendance and participation at regular meetings and workshops on strategic planning matters; and
- Regular consultation and engagement with other authorities on development plan drafts and larger scale planning applications.

13.8 The map below shows Rochford district within the context of the Thames Gateway area.



13.9 Set out below are a list of the measures that Rochford District Council has taken over the period 2020-21 pursuant to discharging its Duty to Co-operate.

South East Local Enterprise Partnership (SELEP)

13.10 SELEP is the largest local enterprise partnership outside London and brings together leads from business, education and local government across the four federated areas of Kent and Medway, East Sussex, South Essex and Greater Essex. SELEP aims to create an enterprising economy by exploring opportunities for and addressing barriers to growth.

13.11 Throughout the monitoring period, Rochford District Council has been an active member of SELEP and officers regularly attend its meetings. To date, SELEP has provided significant financial contributions to help fund specific ambitious projects in and around the District, such as:

- Part funding the costs of setting up a new high-tech business park to the north-west of London Southend Airport
- Part funding improvement schemes to the A127 including the A127/A130 'Fairglen' interchange
- Enabling a share of the Government's new Getting Building Fund as an economic response to the Covid-19 Crisis (£85 million) to deliver a new cycle network infrastructure in Essex, extension of full-fibre rollout in Essex to reach rural and hard to reach premises, and a contribution of £713,000 to support the Rocheway residential development inclusive of an independent living (Extra Care) complex for older people

Association of South Essex Local Authorities (ASELA) and the South Essex Joint Strategic Plan (JSP)

13.12 Rochford District Council, together with Southend-on-Sea Borough Council, Castle Point Borough Council, Basildon Borough Council, Thurrock Council and Essex County Council signed a formal Memorandum of Understanding on 22 March 2017. This Memorandum of Understanding sets out how the above-named South Essex authorities will work together on cross-boundary strategic planning issues and identified key outputs that this co-operation is expected to deliver. This includes:

- The preparation of joint evidence base documents.
- The preparation of a joint Strategic Planning Framework.
- The preparation of a joint Co-operation Monitoring Report.
- The preparation of a joint Statement of Co-operation; and
- Further MoUs, if and when appropriate.

13.13 A further Memorandum of Understanding was signed by the Council in February 2018, to which Basildon, Brentwood, Castle Point, Essex County, Southend-on-Sea and Thurrock Councils were also signatories. This second MoU set out an intention to establish an Association of South Essex Local Authorities (ASELA), which would form an organisation comprising the signatory local authorities. ASELA will be strategic organisation providing place leadership for South Essex; its aims, as set out in the MOU, are to:

- Provide place leadership.
- Open up spaces for housing, business and leisure development by developing a spatial strategy.
- Transform transport connectivity.
- Support our 7 sectors of industrial opportunity.
- Shape local labour & skill markets.

- Create a fully digitally-enabled place.
- Secure a sustainable energy supply.
- Influence and secure funding for necessary strategic infrastructure.
- Enhance health and social care through co-ordinated planning; and
- Work with and provide a voice for South Essex to the Thames Estuary 2050 Growth Commission and Commissioners.

13.14 Over the monitoring period, the Council, as part of ASELA, has supported the development of multiple workstreams and projects, including those on place, infrastructure and the economy. Support for these workstreams has included financial and resource support to enable the development of key technical documents and strategies.

13.15 As part of this process, the South Essex authorities are committed to the preparation of a Joint Strategic Plan (JSP) to help implement their vision for South Essex. The JSP will provide the strategic framework for the preparation of a new Local Plan, which will provide more detailed local planning policies and perform an essential place-shaping role. Over the monitoring period, the Council has supported the preparation of the South Essex JSP in a number of ways, including supporting the development of key technical evidence base documents and drafting of the core “plan”.

13.16 When adopted, the JSP is expected to set out the following:

- South Essex spatial strategy: distribution of growth, town centre hierarchy and setting long term extent of the Green Belt.
- Strategic Areas of Opportunity (SAO) and the role of each.
- Cross-cutting themes: including promoting social cohesion; healthy and inclusive growth; high quality development and design; supporting sustainable development; climate change.
- Overall housing provision, distribution across SAO and housing needs.
- Local industrial strategy priorities and spatial implications (including strategic employment land allocations).
- Strategic transport and infrastructure priorities.
- Natural environment and resources, including green and blue infrastructure.
- Climate change and energy; and
- Implementation and Monitoring Framework.

13.17 A list of the joint evidence base documents that have been prepared and/or procured as part of the South Essex JSP include:

- South Essex Strategic Growth Locations Study
- South Essex Tourism, Recreation and Leisure Strategy
- South Essex Grow-on Space Study
- South Essex Employment Land Availability Assessment (being prepared)
- South Essex Green and Blue Infrastructure Study
- South Essex Gypsy and Traveller Area Assessment
- South Essex Strategic Infrastructure Position Statement A

Other Joint Working Projects

- 13.18 In January 2018, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) relating to a proposed Essex Coast Recreational Disturbance Avoidance and Mitigation Strategy (RAMS) was signed by the Council, along with Basildon Borough Council, Braintree District Council, Brentwood Borough Council, Castle Point Borough Council, Chelmsford City Council, Colchester Borough Council, Maldon District Council, Southend-on-Sea Borough Council, Tendring District Council and Thurrock Borough Council. This MoU establishes the need to formulate a strategy which identifies mitigation and avoidance measures to safeguard environmentally sensitive areas – primarily those protected under Natura 2000 designations – from harm that would otherwise result from recreational activities, particularly in the context of the growth proposed in emerging Local Plans throughout the county. Given the scope for recreational harm to transcend local authority boundaries, there are clear advantages to undertaking this work at a strategic level.
- 13.19 The Council adopted the RAMS strategy in April 2019 and has been implementing the strategy in its development management decisions across the monitoring period. The Council has also supported the preparation of a supplementary planning document (SPD) to provide further information for applicants on how the RAMS affects them and the processes and procedures to be followed to implement the RAMS. This SPD was published for public consultation in early 2020, and a final document has been completed, and was adopted by the Council in October 2020.

Housing Matters

- 13.20 Rochford District Council falls within the South Essex Housing Market Area (HMA) and has strong links with its neighbouring authorities with respect to housing. Regular meetings are held by the Essex Planning Officers Association (EPOA), South Essex Strategic Planning Officers group, South Essex Heads of Service group and South Essex Members group to discuss strategic housing issues and all of the resultant issues that arise from the need to deliver new homes within this HMA. Key outcomes from these meetings to date include exploring opportunities to deliver a Joint Strategic Plan and working together to prepare joint strategic evidence. The agreed structure for joint working and engagement, as a result of these meetings, is set out in the South Essex Strategic Planning Memorandum of Understanding (MoU).

- 13.21 An update to the South Essex Strategic Housing Market Assessment, now known as the South Essex Housing Needs Assessment, was commenced in the monitoring period.
- 13.22 Rochford District Council is also an active member of the Essex Countywide Gypsy and Traveller Unit, along with other local authorities across Essex.

