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| Key Decision Required: | No | In the Forward Plan: | No |
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CABINET

10 JUNE 2016

**REPORT OF THE LEADER OF THE COUNCIL AND
THE PORTFOLIO HOLDER FOR PLANNING & REGENERATION**

A.4 TENDRING DISTRICT LOCAL PLAN PREFERRED OPTIONS CONSULTATION
(Report prepared by Simon Meecham)

PART 1 – KEY INFORMATION

PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

The purpose of this report is to invite Cabinet to consider and endorse the content of the Tendring District Local Plan Preferred Options consultation document , which is to be considered by the Local Plan Committee on 9 June 2016. The Local Plan Committee Report is attached as an Appendix.

The consultation document, subject to agreement by the Local Plan Committee, will be recommended to Full Council and will be considered at its meeting on 5 July 2016 and subject to its approval will then go out to public consultation for a period of eight weeks.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Council is preparing a new Local Plan to guide future development in the Tendring area between now and 2033. Having an up to date plan is critical for creating job opportunities, attracting investment for improved infrastructure, protecting the environment and ensuring that the new homes required to meet the needs of a growing population are built in the right locations and achieve good standards of quality and design. Without an up to date plan it is more difficult for the Council to secure investment and protect the district from developments that are unplanned.

This report seeks Cabinet’s endorsement that the Tendring District Local Plan Preferred Options consultation documents are approved by Full Council to go out to consultation. Appendix A contains the Tendring District Council Local Plan Preferred Options consultation document and Appendix B contains the covering report that was considered by the Local Plan Committee on 9 June 2016. The outcome of Local Plan Committee will be tabled at the meeting of Cabinet on 10 June and any comments made by Cabinet will be included within the Report to Full Council on 5 July.

RECOMMENDATION

Cabinet endorses the content of the Tendring District Local Plan Preferred Options consultation document attached at Appendix A.

PART 2 – IMPLICATIONS OF THE DECISION

DELIVERING PRIORITIES

The Report to the Local Plan Committee provides more detail and Cabinet is referred to the body of that report.

The Local Plan helps us to achieve our corporate goals for prosperity, people and place through a framework of evidence based policy generated through collaboration and consultation.

FINANCE, OTHER RESOURCES AND RISK

The Report to the Local Plan Committee provides more detail and Cabinet is referred to the body of that report.

Resources: The costs involved in this work are met through the agreed 'LDF Budget'.

Risks: The risk of not agreeing a Local Plan that will deliver sufficient housing to meet objectively assessed needs may lead to it being rejected by the Planning Inspector as being unsound, thus leaving the district vulnerable to unplanned development.

LEGAL

The Report to the Local Plan Committee provides more detail and Cabinet is referred to the body of that report.

Legislation: Local Plan functions are non-executive however, the Council's Constitution requires the Local Plan Committee, in accordance with its terms of reference to consult with Cabinet on the Preferred Options Local Plan document for approval by Full Council for public consultation. This report fulfils the Local Plan Committee's consultation requirement.

OTHER IMPLICATIONS

Area or Ward affected – All

PART 3 – SUPPORTING INFORMATION

THE LOCAL PLAN

The Report to the Local Plan Committee provides more detail and Cabinet is referred to the body of that report.

The Local Plan will be the statutory development plan for Tendring up to 2033. Planning Guidance requires all Local Planning Authorities in England and Wales to prepare a Local Plan and ensure it is kept up to date. Without an up-to-date plan, the Council would have limited power to influence the scale, location and quality of new development in the district, making it difficult to bring about the positive changes that the area needs and difficult to resist inappropriate development proposals that will have a detrimental effect on our area.

Local Plans are the main vehicle for conveying an area's growth requirements and how these will be accommodated. However, individual local authority boundaries cannot encapsulate the geographies of issues that transcend those boundaries. Through active and on-going collaboration the authorities can plan, manage and review strategic objectives for the effective implementation of sustainable development and enhanced environments.

The geographic and functional relationship between Braintree, Colchester and Tendring authorities is demonstrated through the formation of a single Housing Market Area (with Chelmsford) and being part of the Haven Gateway, an established economic partnership for the area. Within this context, the forecast levels of future population growth together with the geography of north Essex means that considerations for future growth will include options that have clear cross-boundary implications. These include both the expansion of existing towns and villages as well as possible new settlements.

Consequently, this group of neighbouring authorities have agreed to come together because of their shared desire to promote sustainable growth and the particular need to articulate the strategic priorities within the wider area and how these will be addressed. Central to this is the effective delivery of planned strategic growth, particularly housing and employment development, with the necessary supporting infrastructure.

This is reflected in a common Part 1 of the local plans for Braintree, Colchester and Tendring districts. Part 1 has been jointly prepared by the three districts with support from Essex County Council. It includes policies on: sustainable development, overall housing and employment needs, infrastructure, place shaping, the spatial strategy and garden communities. It contains the policy requirements for the allocation of land for a garden community at the Colchester Fringe (East Colchester / West Tendring).

Part 2 of the Tendring District Local Plan identifies the main characteristics of our district and the challenges we face. To address these challenges and deliver a vision for 2033, the plan identifies sites for achieving sustainable housing and economic growth, meeting the social needs of a growing population and protecting the places that make Tendring an attractive place to live, work and visit.

'Preferred Options' is the second stage of the consultation on our emerging Local Plan. It is important that local communities, interested people and groups get involved and have their say to help shape the district. The preferred options document sets out the Planning issues that the district faces over the coming years and the preferred options for the way they could be addressed. These include how many new homes and jobs the Council needs to plan for and where they could go, what infrastructure the district needs and how we can protect their important landscapes and habitats.

It should be noted that this is a draft Local Plan (Preferred Options) and further changes to the document can be made either as a result of the public consultation or from new evidence which continues to be gathered on the Plan.

Subject to the agreement of the Local Plan Committee (9th June) and Full Council (5th July), the consultation for the Tendring District Local Plan Preferred Options consultation documents will be held in the Summer of 2016.

BACKGROUND PAPERS FOR THE DECISION

None

APPENDICES

Local Plan Committee Report 9 June 2016

LOCAL PLAN COMMITTEE

9 JUNE 2016

REPORT OF THE HEAD OF PLANNING

A.1 TENDRING DISTRICT LOCAL PLAN PREFERRED OPTIONS CONSULTATION

(Report prepared by Simon Meecham)

PART 1 – KEY INFORMATION

PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

To consider and recommend to Full Council, that the Tendring District Local Plan Preferred Options consultation document (attached as Appendix A), is published for public consultation for a period of eight weeks.

To put in place arrangements to allow the Sustainability Appraisal of the Local Plan to be made available for public consultation for a period of six weeks.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Council is preparing a new Local Plan to guide future development in the Tendring area between now and 2033. Having an up to date plan is critical for creating job opportunities, attracting investment for improved infrastructure, protecting the environment and ensuring that the new homes required to meet the needs of a growing population are built in the right locations and achieve good standards of quality and design. Without an up to date plan it is more difficult for the Council to secure investment and protect the area from developments that are unplanned.