Economic Growth and Employment

- 13.23 Rochford District Council has a smaller economy than its neighbouring authorities, and experiences high levels of out-commuting to neighbouring areas, particularly London, Basildon, and Southend-on-Sea.
- 13.24 Rochford District Council has worked collaboratively with Southend-on-Sea Borough Council to pursue opportunities to deliver new local job opportunities in the environs of London Southend Airport, within Rochford's local authority area. This collaborative work has included the preparation of the London Southend Airport and Environs Joint Area Action Plan (JAAP) in 2014.
- 13.25 Opportunity South Essex (OSE) is a public/private partnership between the five South Essex LPAs, including RDC, and ECC, and business representatives focusing on supporting and lobbying for improvements to support growth of South Essex economy. The South Essex Growth Strategy 2016 seeks to support and promote the diversity and growth of the South Essex economy. RDC is an active part of OSE through the EDM meetings which take place on a regular basis and through the OSE board. This group has overseen SELEP bids for funding (and has been successful in securing monies to support the development of the new business park, improvements at the Fair Glen Interchange on the A127, and more recently in 2020 enabling a share of the Government's new Getting Building Fund as an economic response to the Covid-19 Crisis (£85 million). This Fund will deliver a new cycle network infrastructure in Essex, extension of full-fibre rollout in Essex to reach rural and hard to reach premises, and a contribution of £713,000 to support the Rocheway residential development inclusive of an independent living (Extra Care) complex for older people
- 13.28 Economic growth and employment is a strategic issue which forms part of discussions at the regular meetings of the South Essex Strategic Planning Officers group, South Essex Heads of Service group and South Essex Members group. A key output from these groups has been the commissioning of strategic evidence to support spatial planning across the sub-region, including a South Essex Economic Development Needs Assessment (EDNA) which was adopted into the Council's evidence base in July 2018.

Green Belt

- 13.29 The Metropolitan Green Belt extends eastwards from London and covers the majority of the land area of the five South Essex local authority areas. It was formally introduced in the area as part of the 1982 Essex Structure Plan.
- 13.30 The Metropolitan Green Belt forms a significant constraint to development, with the NPPF requiring development which would be materially harmful to its character and openness be refused, save for a few exceptions or if very special circumstances can be demonstrated.
- 13.31 The Council jointly commissioned a Green Belt Study with neighbouring Southend Borough Council in 2018. This Study was completed and published in February 2020.

Climate Change and Environment

- 13.32 Throughout the monitoring period, joint working has taken place with the RSPB in relation to the management and progress of the Wallasea Island Nature Reserve.
- 13.33 A marine plan is also being prepared by the Marine Management Organisation (MMO), with co-operation from Rochford District Council, which will set out priorities and directions for future development within the plan area, inform sustainable use of marine resource and help marine users understand the best locations for their activities.
- 13.34 Rochford District Council also co-operates with the other Essex coastal local authorities in relation to the Shoreline Management Plan for the area. This co-operation has included, within the monitoring period, attendance and participation at meetings and providing updates and revisions to identified objectives.
- 13.35 With relation to flooding, Rochford District Council has consulted Essex County Council on eligible development proposals throughout the monitoring period, as the lead local flood authority. Where a response has been provided, this has been integrated into the final decision made.
- 13.36 A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) has been prepared by the South Essex local authorities (excluding Thurrock) to take account of changes to the climate change allowances made by the Environment Agency. The SFRA was finalised and published in 2018.
- 13.37 The Council jointly commissioned a Landscape Character, Sensitivity and Capacity Study with neighbouring Southend Borough Council in 2018. This Study was finalised and published in 2020.

Green Infrastructure/Green Grid

- 13.38 Within the monitoring period, the playing pitches and other recreational activities has formed part of the discussions of the regular meetings of the South Essex Strategic Planning Officers group, South Essex Heads of Service group and the South Essex Members group.
- 13.39 The Council, along with Basildon, Castle Point and Southend Councils, jointly commissioned Knight Kavanagh Page (PPG) to prepare a Playing Pitch Strategy

(PPS) and Built Facility Strategy (BFS). These strategies were finalised and published in April 2019.

- 13.40 A joint South Essex Green and Blue Infrastructure (GBI) study has also been commissioned to support the preparation of the South Essex JSP. This study was completed and published in 2020.
- 13.41 Officers from the Council sit on a Playing Pitch Implementation Group where operational and planning matters relating to playing pitches are discussed with Sport England, Active Essex and representatives from the national governing bodies for sports.

Transport and Access

- 13.42 The issue of strategic transport and infrastructure is a topic of discussion at the regular meetings of the South Essex Strategic Planning Officers group, South Essex Heads of Service group and the South Essex Members group over the monitoring period.
- 13.43 Regular meetings are held between Rochford District Council, Essex County Council, Southend-on-Sea Borough Council, and staff at London Southend Airport as part of the Airport Transport Liaison Group. These meetings focus on finding ways to encourage passengers and manage sustainable use of the airport.
- 13.44 Officers and Members of the Council jointly support the A127 Economic Growth Corridor Taskforce which promotes the importance of the A127 arterial route and is exploring opportunities to deliver a long-term vision for the A127.
- 13.45 Within the monitoring period, the Council has also engaged with Highways England on the evolution of proposals relating to the Lower Thames Crossing to ensure that the interests and priorities of the District are taken into account.

Health and Well-being

- 13.46 Healthcare within Rochford District falls under the Castle Point and Rochford Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG). The CCG was consulted on all major planning applications within the monitoring period, to ensure any healthcare contributions needed to mitigate development are identified. Rochford District Council has acted as the recipient for any healthcare contributions triggered within the monitoring period, on behalf of the NHS.
- 13.47 Rochford District Council sits as part of the CCG Strategic Estates Project Board, set up in 2016, and the South East Essex Estates Group. The purpose of these boards is that influence healthcare planning and improve future healthcare provision across the sub-region.

Communications Infrastructure

- 13.48 Superfast Essex is part of the Superfast Britain Programme co-ordinated by Essex County Council. The programme is funded and part-delivered by Broadband Delivery UK (BDUK), BT, Gigaclear and some local authorities. Throughout the monitoring period, improvements to broadband connectivity have been made across the District as part of the programme. It is expected that these improvements will continue

throughout 2021/22. The Council has also been partnering with its neighbours and the South East Local Enterprise Partnership (SELEP) in a successful joint bid in 2020 to improve broadband connectivity across South Essex. This has enabled a share of the Government's new Getting Building Fund, an economic response to the Covid-19 Crisis (£85 million). This Fund will help to deliver an extension of full-fibre rollout in Essex to reach rural and hard to reach premises.

Formal Consultations and Statements of Common Ground

13.49 In the period 2020-21, Rochford District Council provided a consultation response or agreed a formal Statement of Common Ground with a neighbouring authority or other public body on the following matters:

- [Bradwell B \(Proposed Nuclear Power Station\) Stage 1 Consultation Response – June 2020](#)
- [Response to Government “Changes to the Current Planning System” Consultation – September 2020](#)
- [Response to Government “Planning for the Future” Consultation – October 2020](#)
- [Response to Government “Supporting Housing Delivery and Public Service Infrastructure” Consultation – December 2020](#)
- [Statement of Common Ground with Castle Point Borough Council relating to the Castle Point Local Plan – January 2021](#)
- [Response to Government Consultation on Changes to National Planning Policy Framework and National Model Design Code – March 2021](#)

14 Planning Obligations

- 14.1 Policy CLT1 of the Rochford District Council Core Strategy 2011 sets out that the Council will require developers to enter into legal agreements in order to secure planning obligations to address specific issues relating to developments, including requisite on-site infrastructure and the provision of on-site affordable housing. In addition, the Council will apply standard charges to developments in order to secure financial contributions towards off-site and strategic infrastructure required as a result of additional development.
- 14.2 Through the monitoring period, the Council has primarily secured its planning obligations through legal agreements under Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. Section 106 of this Act sets out the basis for, inter alia, the payment of sums to an authority by persons interested in land in the area of that authority in relation to development.
- 14.3 At the current time, Rochford District Council does not have in place a Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL). Until such time that a charging schedule is in place, the Council will likely continue to secure its planning obligations through legal agreements.
- 14.4 The NPPF sets out the tests that should be met before a planning obligation can be sought from a developer; these ensure any obligations are:
- necessary to make the development acceptable in planning terms.
 - directly related to the development; and
 - fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the development.
- 14.5 Planning obligations secured through a Section 106 agreement may include the provision of affordable housing, open spaces or youth facilities, or financial contributions towards education, healthcare, or infrastructure improvements in the vicinity of the site. Whether such a contribution is required, and the value of that contribution, is typically determined by the relevant authority, e.g., Rochford District Council, Essex County Council, NHS etc., and has regard to the size of the development being proposed.
- 14.6 Revisions made to the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations in 2019 introduced a requirement to publish Infrastructure Funding Statements and prescribes a list of information pertaining to the funding of infrastructure that local authorities should include in such Statements. For completeness and consistency, this document has been simultaneously prepared as part of the Council's Annual Monitoring Report and as a standalone document titled the Council's Infrastructure Funding Statement.
- 14.7 It should be noted that many planning obligations relate to 'county matters' including education, early years and childcare, sustainable transport and highways improvements. In these cases, Essex County Council's own Infrastructure Funding Statement will provide an overview of the monetary and non-monetary planning obligations relating to such matters within Rochford District. These matters are not

included within this Infrastructure Funding Statement but a URL will be provided once available.

- 14.8 Furthermore, whilst the Council collects contributions towards local healthcare services on behalf of the NHS, it does not itself manage the expenditure of these funds. Therefore, whilst these contributions will be included in the tables and figures within this Section, these are only included on a factual basis and without comment.
- 14.9 All of the matters summarised below are set out in greater detail in the Council's Section 106 monitoring table which is included at Appendix C. Please note, the table at Appendix C only includes those contributions which are payable to the Council, and therefore does not contain certain contributions, such as highways or education contributions which would be payable to Essex County Council.

Monetary and Non-Monetary Planning Obligations Agreed in Monitoring Period

- 14.10 Between April 2020 and March 2021, two Section 106 agreement was agreed in relation to approved housing developments within the District. The main details of these agreements are provided in Table 14.1.
- 14.11 **The total value of monetary planning obligations agreed in the year is up to £78,911.** This obligation relates to a potential overage payment towards affordable housing that is only payable should the profit exceed that indicated at the time of planning permission being granted.
- 14.12 The only non-monetary planning obligations agreed in the year relate to the provision of the resurfacing of the vehicular and pedestrian access beyond the adopted highway.

Table 14.1 – Summary of Planning Obligations Agreed in 2020-21

Development details	Contributions Agreed
Land Rear Of 98 To 128 High Street, Rayleigh	Nil monetary contributions. Resurfacing of vehicular and pedestrian access beyond the public highway
Land at 12 to 26 Eastwood Road, Rayleigh	A potential overage payment towards affordable housing that is only payable should the profit shown on a submitted development account exceed that which was indicated on a viability appraisal at the time of planning permission being granted. The overage payment is capped at £78,911.00

Monetary and Non-Monetary Planning Obligations Received in Monitoring Period

- 14.13 **Between April 2020 and March 2021, no monetary planning obligations were received by the Council.**
- 14.14 **In addition to this, a total of £12,803 was received in the monitoring period** from various planning applications relating to the Essex Coast Recreational disturbance and Avoidance Mitigation Strategy (RAMS) tariff.
- 14.15 For the avoidance of doubt, miscellaneous costs associated with Section 106 agreements, including legal and monitoring costs, are not included for the purposes of this Statement.

Table 14.2 – Summary of Planning Obligations Received in 2020-21

Development details	Contributions Received
No developments this period	£0

Monetary Planning Obligations Allocated in Monitoring Period

- 14.16 The Planning Practice Guidance defines the ‘allocation’ of a planning obligation as a decision to commit funds to a particular item of infrastructure or project. In this context, it is not considered that any specific decisions were made in the monitoring period to allocate a planning obligation to a specific project. However, when planning obligations are included in Section 106 agreements there will be details and clauses set out relating to how a certain obligation can be used. In some cases, these details and clauses can be relatively specific and, in being so, effectively ‘allocate’ the funds.

14.17 For the purposes of this statement, **the total value of planning obligations allocated in the monitoring period is recorded as £0**. However, in the interests of transparency, the Council has included a comprehensive Section 106 monitoring spreadsheet at Appendix C which includes an up to date position on the planning obligations required by active Section 106s, and the clauses and terms which apply to each.

Monetary Planning Obligations Spent in Monitoring Period

14.18 The Council did not spend or release to the NHS any of the planning obligations it held within the monitoring period.

14.19 In the interests of transparency, the Council has included a comprehensive Section 106 monitoring spreadsheet at Appendix C which includes an up to date position on the planning obligations required by active Section 106s, and timescales for their expenditure.

Monetary Planning Obligations Received and Not Spent

14.20 As at 1 April 2021, the Council held a total of £685,715.48 in planning obligations that have not yet been spent or released to the NHS (in the case of healthcare contributions).

14.21 Table 14.3 overleaf provides details of the planning obligations that are recorded as having been received but not spent as at 1 April 2021.

Table 14.3 – Summary of Monetary Planning Obligations Held by the Council

Application Ref	Site	Developer / Applicant	£ amount	Detail	Date Received
12/00363/FUL	190 London Road, Rayleigh	Bellway Homes Ltd	71,015.13	Healthcare contribution. Money received on behalf NHS England. Monies held in a designated account until an invoice is received for provision of capital project.	Received 17/9/15
12/00363/FUL		Bellway Homes Ltd	20,000.00	Rochford District Council Community Facility contribution. To be used on the development of community facilities near the site.	Received 17/9/15
12/00381/FUL	Land at Thorpe Road, Rectory Road and Clements Hall Way, Hawkwell.	W H Royer Building Contractors	93,378.21	Rochford District Council Sports Facility contribution.	Received 15/10/14
12/00252/FUL	Star Lane Brickworks, Star Lane, Great Wakering	Taylor Wimpey UK Limited	1,000.00	Rochford District Council monitoring administration fee for healthcare contribution.	Received 22/12/2015
12/00252/FUL		Taylor Wimpey UK Limited	28,400.00	Healthcare contribution. Money received on behalf NHS England. Monies held in a designated account until an invoice is received for provision of capital project.	Received 11/11/16