Following the 'Issues and Options' consultation last year, the next stage of plan preparation is to publish the 'preferred options'. For the preparation of preferred options, this committee agreed the housing numbers in January 2016 and the housing supply in April 2016. Today's committee is asked to consider the strategic and development management policies that flow from the evidence and decisions made and agree these for public consultation.

The Local Plan contains the strategic policies that have been prepared jointly with Braintree and Colchester Councils and supported by Essex County Council, in Part 1 of the Local Plan. Part 2 of the Local Plan has been prepared by this Council and contains policies that are locally relevant for development management purposes.

This report seeks approval for the Local Plan Preferred Options consultation documents to be published for public consultation. The consultation will seek the views of statutory bodies, local people and other interested parties on the content and any omissions in the draft document. The consultation document is attached at Appendix A. Policies in the Local Plan include the following themes: wellbeing, housing, economic growth, protection of the natural and built environment and transport.

Approval is also sought to consult on the Sustainability Appraisal of the Local Plan Preferred Options Consultation Documents as soon as they becomes available from Place Services at Essex County Council.

RECOMMENDATION

RECOMMENDED

1. That the Committee agrees the content of the Tendring District Local Plan Preferred Options consultation document, attached as Appendix A, for recommendation to Full Council and that the Cabinet be consulted and invited to endorse the content of the Local Plan.

RECOMMENDED TO FULL COUNCIL

2. That the content of the Tendring District Local Plan Preferred Options consultation document (Appendix A to this report) be approved for public consultation for a period of eight weeks;

3. That authority be delegated to the Head of Planning Services in consultation with the Chairman of the Local Plan Committee to make minor amendments to the text of the Local Plan consultation documents up to the point of publication for consultation purposes; and

4. That authority be delegated to the Head of Planning Services in consultation with the Chairman of the Local Plan Committee to agree the content of the Sustainability Appraisals for the Local Plan Consultation Documents for public consultation for a period of six weeks.

PART 2 – IMPLICATIONS OF THE DECISION

DELIVERING PRIORITIES

The Local Plan helps us to achieve our corporate goals for prosperity, people and place through a framework of evidence based policy generated through collaboration and consultation, including:

Achieving affordable excellence: Providing a framework through the Local Plan to deliver new homes will be mirrored by increases in the district's Council Tax base and the level of funding for infrastructure that can be secured either through the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) or legal planning obligations.

Improving public perception and reputation: A substantial increase in the level of housing development will lead to some criticism and objections from residents, particularly in the areas of the district that will be affected most. However, the Council has a responsibility, for the good of all, to produce a Local Plan that meets the requirements of government policy by meeting the objectively assessed needs for housing and thus maximising opportunities for economic growth and job creation. Failing to meet government requirements and subsequently having the Local Plan rejected by the Planning Inspectorate will leave the district vulnerable, on appeal, to unwanted developments – for which there will be little scope for the Council to influence the scale, type, design, layout and community benefits. Producing a Local Plan that positively embraces the government's growth agenda, helps deliver the objectives of the Economic Development Strategy and demonstrates cooperation with adjoining authorities and other bodies will raise the Council's standing amongst Essex authorities and place it in a better position to attract external funding toward investment in new infrastructure, including from the Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP).

Helping children and young people to achieve their full potential: Preparing a new Local Plan will help support the objectives of the Economic Development Strategy related to improving education and skills by ensuring developments achieve the critical mass required to help deliver new and improved educational facilities, and supporting growth in key sectors of the economy that will provide jobs for young people in the future. Development around the Colchester Fringe that could support growth and expansion of facilities at Essex University is also proposed.

Addressing deprivation: The Council's Economic Development Strategy recommends facilitating population growth around Clacton, Harwich and the Colchester Fringe as a means of stimulating economic growth by generating demand for goods and services, unlocking employment opportunities and securing investment in new and improved infrastructure that will support economic opportunities and help to tackle deprivation, particularly in Clacton and Harwich.

Local housing for local people: Increasing the overall amount of housing development proposed in the Local Plan to meet the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework will increase the scope to deliver housing in different locations that will meet the needs of different sectors of the population.

Coastal opportunities and protection: The new Local Plan ensures that proposed development is not in areas at high risk of flooding and recognises the potential economic benefits arising from the proposed coastal defences in Clacton, including the potential for new tourist attractions and facilities for residents and visitors.

RESOURCES AND RISK

Resources: The Local Plan Committee's recommendation to Council, in consultation with Cabinet and subsequent approval by Full Council of the Local Plan Preferred Options Consultation Document will enable the Council's Planning Policy Team to carry out public consultation with our local communities and liaise formally with partner organisations and infrastructure providers. The costs involved in this work are met through the agreed 'LDF Budget'.

Risks: Growth options proposed in the consultation document are likely to lead to some objections from residents, particularly in the areas most affected. If the Local Plan is amended in response to objections, it will still need to meet the tests of soundness in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) in order for the Local Plan to be adopted.

Braintree District Council and Colchester Borough Council, like Tendring, are also in the process of preparing new Local Plans to guide future development. Through a Memorandum of Cooperation, the local authorities have agreed to cooperate on strategic planning matters of cross-boundary significance, including Part 1 of this Local Plan. Colchester Borough Council and Tendring District Council have agreed to work together, in partnership with other bodies, to explore the option of major development in around the Colchester Fringe.

The risk of not agreeing a Local Plan that will deliver sufficient housing to meet objectively assessed needs would be that it would be rejected by the Planning Inspector as being unsound, thus leaving the district vulnerable to unwanted development.

LEGAL

Legislation: The planning legislation and the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) places Local Plans at the heart of the planning system, so it is essential that they are in place and kept up to date. The NPPF expects Local Plans to set out a vision and a framework for the future development of the area, addressing the needs and opportunities in relation to housing, the economy, community facilities and infrastructure – as well as a basis for safeguarding the environment. They are a critical tool in guiding decisions about individual development proposals (Planning Guidance Paragraph 001 Reference ID: 12-001-20140306).

Section 38(6) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and section 70(2) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended) state that applications for planning permission must be determined in accordance with the 'development plan' unless material considerations indicate otherwise. The statutory 'development plan' for Tendring, as it stands is the 2007 Adopted Local Plan. However, the policies and proposals in the Adopted Local Plan are increasingly out of date and cannot be afforded full weight. The NPPF states permissions should be granted in such circumstances in favour of sustainable development unless any adverse impact outweigh the benefits or other policies indicate otherwise. It is therefore essential to progress the emerging Local Plan through the stages of the plan making process and ensure it meets the requirements of national planning policy so it can become the new statutory development plan and be relied upon by the Council acting as the Local Planning Authority.

Section 33A of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, as amended, places a legal duty upon local authorities and other public bodies to engage constructively, actively and on an on-going basis to maximise the effectiveness of Local Plan preparation, this is known as the 'Duty to Cooperate' on strategic matters of cross-boundary significance, which includes housing supply. Before a Planning Inspector can begin the process of examining a Local Plan, they need to be satisfied, with the Council's evidence, that the local authority has demonstrated it has done everything it can to ensure effective cooperation with neighbouring authorities and other partner organisations and has sought to resolve, as far as is possible, any cross-boundary planning issues.

Section 19 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires a local planning authority to carry out a sustainability appraisal of each of the proposals in a Local Plan during its preparation. More generally, section 39 of the Act requires that the authority preparing a Local Plan must do so "with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development".

Sustainability appraisals incorporate the requirements of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (commonly referred to as the 'Strategic Environmental Assessment Regulations'), which implement the requirements of the European Directive 2001/42/EC (the 'Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive') on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment. Sustainability appraisal ensures that potential environmental effects are given full consideration alongside social and economic issues.

Part 1 and Part 2 of Local Plan as attached in appendices A and B, if approved by Council, will be published for consultation pursuant to Regulation 18 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012. The Local Plan is subject to a statutory six weeks public consultation period; however, the consultation will be extended to eight weeks to accommodate additional time for anyone taking summer holidays.

The Local Plan Committee, in accordance with its terms of reference, as set out in the Constitution, is required to consult Cabinet on the Local Plan Preferred Options to be recommended for approval by Full Council for public consultation.

OTHER IMPLICATIONS

Consideration has been given to the implications of the proposed decision in respect of the following and any significant issues are set out below. **Crime and Disorder / Equality and Diversity / Health Inequalities /Area or Ward affected / Consultation/Public Engagement.**

Crime and Disorder: The emerging Local Plan must focus development in locations where it will support economic growth and job creation (in line with the objectives of the Economic Development Strategy) which will help, alongside non-planning measures, to improve prosperity and tackle crime and disorder.

Equality and Diversity: An Equality Impact Assessment for the new version of the Local Plan will be prepared to ensure that matters relating to equality and diversity are sufficiently covered. The provisional vision and spatial strategy does however advocate a distribution of growth that will help to meet the housing and employment needs of people of all ages and abilities across all parts of the district.

Health Inequalities: The Local Plan will need to ensure that the preferred housing developments achieve the critical mass necessary to justify and secure the provision of new medical facilities and incorporate areas of public open space for the health and enjoyment of residents.

Area or Ward affected: All.

Consultation/Public Engagement: Formal public consultation involving the statutory bodies and other interested parties is anticipated to take place during the Summer of 2016.

PART 3 - THE LOCAL PLAN PREFERRED OPTIONS CONSULTATION DOCUMENTS

Introduction

Context

The Local Plan will be the statutory development plan for Tendring up to 2033. Planning guidance requires all Local Planning Authorities in England and Wales to prepare a Local Plan and ensure it is kept up to date. Without an up-to-date plan, the Council would have limited power to influence the scale, location and quality of new development in the district, making it difficult to bring about the positive changes that the area needs and difficult to resist inappropriate development proposals that will have a detrimental effect on our area.

The National Planning Policy Framework was formally introduced by the government on 27th March 2012. The Council must ensure that the Local Plan is consistent with its objectives, principles and policies. The framework advocates a 'presumption in favour of sustainable development' which requires local authorities, in their Local Plans to positively seek opportunities to meet the development needs in their area; and meet objectively assessed needs, with sufficient flexibility to adapt to rapid change. The National Planning Policy Framework is also a 'material consideration' in determining planning applications alongside the policies in the Local Plan.

The Local Plan needs to be consistent with a wide range of other policies, guidance, strategies and plans produced not only by this Council but also by central government, neighbouring authorities and other public bodies. Through the Localism Act there is a legal 'Duty to Cooperate' with other organisations and neighbouring authorities in the preparation of Local Plans.

In Essex as elsewhere, the influences of population and economic growth do not stop at administrative boundaries. Settlement patterns, migration flows, commuting and strategic infrastructure needs all have significant influences within and between local authority areas.

Local Plans are the main vehicle for conveying an area's growth requirements and how these will be accommodated. However, individual local authority boundaries cannot encapsulate the geographies of issues that transcend those boundaries. Through active and on-going collaboration the authorities can plan, manage and review strategic objectives for the effective implementation of sustainable development and enhanced environments.

Part 1 of the Tendring District Local Plan

The geographic and functional relationship between Braintree, Colchester and Tendring authorities is demonstrated through the formation of a single Housing Market Area (with Chelmsford) and being part of the Haven Gateway, an established economic partnership for the area. Within this context, the forecast levels of future population growth together with the geography of north Essex means that considerations for future growth will include options that have clear cross-boundary implications. These include both the expansion of existing towns and villages as well as possible new settlements.

Consequently, this group of neighbouring authorities have agreed to come together because of their shared desire to promote sustainable growth and the particular need to articulate the strategic priorities within the wider area and how these will be addressed. Central to this is the effective delivery of planned strategic growth, particularly housing and employment development, with the necessary supporting infrastructure.

This is reflected in a common Part 1 of the local plans for Braintree, Colchester and Tendring districts. Part 1 has been jointly prepared by the three districts with support from Essex County Council. It includes policies on: sustainable development, overall housing and employment needs, infrastructure, place shaping, the spatial strategy and garden communities. It contains the policy requirements for the allocation of land for a garden community at the Colchester Fringe (East Colchester / West Tendring).

The Issues and Options consultation set out the potential for a garden settlement at the Colchester Fringe and this had support in the comments received to that consultation. Garden communities (cities) are described by the Town and Country Planning Association (TCPA) as; "*holistically planned new settlements which enhance the natural environment and offer high quality affordable housing and locally accessible work in beautiful, healthy and sociable communities.*" Garden communities are taken forward as a preferred option for a proportion of housing supply because they provide an opportunity to be delivered by arrangements that secure sustainable design, local identity, community cohesion and long-term stewardship.

Braintree and Colchester Councils who are at similar stages of their Plan making as Tendring along with the County Council, have been considering garden communities from a planning, financial and legal perspective, to meet the needs of residents in this Plan period and beyond this Plan period. Three potential garden communities are being explored: west of Braintree, west of Colchester / east of Braintree and west of Colchester / west of Tendring.

The April 2016 Housing Requirement and Supply paper for this committee agreed 1164 homes are allocated to the Colchester Fringe (east of Colchester / west of Tendring), for the Plan period. The specific boundaries for the Colchester Fringe have not been determined and the actual amount of housing delivered will depend on the the Council being confident about the success of the delivery options and delivery body for the allocation. Up to 1250 homes may be achieved in the Tendring District part of the Colchester Fringe within the Plan period; and this could rise to a total of around 3000 to 4000, within the Tendring District beyond the current Plan period. The total the garden community could eventually provide 6000 to 7000 homes as a combined total for Colchester Borough and Tendring District.

Garden communities need critical mass of new homes to ensure that community facilities can be provided. This would include education, health, retail, restaurants, banks, indoor and outdoor recreation facilities, community buildings and employment opportunities. The design of a garden community is intended to prioritise walking and cycling journeys within the community and public transport options for journeys further afield. Garden communities must also meet high standards of design, protect and enhance protected environments and deliver inclusive communities. These are key benchmarks to be tested in this consultation alongside additional evidence for deciding whether or not the Colchester Fringe goes through to the final stage of public consultation (the consultation that follows this one).

It is intended that any garden community taken forward in north Essex would be a partnership between the local authorities, county council and the private sector; with the public sector taking the lead. This is intended to provide confidence that the travel and utilities infrastructure as well as the social infrastructure are available to the new residents at an early stage of development. Alternative options and structures that deliver the same or better confidence about delivery will also be explored.