12/00252/FUL		Taylor Wimpey UK Limited	25,000.00	Community Facilities contribution to be paid to RDC on occupation of first dwelling. Money to be held for the provision of a multi-use games area in Gt Wakering. Any unexpanded balance to be returned to Taylor Wimpey after the 15th Anniversary of the payment.	Received 11/11/16
12/00252/FUL		Taylor Wimpey UK Limited	19,488.00	Contribution of £168 per dwelling for the provision of refuse bins. Payment to be made prior to first occupation.	Received 11/11/16
10/00234/OUT	Land north of Hall Road, Rochford	Bellway Homes Ltd	383,689.00	Healthcare contribution. Money received on behalf NHS England. Monies held in a designated account until an invoice is received for provision of capital project.	Received £213817.88 26/06/18 Received £213817.88 07/09/18
15/00075/FUL	90 Main Road, Hawkwell	Marden Homes Developments Limited	37,000.00	A sum of £37,000 to be paid to RDC towards it Affordable Housing Policy. This will be paid upon occupation of the first dwelling.	28/09/2018
15/00075/FUL		Marden Homes Developments Limited	6,048.00	Contribution of £168 per dwelling for the provision of refuse bins. Payment to be made prior to first occupation.	£1513 31/07/17 £2267.50 11/09/17 £2267.50 30/11/17

15/00599/FUL	Pond Chase Nursery, Hockley	Persimmon Homes Ltd	23,040.00	Healthcare contribution. Money received on behalf NHS England. Monies held in a designated account until an invoice is received for provision of capital project.	01/05/2018
15/00781/OUT	Airport Business Park, Southend	Henry Boot Developments	100,000.00	The owner will pay towards a cycleway between Cherry orchard Way and Hall Rd. The Owner, RDC and ECC shall use reasonable endeavours to negotiate with relevant landowners to deliver the cycleway improvements within 5 years	30/01/2017
16/00733/FUL	Three Acres, Anchor Lane, Canewdon	Dove Jeffery Homes Limited / Anthony Stephen Hines	13,248.00	Contribution will be made towards expansion of local doctors surgeries in respect of increased demand.	16/06/2017

17/00582/FUL	Land north of Hall Road, Rochford	Bellway Homes Ltd	12,789.00	Healthcare contribution. Developer to pay RDC a Healthcare Uplift Contribution for the Primary Care Trust, which is to be paid prior to Occupation of the 501st Dwelling. To be paid plus or minus a sum to reflect increase or decrease of RPI	12/09/2018
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Appendix A – Dwelling Completions (net), 2020-21

APPLICATION REFERENCE(S)	ADDRESS	STATUS	DWELLING COMPLETIONS (2020-21)
ROC/048/79 / 13/00407/FUL / 15/00149/NMA	Land Opposite Rayleigh Cemetery (Phase 2)	Under Construction	10 BF Ma
16/00183/REM / 17/00582/FUL	Land West Of Oak Road And North Of Hall Road, Rochford	Under Construction	102 GF Ma
16/00668/OUT / 17/00862/REM / 16/00556/FUL	Land Between Star Lane And Alexandra Road, South Of High Street, Great Wakering (Phase 2)	Under Construction	65 BF Ma
14/00813/OUT	Land Between Windmere Avenue And Lower Road Maylons Lane, Hullbridge	Under Construction	66 GF Ma
15/00362/OUT	Land North Of London Road And South Of Rawreth Lane And West Of Rawreth Industrial Estate Rawreth Lane Rayleigh	Under Construction	34 GF Ma
19/01184/REM (PARCEL F)	Land North Of London Road, West Of Rawreth Industrial Estate, Rawreth Lane, Rayleigh (Parcel F)	Under Construction	3 GF Ma
19/00728/FUL	26 Southend Road, Hockley	Complete	2 BF Mi
19/00098/FUL	56 Greensward Lane, Hockley	Complete	3 BF Mi
04/00739/FUL (APPEAL ALLOWED)	42 The Approach, Rayleigh	Complete	1 BF Mi
15/00763/FUL	2 Badgers Mount, Hockley	Complete	1 BF Mi
17/00258/FUL	Birch Lodge, Anchor Lane, Vicarage View, Canewdon	Complete	1 BF Ma
18/00258/FUL	Shangri-La West Caravan Park, Kingsman Farm Road, Hullbridge	Complete	33 BF Ma
19/00260/FUL	Land Rear Of 18 Belchamps Way, The Westerings, Hawkwell	Complete	1 BF Mi
18/00120/FUL	69 High Street, Great Wakering	Complete	7 BF Mi

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19/0016/FUL	69 West Street, Rochford	Complete	1 BF Mi
18/01061/FUL	Land Adjacent 1 Heycroft Road, Hawkwell	Complete	1 BF Mi
18/01097/FUL	14 London Hill, Rayleigh	Complete	1BF Mi
19/00225/FUL	Land At Rear Of 4-10 Golden Cross Road, Rochford	Complete	3BF Mi
16/00060/COU_B (ENFORCEMENT)	Cobble Trees, White Hart Lane, Hawkwell	Complete	1 BF Mi
16/01071/OUT	89 Rayleigh Avenue, Rayleigh	Complete	3 BF Mi
19/0118/FUL	22 Main Road, Hockley	Complete	10 BF Ma
TOTAL			349

Appendix B – Housing Delivery Trajectory, 2021-2031

Reference	Address	Settlement / Parish	Status	Year										
				2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31
Sites with extant planning permissions														
ROC/048/79 / 13/00407/FUL / 15/00149/NMA	Land Opposite Rayleigh Cemetery, Hockley Road, Rayleigh	Rayleigh	Under Construction	10	10	10	10	10	14					
16/00183/REM / 17/00582/FUL	Land West Of Oak Road And North Of Hall Road, Rochford	Rochford	Under Construction	102	107									
16/00668/OUT / 17/00862/REM / 16/00556/FUL	Land Between Star Lane And Alexandra Road, South Of High Street, Great Wakering (Phase 1 completed)	Great Wakering	Under Construction (phase 2)	65	37									
14/00813/OUT	Land Between Windmere Avenue And Lower Road Maylons Lane, Hullbridge	Hullbridge	Under Construction	66	100	100	100	134						
15/00362/OUT	Land North Of London Road And South Of Rawreth Lane And West Of Rawreth Industrial Estate Rawreth Lane Rayleigh	Rayleigh	Under Construction	34	80	80	80	106						
19/01184/REM (Parcel F)	Land North Of London Road, West Of Rawreth Industrial Estate, Rawreth Lane, Rayleigh (Parcel F)	Rayleigh	Under Construction	3	37	40	40							
19/00728/FUL	26 Southend Road, Hockley	Hockley	Completed	2										
19/00098/FUL	56 Greensward Lane, Hockley	Hockley	Completed	3										

Reference	Address	Settlement / Parish	Status	Year										
				2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31
16/00632/FUL	Land North of Crouchmans Cottages, Poynters Lane, Great Wakering	Great Wakering	Under Construction		1									
19/00076/FUL	Avonside, Eastwood Rise, Eastwood	Rayleigh	Not Started		1									
04/00739/FUL (Appeal Allowed)	42 The Approach, Rayleigh	Rayleigh	Completed	1										
15/00763/FUL	2 Badgers Mount, Hockley	Hockley	Completed	1										
17/00258/FUL	Birch Lodge, Anchor Lane, Vicarage View, Canewdon	Canewdon	Completed	1										
18/00258/FUL	Shangri-La West Caravan Park, Kingsman Farm Road, Hullbridge	Hullbridge	Completed	33										
19/00260/FUL	Land Rear Of 18 Belchamps Way, The Westerings, Hawkwell	Hawkwell	Completed	1										
18/00120/FUL	69 High Street, Great Wakering	Great Wakering	Completed	7										
19/0016/FUL	69 West Street, Rochford	Rochford	Completed	1										
18/01061/FUL	Land Adjacent 1 Heycroft Road, Hawkwell	Hawkwell	Completed	1										
18/01097/FUL	14 London Hill, Rayleigh	Rayleigh	Completed	1										
19/00225/FUL	Land At Rear Of 4-10 Golden Cross Road, Rochford	Rochford	Completed	3										
16/00060/COU_B (Enforcement)	Cobble Trees, White Hart Lane, Hawkwell	Hawkwell	Completed	1										
16/01071/OUT	89 Rayleigh Avenue, Rayleigh	Rayleigh	Completed	3										

Reference	Address	Settlement / Parish	Status	Year										
				2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31
19/0118/FUL	22 Main Road, Hockley	Hockley	Completed	10										
17/00070/OUT, 18/01026/REM	Land Between 7 and 13 Cagefield Road Stambridge	Stambridge	Under Construction			3								
17/00489/DPDP3M / 17/00875/DPDP3M	Agricultural Building Adjacent Rose Wood Gardiners Lane Canewdon	Canewdon	Under Construction		1									
16/00731/OUT	Land West of Little Wakering Road and South of Barrow Hall Road Little Wakering	Great Wakering	Under Construction			50	70							
17/00102/FUL	Castle Point and Rochford Adult Community College Rocheway Rochford	Rochford	Under Construction			14	30	30						
17/01145/FUL	Shotgate Farm London Road Rawreth	Rawreth	Not Started		1									
18/00147/FUL	Land Adjacent 191 Rectory Avenue Rochford	Rochford	Not Started			1								
18/00576/FUL	10 Disraeli Road Rayleigh SS6 8XP	Rayleigh	Not Started			1								
18/01144/OUT	41 Crown Hill Rayleigh SS6 7HQ	Rayleigh	Not Started				4							
17/00750/FUL	Brandy Hole Yacht Club Kingsman Farm Road Hullbridge	Hullbridge	Not Started				7	7						
18/00398/FUL / 20/00774/FUL	Ricbra Lower Road Hockley	Hockley	Not Started			2	1							
18/00501/FUL	Land Rear of 49 Ambleside Gardens Harrison Gardens Hullbridge	Hullbridge	Not Started			1								
18/00835/FUL	1 Malyons Lane Hullbridge Essex	Hullbridge	Not Started			2	2	1						

Reference	Address	Settlement / Parish	Status	Year										
				2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31
17/00964/FUL	Site Of Bullwood Hall, Bullwood Hall Lane, Hockley	Hockley	Under Construction			35	37							
18/00298/FUL	Garage Back Lane Rochford	Rochford	Not Started			1	1							
18/00686/FUL	171 High Street Rayleigh SS6 7QA	Rayleigh	Under Construction				3							
18/00944/FUL	24 Orchard Avenue Hockley SS5 5BE	Hockley	Not Started			1								
18/00560/FUL	156 Little Wakering Road Little Wakering	Barling Magna	Under Construction		1									
18/00088/FUL	Land Rear of 24 Hockley Road Rayleigh	Rayleigh	Under Construction		1									
13/00117/FUL	Land Adjacent Silverbraes Brays Lane Rochford	Rochford	Under Construction		1									
18/00604/FUL	Land At 51-53 North St Rochford	Rochford	Not Started			1	1							
19/00131/FUL	151 Lower Road Hullbridge	Hullbridge	Under Construction		1									
19/00055/FUL	144 Greensward Lane Hockley	Hockley	Not Started			1								
18/01009/FUL	Land Rear of 1 to 8 Stile Lane, Rayleigh	Rayleigh	Not Started			1	1							
18/01126/FUL	Ancillary Building Land Adjacent The Bungalow Hooley Drive, Rayleigh	Rayleigh	Not Started			1								
19/00233/FUL	87 Canewdon View Rd Ashingdon	Ashingdon	Under Construction			1	2	1						
17/00083/FUL 18/00201/DOMFP2	Golf Driving Range Adjacent 33A Aldermans Hill Hockley	Hockley	Under Construction		1	2								
19/00520/FUL	23 Park Gardens Hawkwell	Hawkwell	Not Started			1								
19/00019/LBC / 19/00012/FUL	22 South Street Rochford	Rochford	Not Started			1	1							

Reference	Address	Settlement / Parish	Status	Year										
				2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31
19/00041/FUL	Miranda The Esplanade Hullbridge	Hullbridge	Under Construction			1								
17/00431/OUT Refused / Appeal Allowed	Fairways Garden Centre Hullbridge Rd Rayleigh SS6 9QS	Rayleigh	Not Started				8	8						
19/00760/DPDP3M	La Vallee Farm Wadham Park Avenue Hockley	Hockley	Not Started				2	2						
19/00814/FUL /17/00454/DPDP3M 17/00689/LDC	Barn At Eastwood Nurseries Arterial Road	Rayleigh	Not Started			1								
19/00869/FUL	Land Between 118 And 124 Stambridge Road Rochford	Rochford	Under Construction			1								
17/01191/FUL	The Barn Trenders Avenue Rayleigh	Rayleigh	Not Started			1	1							
18/00177/FUL	9 East Street Rochford SS4 1DB	Rochford	Not Started				3	3						
19/00318/FUL	Land Adjacent 34 Mount Crescent Hockley	Hockley	Not Started			1								
19/00792/FUL	1 Oak Walk Hockley SS5 5AR	Hockley	Not Started			1								
19/00796/LBC	33 North Street Rochford Essex	Rochford	Not Started			1								
17/00488/FUL	Land Rear of 12 To 26 Eastwood Road Rayleigh SS6 7JQ	Rayleigh	Under Construction				5	15	15	6				
19/01026/FUL	Stable Block The Dell Madrid Avenue Rayleigh SS6 9RJ	Rayleigh	Not Started			2	1							
09/00024/COU (Appeal Allowed)	33A Eastwood Road Rayleigh SS6 7JD	Rayleigh	Under Construction			3	6	3						
19/00277/DPDP3	Seven Oaks Cottage Napier Road Rayleigh	Rayleigh	Not Started			1								
19/01059/FUL	35 London Hill Rayleigh SS6 7HW	Rayleigh	Not Started			1								