The garden community approach is strongly supported by central government. The Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) have awarded the four authorities funding to support this work and officer time through ATLAS (Advisory Team for Large Allocations).

Part 2 of the Tendring District Local Plan identifies the main characteristics of the district and the challenges faced. To address these challenges and deliver a vision for 2033, the plan identifies sites for achieving sustainable housing and economic growth, meeting the social needs of a growing population and protecting the places that make Tendring an attractive place to live, work and visit.

Part 2 Vision and Local Plan Objectives

"In 2033, Tendring will be a vibrant, healthy and attractive place to live, work and visit. It will have a thriving, resilient and prosperous economy that promotes sustainable economic growth, making sustainable use of its natural and historic assets, maritime connections and popularity as a visitor destination."

Housing Delivery

Objective 1

- To provide new dwellings within Tendring District up to 2033 of sufficient variety in terms of sites, size, types, tenure and affordability to meet the needs of a growing and ageing population.

- To deliver high quality sustainable new communities

Key Chapters – Living Places and Sustainable Places. The policies in these chapters help to deliver Objective 1 through a settlement hierarchy for housing growth, settlement boundaries, rural exception sites, self-build, traveller sites, assisted living and affordable housing. The implications of 'Starter Homes' for plan making are not yet available but will form part of Living Places in the next version of this Local Plan.

Employment/Commercial

Objective 2

- To provide for the development of employment land on a variety of sites to support a diversity of employment opportunities and to achieve a better balance between the location of jobs and housing, which will reduce the need to travel and promote sustainable growth up to the period of 2033.

Key Chapters – Prosperous Places and Sustainable Places. The policies in these chapters help to deliver objective 2 through the identification of a supply of new employment land, protection of existing employment land, identifying regeneration areas and supporting key industries including tourism.

Retail Development

Objective 3

- To promote the vitality and viability of the town centres, exploiting the benefit of enhanced growth of the town whilst retaining the best and valued aspects of its existing character.

Key Chapter – Prosperous Places. The policies in this chapter help to deliver objective 3 by defining the retail hierarchy and town centre boundaries and setting retail impact thresholds.

Infrastructure Provision

Objective 4

- To make efficient use of existing transport infrastructure and ensure sustainable transport opportunities are promoted in all new development. Where additional capacity is required in the form of new or upgraded transport infrastructure, to ensure this is provided alongside new development.
- To enable provision of upgraded broadband infrastructure and services.
- To ensure that new growth brings opportunities to enhance existing services, facilities and infrastructure for the benefit of existing and new communities.

Key Chapters – Connected Places and Sustainable Places. The policies in these chapters help to deliver objective 4 by defining our approach to sustainable transport, improving the transport network and promoting an improved telecommunications network.

Education and Healthcare Needs

Objective 5

- To improve and provide good quality educational opportunities and prospects for Tendring's residents. This includes practical vocational training and apprenticeship.
- To work with partners in the National Health Service, local health organisations and local community groups to ensure adequate provision of healthcare facilities to support growing communities.

Key Chapter – Healthy Places. The policies in this chapter help to deliver objective 4 by helping to improve health and well-being including the delivery of community facilities, green infrastructure, open space, sport and recreation.

Sustainability

Objective 6

- To locate development within Tendring District where it will provide the opportunity for people to satisfy their day-to-day needs for employment, shopping, education, and other services locally or in locations which minimise the need to travel and where there are modes of transport available in addition to the use of the car.

Key Chapter – Sustainable Places. The policies in this chapter help to deliver objective 6 by translating the spatial portrait in to a spatial strategy including the settlement hierarchy, settlement boundaries and sustainable design.

Cultural Heritage

Objective 7

- To conserve and enhance Tendring District's heritage, respecting historic buildings and their settings, links and views.

Key Chapter – Protected Places. The policies in this chapter help to deliver objective 7 through protecting strategic green gaps, areas of special character, enabling development for protection of historic assets, and through the protection of the coast, landscapes, energy and water resources.

Biodiversity

Objective 8

- To provide a network of multi-functional green spaces which secures a net gain in biodiversity, provides for the sporting and recreational needs of the population, promotes healthy lifestyles and enhances the quality of the natural and built environment.

Key Chapters – Protected Places and Healthy Places. The policies in these chapter help to deliver objective 8 through the protection and enhancement of biodiversity and geodiversity and provision of open space, sport and recreation.

Water and Climate Change

Objective 9

- To reduce the risk of flooding by securing the appropriate location and design of new development, having regard to the likely impact of climate change.

Key Chapters – Protected Places and Sustainable Places. The policies in these chapters help to deliver objective 9 by protecting water resources and setting out the policy for development in relation to flood risk.

Tourism Promotion

Objective 10

- To work with partners to provide an enhanced environment for tourism and the maritime sector and its associated services.

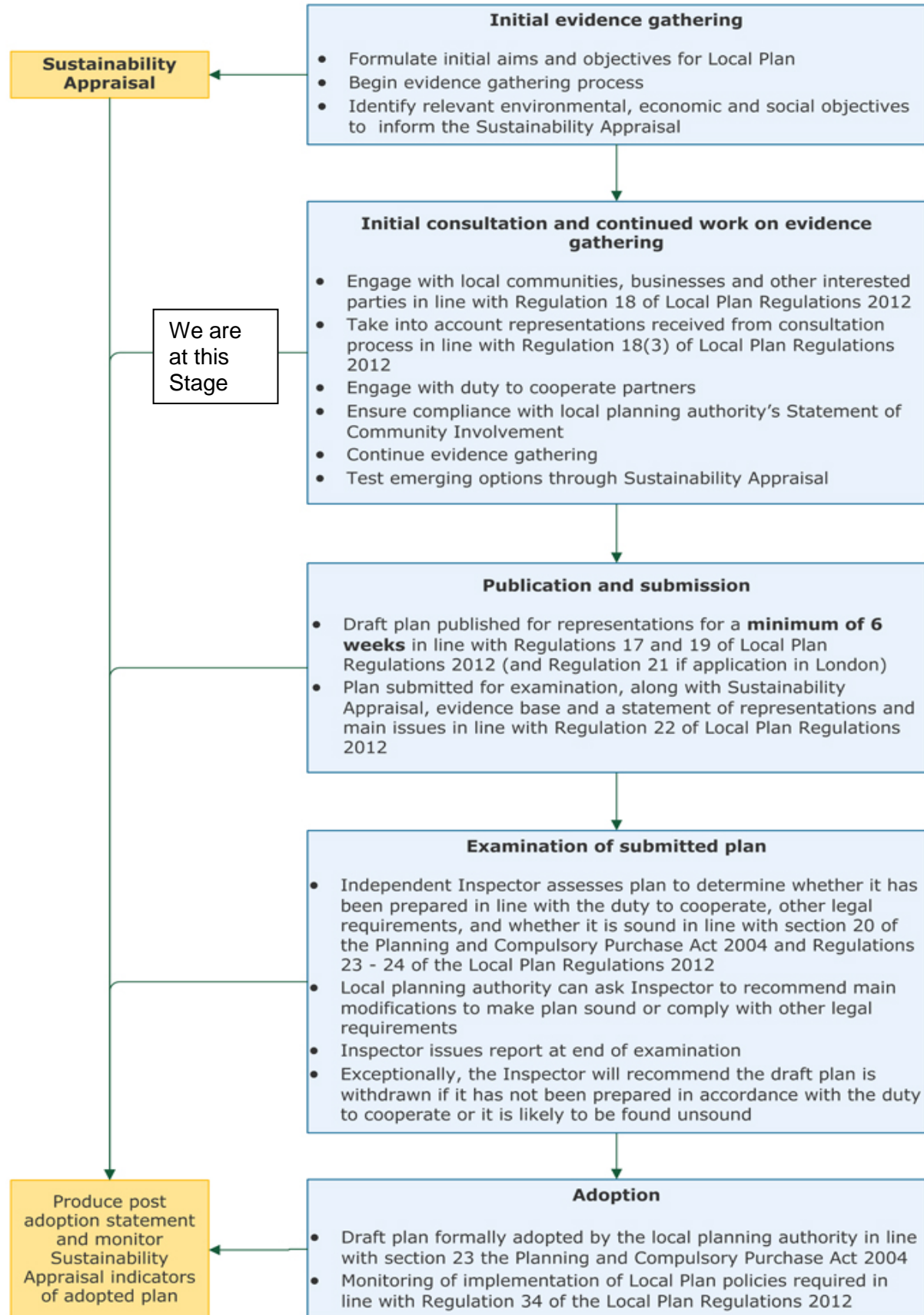
Key Chapter – Prosperous Places. The policies in this chapter help to deliver objective 10 by promoting the rural economy, improving skills and setting out policy criteria for tourism developments, hotels and guesthouses, holiday parks, camping and caravans.

Each of these objectives have policies attached to them to ensure that they are deliverable.

Preferred Options is the second stage of the consultation on our emerging Local Plan. It is important that local communities, interested people and groups get involved and have their say to help shape the district. The preferred options document sets out the Planning issues that the district faces over the coming years and the preferred options. The options include the number of new homes and jobs the Council needs to plan for and where they could go, what infrastructure the district needs and how we can protect their important landscapes and habitats. The flowchart over-leaf represents the stages a Local Plan needs to go through to become the adopted policy of the Council. The stage this Local Plan has reached is Regulation 18.

It should be noted that this is a draft Local Plan and changes to the document can be included in the next version of this Plan, as a result of the consultation or from new evidence which continues to be gathered on the Plan.

Local Plan – Stages of Production



Consultation Arrangements

Subject to the agreement of the Local Plan Committee and Council, the consultation for the Tendring District Local Plan Preferred Options documents will be held in the Summer 2016. The actual dates of consultation will be agreed by the Head of Planning in consultation with the Planning Portfolio Holder and will be carried out in conformity with the Council's Statement of Community Involvement. The anticipated date for consultation on the Local Plan is 14 July to the 8 September 2016; delegated authority is requested to set the actual dates of consultation in case of any changes made to the Plan resulting in a delay in anticipated printing schedules.

A number of methods will be used to advertise the consultation and encourage members of the public and other interested parties to get involved. The Council will hold exhibitions and make leaflets available to residents in communities affected by the most significant development proposals and will undertake general publicity in other areas. Communities directly affected by development proposals will also be notified by site notices. All the relevant Local Plan documents will be made available to view on the Council's website, at Council offices and at libraries within Tendring District.

The methods that will be used include:

- extensive use of the Council's website;
- a leaflet prepared, to be available to residents, businesses and interested parties in Tendring District and as relevant in the Babergh District and Colchester Borough. This will be delivered by Royal Mail to all addresses within the District;
- publicity in local newspapers;
- site notices on proposed housing and employment sites;
- visits schools, on request, to speak to groups of students;
- letters and emails will be sent to local schools, churches and special interest groups;
- Tendring will hold meetings with various stakeholders on request to discuss the preferred options; and
- Up to 10 exhibitions in the district focusing mainly on areas which are affected by the proposed developments.

A hard copy of the consultation document will be available at the Town Hall, Weeley Council Offices and public libraries across the District. It will also be available to view and submit comments on the Council's website. A hard copy of the response form will also be available for those who do not have access to the internet.

Next Steps

Following the close of the consultation exercise, the Planning Policy team will collate and summarise the representations received and these will be reported to the Local Plan Committee before the Council makes a decision on what should be included in the submission version of the Local Plan. The submission version of the Local Plan will be published and consulted upon by this council on behalf of the government who will appoint an independent Planning Inspector to examine the plan and invite any objectors to the hearings. It is likely that the strategic element of the local plan, which is common to the Braintree, Colchester and Tendring Local Plans, will be examined jointly.



**Tendring District Local Plan
2013-2033 and Beyond
Preferred Options Consultation
Document**

July 2016



FOREWORD

The consultation on this document is the next step in preparing a new Local Plan for Tendring. The new plan will guide development to 2033 and beyond. We seek your views on this 'Preferred Options' version of the emerging Local Plan.

Part 1 of the Local Plan covers strategic matters and has been jointly prepared by Braintree, Colchester, Essex and Tendring Councils. Part 2 contains policies relating solely to this district and has been prepared by Tendring District Council.

Local Plans are prepared in accordance with law and government regulation. The Councils' will review your comments and prepare a further draft of the Local Plan known as the 'Submission' version.