Reference	Address	Settlement / Parish	Status	Year										
				2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31
19/01085/FUL	Land Rear of The Anchor Inn Anchor Lane Canewdon	Canewdon	Not Started			1								
19/01115/FUL	12 Hamilton Gardens Hockley SS5 5BU	Hockley	Not Started			1								
19/01185/FUL	66 Lower Road Hullbridge SS5 6DF	Hullbridge	Not Started			3	3							
15/00736/FUL / 19/01172/FUL	Land Adjacent Grange Villa London Road Rayleigh	Rayleigh	Under Construction			7	20	20						
17/00783/FUL	Garage Block Between 28 And 29 Althorne Way Canewdon Essex	Canewdon	Under Construction			3	3							
18/00659/LBC 18/00658/FUL	Barns East of Rawreth Hall Rawreth Lane Rawreth	Rawreth	Not Started			3	3							
19/00482/FUL / 20/00747/FUL	56 Kingswood Crescent Rayleigh	Rayleigh	Under Construction			1								
19/01146/FUL	The Old Bakehouse Back Lane Rochford	Rochford	Not Started				3	3						
20/00064/FUL	Land rear Of 18 Ashingdon Road Rochford	Rochford	Not Started			1								
15/00513/FUL 20/00544/NMA	Workshop North of the barn Trenders Avenue, Rayleigh	Rayleigh	Not Started			1								
20/00386/FUL	Site of 22 Main Road Hockley SS5 4QS	Hockley	Not Started			1	1							
17/00589/FUL	Little Stambridge Hall Little Stambridge Hall Lane Stambridge SS4 1EW	Stambridge	Under Construction		1									

Reference	Address	Settlement / Parish	Status	Year											
				2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31	
17/00565/FUL (Appeal)	Land South of The Limes, Church Road, Hockley (adjacent The Limes, Church Road)	Hockley	Under Construction		1	1									
20/00533/FUL	24 Nelson Road Rayleigh	Rayleigh	Not Started			1									
17/01198/FUL	Land South of Brick House Barn Fambridge Road South Fambridge Rochford	Rochford	Not Started			1	1								
20/00472/FUL	Hillgarth Woodside Road Hockley	Hockley	Not Started			1									
20/00537/FUL	Land Rear Of 89 Philbrick Crescent West Rayleigh	Rayleigh	Not Started			1									
20/00614/FUL	Ancillary Building Rear Of 319 Rectory Road Hawkwell	Hawkwell	Not Started			1									
20/00701/FUL	84 Love Lane Rayleigh SS6 7DR	Rayleigh	Not Started			1									
20/00407/FUL	66 North Street Rochford SS4 1AD	Rochford	Not Started			4	5								
20/00672/FUL	12 Hedgehope Avenue Rayleigh	Rayleigh	Under Construction			1	1								
20/00560/FUL	42-46 Eastwood Road Rayleigh SS6 7JQ	Rayleigh	Not Started			1	1								
20/00080/FUL	1 Daws Heath Road Rayleigh SS6 7QJ	Rayleigh	Not Started			1	1								
20/00452/FUL	Land rear Of 98 to 128 High Street Rayleigh	Rayleigh	Not Started				5	5	14						
20/00658/FUL	Land Adjacent 191 Rectory Avenue Ashingdon SS4 3TB	Ashingdon	Not Started			1									

Reference	Address	Settlement / Parish	Status	Year											
				2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31	
20/00722/FUL	Stables North Of Jakapeni Farm Burlington Gardens Hullbridge	Hullbridge	Not Started			1									
20/00752/FUL	Land Rear Of 8 St Johns Road Great Wakering	Great Wakering	Not Started			2	2								
20/01117/FUL	19 White Hart Lane, Hawkwell SS5 4DQ	Hawkwell	Not Started			1									
20/01049/OUT	Land Adjacent 17 Bracken Dell SS6 8LP	Rayleigh	Not Started			1									
20/01045/FUL	129 Ferry Road, Hullbridge	Hullbridge	Not Started			1	2								
20/00974/FUL	Land rear of 46 Kingswood Crescent Rayleigh	Rayleigh	Not Started			1									
20/01137/DPDP3J	17-19 Main Road Hockley	Hockley	Not Started			1									
20/01179/FUL	60 Hockley Road, Rayleigh	Rayleigh	Not Started			1									
20/00566/FUL	82 Folley Lane, Hockley	Hockley	Not Started			1	2								
21/00064/DPDP3M	Biggins Farm Stambridge	Stambridge	Not Started			1									
20/00704/OUT	19 Rawreth Lane Rayleigh SS6 9PX	Rayleigh	Not Started			1									
20/00452/FUL	Former Dairy Crest Site, Rear of 98 to 128 High Street, Rayleigh	Rayleigh	Not Started					10	14						
21/00122/FUL	29 Britton Court Finchfield Rayleigh	Rayleigh	Not Started			1									
			Total	349	382	414	478	348	43	6					
Resolution to Grant Planning Permission Subject to S106 Agreement															
16/00899/FUL	Timber Grove London Road Rayleigh	Rayleigh	Approved subject to S106				13	35	35						
18/01115/FUL	Land Rear of 3 to 45 Alexandra Road Great Wakering	Great Wakering	Approved subject to S106					15	10						
			Total	0	0	0	13	50	45	0	0	0	0	0	0

Reference	Address	Settlement / Parish	Status	Year										
				2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31
Allocated sites without planning permission														
Allocations Plan site SER8 20/00363/OUT (pending consideration)	South East Ashingdon	Ashingdon	Allocated site	0	0	0	0	100	100	100	100	100	0	0
Allocations Plan site BFR2	Eldon way / Foundry Industrial estate (minus element covered by 15/00144/OUT)	Hockley	Allocated site	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	40
Allocations Plan site BFR3	Stambridge Mills, Rochford	Rochford	Allocated site	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	48
Allocations Plan BFR4	Rawreth Industrial Estate, Rayleigh	Rayleigh	Allocated Site	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	70
Total				0	0	0	0	100	100	100	100	220	158	122
Sites without planning permission but considered deliverable or developable (Brownfield register, SHELAA etc.)														
ROC018 / BF01	68-72 West Street Rochford	Rochford	Brownfield register / HELAA									13		
ROC019 / BF02	162-168 High Street Rayleigh	Rayleigh	Brownfield register / HELAA									10		
ROC020 / BF03	247 London Road Rayleigh SS6 9DW	Rayleigh	Brownfield register / HELAA									12		
CFS096	Former Rochford Police Station 43-45 South Street, Rochford	Rochford	Brownfield register / HELAA									15		