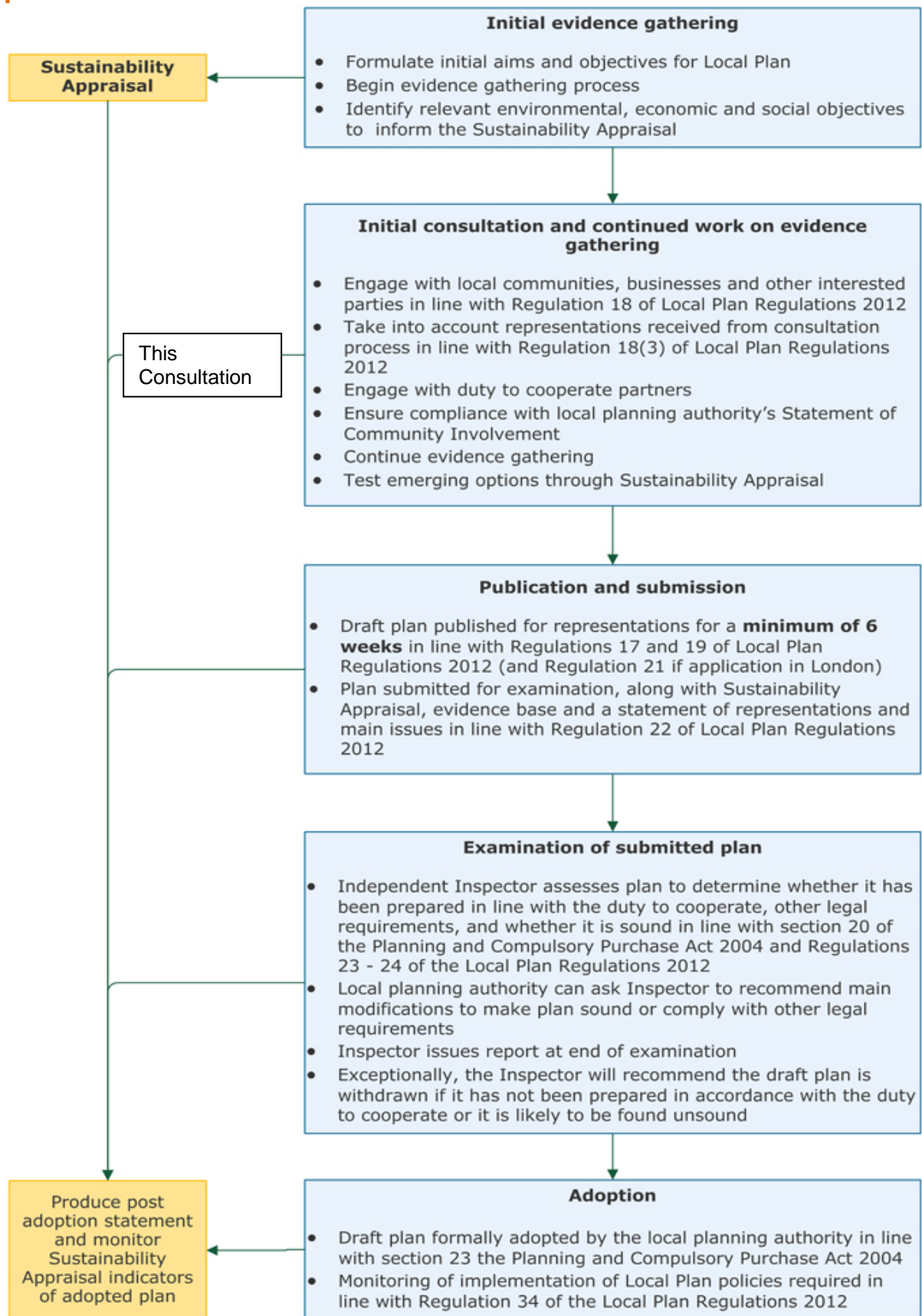
The decisions taken to produce a Local Plan are not easy; there has to be a balance between the significant requirement for new development and the protection of the environment.

Having an up to date Local Plan is the best way of ensuring that the Council is able to exercise democratically-accountable local control of development. Without a Local Plan there is a greater risk of uncontrolled development and lack of new supporting infrastructure. This is why a Local Plan needs to be made.

We look forward to receiving your constructive comments on this draft of the plan.

Neil Stock
Chairman of the Local Plan Committee
Leader of Tendring District Council

The table below provides a summary of the plan preparation process.



Important Notice

This document is the Council's Draft Local Plan and is published for consultation pursuant to Regulation 18 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012. This document is subject to a statutory six weeks public consultation period; however the consultation is extended to eight weeks to accommodate additional time for anyone taking summer holidays. The Council is inviting any interested parties to make representations. You can send us your comments of support, or objection, in a number of ways:

- In preference, to aid the collation of your comments - through the Council's website www.tendringdc.gov.uk;
- In the form of an e-mail; or
- By use of the standard comment form that is available at the 'deposit points' where this document is available for public view.

In all cases – you must make it very clear which part (s) of the document you are commenting on by:

- 1) Referencing each paragraph number that you are commenting on; and optionally
- 2) Providing alternative wording which you consider would remove your objection

The closing date for submitting your comments is 8 September 2016 at 5pm. Any submissions received after that time will not be considered and no extensions of time will be granted. The Local Plan has formal consultation stages, of which this is one, comments must be received through written representation and not by any other means including petitions and voice mail.

If you intend to make your representation by post, please send it to the following address:

**The Planning Policy Manager
Tendring District Council
Council Offices
Thorpe Road
Weeley
Clacton-on-Sea
Essex CO16 9AJ**

Following this consultation, the Council will consider whether any changes to the document are necessary and will make those changes before formally submitting a revised document to government. A further consultation will then be carried by the Council on behalf of the government, who will appoint an independent Planning Inspector to consider any final changes needed to the document, to enable it to be adopted.

KEY DIAGRAM (to be inserted)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|--|----------------|
| Foreword | Page 1 |
| Important Notice | Page 3 |
| Key Diagram | Page 4 |
| Part 1 North Essex Strategic Plan | Page 7 |
| Part 2 Tendring District | Page 48 |
| 1. INTRODUCTION | Page 49 |
| 2. SUSTAINABLE PLACES | Page 54 |
| 2.1 Spatial Portrait | |
| 2.2 Spatial Strategy | |
| 2.3 Settlement Development Boundaries | |
| 2.4 Sustainable Design | |
| 3. VISION AND OBJECTIVES | Page 68 |
| 3.1 Vision for Tendring District | |
| 3.2 Objectives of the Plan | |
| 4. HEALTHY PLACES | Page 75 |
| 4.1 Improving Health and Wellbeing | |
| 4.2 Community Facilities | |
| 4.3 Delivering Green Infrastructure | |
| 4.4 Open Space, Sports and Recreation Facilities | |
| 5. LIVING PLACES | Page 87 |
| 5.1 Housing Supply | |
| 5.2 Housing Choices | |
| 5.3 Housing Density | |
| 5.4 Housing Layout | |
| 5.5 Affordable and Council Housing | |
| 5.6 Rural Exception Sites | |
| 5.7 Self-Build Homes | |
| 5.8 Backland Residential Development | |
| 5.9 Traveller Sites | |
| 5.10 Care and Assisted Living | |
| 5.11 Houses in Multiple Occupation | |

6. PROSPEROUS PLACES **Page 107**

- 6.1 Delivering Retail
- 6.2 Retail Hierarchy
- 6.3 Local Impact Threshold
- 6.4 Tending Town Centre
- 6.5 Delivering Economic Prosperity
- 6.6 Tourism, Leisure and Hotel Development
- 6.7 Holiday Parks, Camping and Caravanning
- 6.8 Improving Education and Skills
- 6.9 Rural Economy
- 6.10 Priority Areas for Regeneration

7. PROTECTED PLACES **Page 137**

- 7.1 Development and Flood Risk
- 7.2 Coastal Protection
- 7.3 The Rural Landscape
- 7.4 Biodiversity and Geodiversity
- 7.5 Water Conservation, Drainage and Sewerage
- 7.6 Strategic Green Gaps
- 7.7 Cultural Heritage – Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings and Archaeology
- 7.8 Enabling Development
- 7.9 Renewable Energy Generation
- 7.10 The Avenues Area of Special Character, Frinton
- 7.11 The Gardens Area of Special Character, Clacton
- 7.12 Ardleigh Reservoir Catchment Area
- 7.13 Safeguarding of Civil Technical Site

8. CONNECTED PLACES **Page 152**

- 8.1 Sustainable Transport and Accessibility
- 8.2 Improving the Transport Network
- 8.3 Improving the Telecommunications Network

9. DELIVERING INFRASTRUCTURE **Page 159**

10. MONITORING AND REVIEW **Page 163**

APPENDICES

- A. Glossary **Page 165**
- B. Consultation Undertaken **Page 174**
- C. Local Maps **Page 178**

PART 1

NORTH ESSEX STRATEGIC PLAN

North Essex authorities

Strategic Part 1 for Local Plans

Introduction

North Essex is a vibrant and attractive place to live and work. The area has seen significant growth in recent years and this is forecast to continue. The local authorities and their partners wish to respond to this opportunity by planning positively for the area as a whole. Working together to address some of the key strategic issues in North Essex will get the best outcomes for current and future communities. In particular, it will deliver sustainable development that respects local environments and provides new homes, jobs and essential infrastructure.

For these reasons, Braintree District Council, Colchester Borough Council and Tendring District Council have agreed to work together to address strategic planning matters across their areas. Collectively they are known as the North Essex authorities. Essex County Council is a key partner in its strategic role for infrastructure and service provision.

An initial outcome of this collaboration is this Strategic Planning chapter, which each of the local planning authorities have included in their draft Local Plan. The Local Plan together with the Essex Minerals and Waste Local Plan prepared by the County Council and any Neighbourhood Plans, form the Development Plan for the respective areas.

The Need for a Strategic Approach

In Essex as elsewhere, the influences of population and economic growth do not stop at administrative boundaries. Settlement patterns, migration flows, commuting and strategic infrastructure needs all have significant influences within and between local authority areas.

Local Plans are the main vehicle for conveying an area's growth requirements and how these will be accommodated. However, individual local authority boundaries cannot encapsulate the geographies of issues that transcend those boundaries. Through active and on-going collaboration the authorities can plan, manage and review strategic objectives for the effective implementation of sustainable development and enhanced environments.

The geographic and functional relationship between the authorities' areas is demonstrated by the fact that, together with Chelmsford City Council's area, they form a single Housing Market Area (HMA) for planning purposes¹; and they are a major part of the Haven Gateway, an established economic partnership area. Within this context, the forecast levels of future population growth together with the

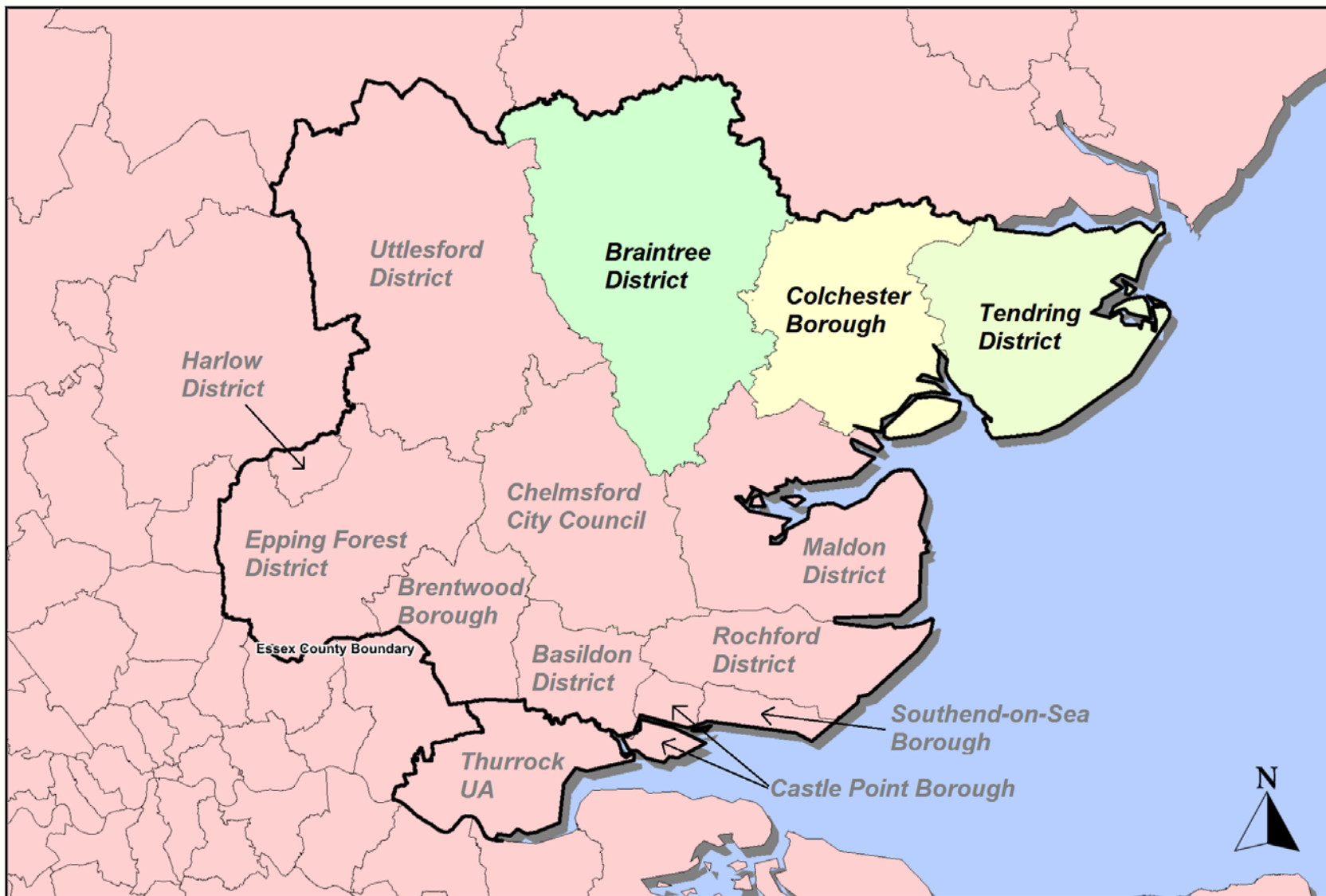
¹ *Objectively Assessed Housing Need Study* – Peter Brett Associates, July 2015.

geography of North Essex means that considerations for future growth will include options that have clear cross-boundary implications. These include both the expansion of existing towns and villages as well as possible new settlements.

Consequently, this group of neighbouring authorities has agreed to come together because of their shared desire to promote sustainable growth; and the particular need to articulate the strategic priorities within the wider area and how these will be addressed. Central to this is the effective delivery of planned strategic growth, particularly housing and employment development, with the necessary supporting infrastructure.

Uttlesford District Council as well as other neighbouring authorities sit within separate housing market areas and as such are not part of this strategic plan. However the authorities are actively and continuously engaged to ensure that cross boundary and strategic issues are dealt with.

Map 1: Location of Local Authority Areas



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How does this fit with National Guidance?

The Localism Act 2011 places a Duty to Co-operate on local planning authorities and county councils². This requires them to engage constructively, actively and on an on-going basis in the preparation of plans where this involves strategic matters. The National Planning Policy Framework adds to this statutory duty as it expects local planning authorities to demonstrate evidence of having co-operated effectively to plan for issues with cross-boundary impacts.

This strategic chapter of the authorities' plans meets the requirements of the Duty to Co-operate for the authorities involved, as it concerns strategic matters with cross-boundary impacts in North Essex.