Reference	Address	Settlement / Parish	Status	Year												
				2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31		
CFS156	Lime Court and Poplar Court, Greensward Lane, Hockley, Essex, SS5 5HB & SS5 5JB	Hockley	HELAA								20					
CFS157	Sangster Court, Church Road, Rayleigh, Essex, SS6 8PZ	Rayleigh	HELAA								11					
BF05	Castle Road Recycling Centre, Rayleigh	Rayleigh	HELAA								11					
COL07	Mill Arts and Events Centre Bellingham Lane Rayleigh	Rayleigh	HELAA								15	10				
COL21	Council Offices, South Street, Rochford	Rochford	HELAA								13	10				
COL20	Civic Suite Hockley Road Rayleigh	Rayleigh	HELAA								10	9				
REF01	156 High Street, Rayleigh	Rayleigh	HELAA								6					
REF02	Site of 31 to 33 White Hart Lane, Hawkwell	Hawkwell	HELAA								9					
WD01	61 High Street Great Wakering	Great Wakering	HELAA								5					
WD03	Land opp 100 Windermere Avenue Hullbridge	Hullbridge	HELAA								15					
GF01	Land north west of Hockley Station	Hockley	HELAA								13					
Total				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	142	29	0	0	0	
Windfall Allowance				0	0	0	0	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	
Cumulative Total				349	382	414	491	543	233	293	174	265	203	167		
Completions (2020-21)				349	Total 5 Year					2063	Total 10 Year					3165

Appendix C – Live Tables on Status of Section 106 Obligations as at 1 April 2021

Note – the table below only provides information on the financial obligations contained within Section 106 agreements that are due to Rochford District Council. This includes healthcare contributions that the Council holds on behalf of the NHS until requested. It does not include non-financial obligations, such as affordable housing, nor does it include financial obligations due to Essex County Council, such as those relating to roads, public transport, education or early years. The table also does not include contributions towards legal fees or monitoring costs. The colours within the table do not confer meaning and are presented solely to provide a distinction between entries within the table.

<u>Parish / Town</u>	<u>Planning Application No.</u>	<u>Development Location</u>	<u>Developer/Owner</u>	<u>Date of Agreement</u>	<u>S106 Amount £</u>	<u>Detail</u>	<u>Date Contribution Received</u>	<u>Purpose of Contribution</u>	<u>Date to be spent by</u>
Rayleigh Town	12/00363/FUL	190 London Road, Rayleigh	Bellway Homes Ltd	01/10/2012	71,015.13	Healthcare contribution. Money received on behalf NHS England. Monies held in a designated account until an invoice is received for provision of capital project.	Received 17/9/15	NHS - Money to be held by RDC until the PCT (or other NHS body) requests the contribution. The money will be held for 15 years by the Council.	10/08/2030
Rayleigh Town	12/00363/FUL	190 London Road, Rayleigh	Bellway Homes Ltd	01/10/2012	20,000.00	Rochford District Council Community Facility contribution. To be used on the development of community facilities near the site.	Received 17/9/15	Community Facility near the London Rd Site - No timescales given on spend.	
Hawkwell Parish	12/00381/FUL	Land at Thorpe Road, Rectory Road and Clements Hall Way, Hawkwell.	W H Royer Building Contractors	17/12/2012	93,378.21	Rochford District Council Sports Facility contribution.	Received 15/10/14	Improvement of Sports Facilities in Hawkwell to be spent on at least two of the following:- 1. Levelling and improving the frainage of 2 football pitches at Clements Hall 2. Providing a new floor surface at the Clements Hall Sports Centre 3. Providing a 3G	No End Date

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Great Wakering	12/00252/FUL	Star Lane Brickworks, Star Lane, Great Wakering	Taylor Wimpey UK Limited	26/06/2015	28,400.00	Healthcare contribution. Money received on behalf NHS England. Monies held in a designated account until an invoice is received for provision of capital project.	Received 11/11/16	surface for the multi-use games area at Clements Hall. NHS - Money to be held by RDC until the PCT (or other NHS body) requests the contribution. The money will be held for 10 years by the Council. Any unexpended funds after this anniversary will need to be paid back to Taylor Wimpey.	11/11/2026
Great Wakering	12/00252/FUL	Star Lane Brickworks, Star Lane, Great Wakering	Taylor Wimpey UK Limited	26/06/2015	25,000.00	Community Facilities contribution to be paid to RDC on occupation of first dwelling. Money to be held for the provision of a multi-use games area in Gt Wakering. Any unexpanded balance to be returned to Taylor Wimpey after the 15th Anniversary of the payment.	Received 11/11/16	This is to be used for the provision of a multi use games area in Great Wakering. Any unexpended balance is to be returned to Taylor Wimpey on the 15th Anniversary of receipt.	11/11/2031

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Great Wakering	12/00252/FUL	Star Lane Brickworks, Star Lane, Great Wakering	Taylor Wimpey UK Limited	26/06/2015	19,488.00	Contribution of £168 per dwelling for the provision of refuse bins. Payment to be made prior to first occupation.	Received 11/11/16		11/11/2031
Great Wakering	16/00668/OUT	Star Lane Brickworks, Star Lane, Great Wakering PHASE 2	Swann Hill Homes	26/07/2017	75,685.59	Healthcare contribution. Money received on behalf NHS England. Monies held in a designated account until an invoice is received for provision of capital project. £70,978 - RPI added to payment of 6.632% (Indices 272.9 on July 2017 and 291.0 in Sep 2019)	10/01/2020	A contribution will be paid prior to occupation of first dwelling. The sum is a contribution towards healthcare provision within the vicinity of the site. Any unspent element of the contribution (plus interest) must be returned to the Owner upon written request but only after the 10th anniversary of the date of receipt.	
Rochford	10/00234/OUT	Land North of Hall Road	Bellway Homes Ltd	01/07/2013	383,689.00	Healthcare contribution. Money received on behalf NHS England. Monies held in a designated account until an invoice is received for provision of capital project.	Received £213817.88 26/06/18 Received £213817.88 07/09/18	The contribution will be received upon occupancy of the 100th, 200th, 300th and 400th dwelling. It will only be used by the PCT or successor body.	26/06/2028

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Rochford	10/00234/OUT	Land North of Hall Road	Bellway Homes Ltd	01/07/2013	17,697.24	Air Quality Assessment Contribution relating to Planning			
Rochford	10/00234/OUT	Land North of Hall Road	Bellway Homes Ltd	01/07/2013	15,000.00	Contribution to be paid on occupation of 300th dwelling to assess the levels of nitrogen dioxide at the Sutton Rd/Southend Rd junction.		To assess the Nitrogen levels at the Sutton Rd / Southend Rd junction.	No date yet
Rochford	15/00075/FUL	90 Main Rd, Hawkwell	Marden Homes Developments Limited	28/08/2015	37,000.00	A sum of £37,000 to be paid to RDC towards it Affordable Housing Policy. This will be paid upon occupation of the first dwelling.	28/09/2018	Contribution will be used in accordance with the Councils Affordable Housing Policy as detailed in the core strategy.	28/09/2028
Rochford	15/00075/FUL	90 Main Rd, Hawkwell	Marden Homes Developments Limited	28/08/2015	6,048.00	Contribution of £168 per dwelling for the provision of refuse bins. Payment to be made prior to first occupation.	£1513 31/07/17 £2267.50 11/09/17 £2267.50 30/11/17		

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Rochford	15/00599/FUL	Ponds Chase, Folly lane, Hockley	Persimmon Homes Ltd	01/06/2016	23,040.00	Healthcare contribution. Money received on behalf NHS England. Monies held in a designated account until an invoice is received for provision of capital project.	01/05/2018	NHS - Money to be held by the Council until requested from NHS England. The funds will be used to improve the capacity of GP surgeries in the vicinity of the site to which residents of the site have reasonable access. Contribution will kept by the Council until the 10th Anniversary of receipt. The council will have to return any unspent cash at that point.	01/05/2028
Rayleigh	15/00362/OUT	Land North of London Road, Rayleigh	Countryside Properties	03/06/2016	132,370.00	Where the sports pitches are to be transferred to the council pursuant to Part 4 of this schedule the sum shall be paid by the owners to the council. To be used for the management and maintenance of the respective area of sports pitches that are the subject of an open space land transfer to the council			

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Rayleigh	15/00362/OUT	Land North of London Road, Rayleigh	Countryside Properties	03/06/2016	164,581.82	Healthcare contribution. Only payable if healthcare land not needed - NHS decision - 5 years from receipt			5 years from date received
Rayleigh	15/00362/OUT	Land North of London Road, Rayleigh	Countryside Properties	03/06/2016	84,000.00	Prior to occupation - expiry of 5 years		Refuse contribution of £168 per dwelling - 500 dwellings	5 years from date received
Rochford	15/00781/OUT	Saxon Business Park	Henry Boot Developments	06/12/2016	100,000.00	The owner will pay towards a cycleway between Cherry orchard Way and Hall Rd. The Owner, RDC and ECC shall use reasonable endeavours to negotiate with relevant landowners to deliver the cycleway	30/01/2017	Works must be implemented within 2 years of receipt of payment. The contribution is for works at the Butterfly Bridge Bypass.	30/01/2019

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						improvements within 5 years			
Hullbridge	14/00813/OUT	Lower Road, Windermere Avenues and Malyons Lane, Hullbridge	Southern & Regional Developments Ltd	18/01/2017	70,000.00	Improvement of sports facilities in Hullbridge by carrying out works to improve drainage at the Pooles Lane Playing Field - payment made before 50th dwelling			
Hullbridge	14/00813/OUT	Lower Road, Windermere Avenues and Malyons Lane, Hullbridge	Southern & Regional Developments Ltd	18/01/2017	150,000.00	construction of multi-use games area or a skate park on land within the vicinity of the development site if the proposals approved under clause 3.2 include funding such facilities on a site secured for such purpose instead of the owner constructing such a facility itself			
Hullbridge	14/00813/OUT	Lower Road, Windermere Avenues and Malyons Lane, Hullbridge		18/01/2017	164,500.00	Healthcare contribution. Fund capital expenditure for the provision of primary healthcare facilities to serve the area in			

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						which the site is situated prior to the occupation of the first dwelling - no more than 100 dwellings before payment made			
Hullbridge	14/00813/OUT	Lower Road, Windermere Avenues and Malyons Lane, Hullbridge		18/01/2017	100,000.00	Providing the proposed National Cycle Network Route 135 - not to permit occupation of the 100th dwelling before payment made			
Canewdon	16/00733/FUL	Three Acres, Anchor lane, Canewdon	Dove Jeffery Homes Limited / Anthony Stephen Hines	27/03/2017	13,248.00	Contribution will be made towards expansion of local doctors surgeries in respect of increased demand.	16/06/2017	A contribution will be made upon 1st occupation for the provision of capital projects of NHS England specifically relating to the Greensward Surgery and/or Ashingdon Medical Centre.	16/06/2027
Canewdon	16/00733/FUL	Three Acres, Anchor lane, Canewdon	Dove Jeffery Homes Limited / Anthony Stephen Hines	27/03/2017	5,880.00	Contribution of £168 per dwelling for the provision of refuse bins. Payment to be made prior to first occupation.			No Date Yet.
Little Wakering	16/00731/OUT	Land West of Little Wakering Road, Great Wakering	Cogent Land LLP	11/10/2017	47,311.00	Healthcare contribution. Money received on behalf NHS England. Monies held in a designated account until an invoice is		Prior to occupation of the first dwelling, a contribution will be received towards the provision of healthcare facilities so serve	

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						received for provision of capital project.		the area in which the site is located. The contribution must be used within 10 years of receipt. Any unspent element must be repaid to the owner upon written request within 50 days of the end of the 10 year period.	
Rayleigh Town	15/00736/FUL	Land at Grange Villas, Rayleigh	Silver City Estates Limited	11/08/2017	45,000.00	Community Facility contribution for overhaul and upgrade to Little Wheatleys Play Space.		A contribution of £45,000 is to be made towards the upgrade and overhaul of Little Wheatleys play Space. Contribution will be paid prior to the first dwelling being occupied.	No Date specified in the agreement.
Canewdon	17/00258/FUL	Birch Lodge	Birch Lodge Developments Ltd	26/07/2018	5,520.00	Healthcare Provision in surrounding area	03/10/2019	A capital provision towards the healthcare facilities at either Greensward Surgery or the Ashingdon Medical Centre - occupation of first dwelling	10th Anniversary from date of receipt - 03/10/2029
Rochford	17/00582/FUL	Land north of Hall Road (Addendum)	Bellway Homes Ltd	10/04/2018	12,789.00	Healthcare contribution. Developer to pay RDC a Healthcare Uplift Contribution for the Primary Care Trust, which is to be paid prior to Occupation of	12/09/2018		No date

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						the 501st Dwelling. To be paid plus or minus a sum to reflect increase or decrease of RPI			
Rochford	17/00850 2018	Land at Cherry Orchard Brickworks, Cherry Orchard Lane	Cherry Orchard Homes and Villages Ltd	12/11/2018	18,500.00	Pay towards the delivery of cycleway and footpath enhancements within the vicinity of the Development prior to Commencement of Development. The Council is required to hold the contribution in an interest bearing account pending use. On reasonable request from the Owner the Council must provide a breakdown of expenditure			10 years from date of receipt - Owner can request within a year from the 10th anniversary of payment
Hockley	17/00964/FUL	Bullwood Hall, Hockley	Sanctuary Affordable Housing LTD	21/12/2018	28,382.00	Paid prior to commencement. This will contribute towards the addition, or improvement at the General Practitioners Church View Surgery with predominantly serves the district of Hockley (including the	22/05/2019		Paid to NHS within 3 months of receipt - Unspent contribution (plus interest) must be returned to developer - after 10th anniversary of the date of receipt

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						Jones Family Practice). Contribution must be paid to NHS within 3 months of receipt			
Rayleigh	17/00431/OUT	Fairways Garden Centre, Hullbridge Road, Rayleigh	Kent Property Investments LTD	12/08/2019	663,429.00	Utilised towards the provision of off-site Affordable Housing - payments adjusted upwards only from the date of the deed (12/08/19) to the date of payment of the Infrastructure Contribution = $A \times B/C = D$ (A is the payment pursuant to the relevant clause/B is the figure shown in the BCIS index for the period immediately prior to the date of payment/C is the figure shown in the BCIS Index for the period immediately prior to the date of the agreement - D is the recalculated sum			

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Rayleigh	17/00488/FUL	Land 12 to 26 Eastwood Road	Histonwood Limited	22/12/2020		If the overage value (profit) is over the overage trigger (surplus amount in the Development Account when compared with the Viability Appraisal), then the owner will pay the council under community and housing services the overage payment - capped at £78,911. If Value is less than trigger than no payment required			