Against this background, the main purposes of this strategic chapter of the local plan are to:

- Articulate a spatial portrait of the area, including its main settlements and strategic infrastructure, as a framework for accommodating future planned growth;
- Set out the numbers of additional homes and jobs across the area that will be needed covering the period to 2033;
- Provide a strategic vision for how planned growth in North Essex will be realised;
- Set strategic objectives and policies for key growth topics; and
- Highlight the key strategic growth locations across the area and the necessary new or upgraded infrastructure to support this growth.

Spatial Portrait

Braintree, Colchester and Tendring districts are located to the north of Essex between the East coast ports and London Stansted airport. The principal towns are Braintree, Colchester and Clacton-on-Sea, together with the port of Harwich and a number of secondary settlements: Witham, Halstead, Wivenhoe, Tiptree, Brightlingsea, Walton and Frinton. Map 2 identifies the settlements that link with the main road and/or rail infrastructure.

Beyond these settlements much of the area has a rural character.

² Localism Act 2011, section 110.

The area covered by this strategic planning approach comprises a large part of the Haven Gateway, an established partnership area which is identified in a range of existing strategy and investment documents³. The Haven Gateway includes the administrative areas of Braintree, Colchester and Tendring Councils and extends northwards into Suffolk.

The area's strategic road and rail network is heavily used, particularly given the proximity to and connectivity with London. The principal roads are the A12 and A120, while the A130, A133 and A414 also form important parts of the strategic road network.

The Great Eastern Main Line provides rail services between London Liverpool Street and the East of England, including Chelmsford, Colchester and Clacton-on-Sea. It also carries freight traffic to and from Harwich International Port, which handles container ships and freight transport to the rest of the UK. Harwich is also one of the major UK ports for ferry and cruise departures.

Crossrail is expected to start operating in the first part of this plan period with services commencing just south of Chelmsford in Shenfield. The opportunities that Crossrail will bring in terms of additional capacity and quicker journeys to a wider choice of destinations will be a contributor to the continued attractiveness of north Essex as a place to live and to do business.

London City, Gatwick, Stansted and Southend airports serve the North Essex economy and the growing demand for the use of these facilities from an increased population will create additional pressures on road and rail infrastructure. The County Council along with South East Local Enterprise Partnership, local and national agencies and other organisations will also need to work collaboratively with the Local Planning Authorities to ensure infrastructure meets demand for enhanced economic growth.

Braintree and Colchester are the major centres of employment within the strategic area. While there are high levels of commuting to London, many residents work and live within the area with significant commuting across city and district boundaries, reflecting a functional economic geography.

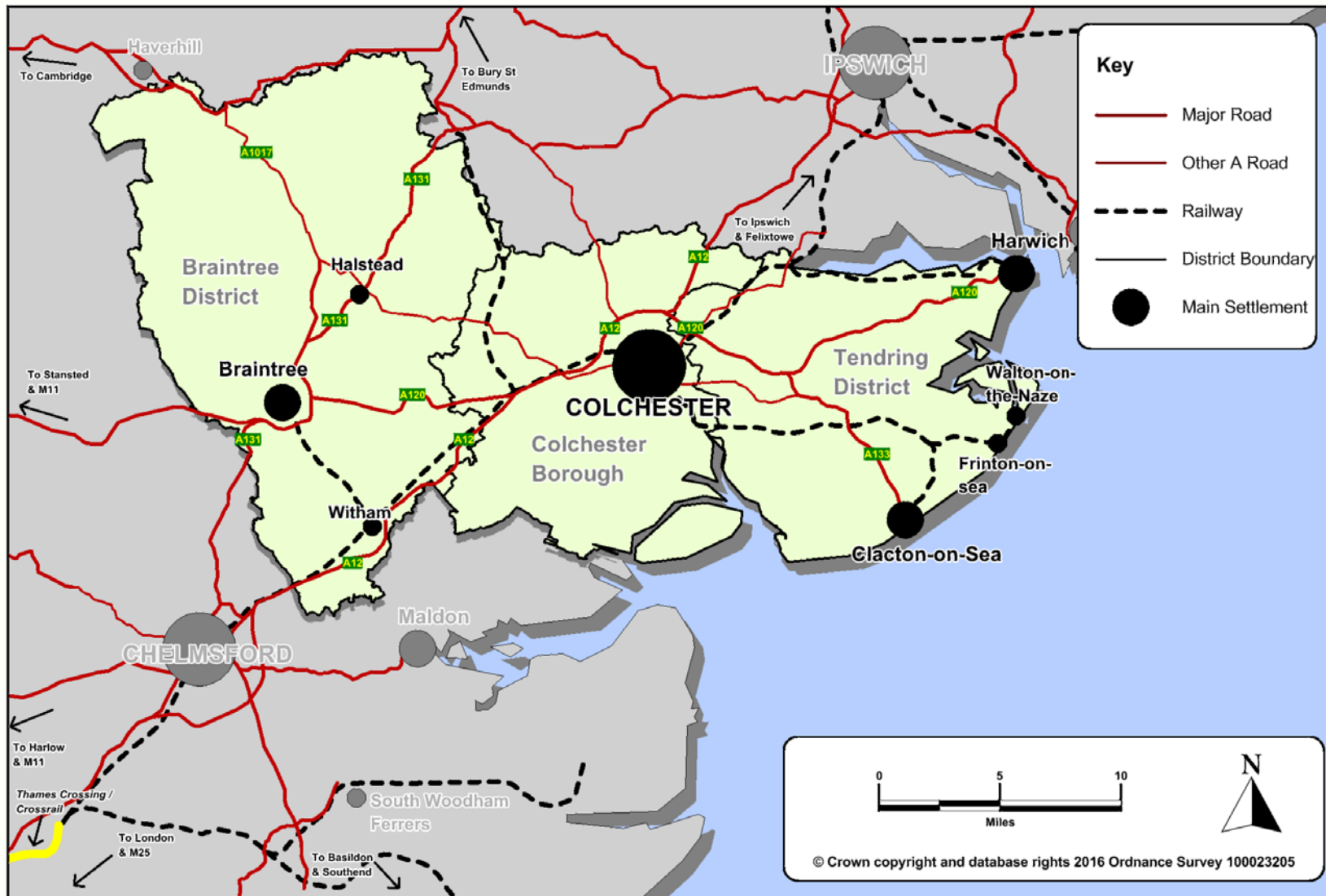
The area has a mixed economy focused on the service sector, including wholesale and retail, business services, tourism, health and education, although there is also manufacturing and construction capacity. Due to the extensive rural area outside settlements, agriculture plays an important part in the overall economy.

³ Including, for example, the *Economic Plan for Essex (2014)* and the *South East LEP Growth Deal and Strategic Economic Plan (2014)*.

This rurality also means that there are large areas of open countryside, including protected natural and historic landscapes. Areas of importance for nature conservation are to be found particularly along the coast and river estuaries, while the villages, towns and city include many built heritage assets.

A more detailed assessment of the characteristics of each area is provided in the second part of this local plan.

Map 2: Districts with principal towns and road & rail network



Key Issues: Opportunities and Challenges

Due to its strong economic base, proximity to London and attractiveness as a place to live and work, the area has seen significant growth over recent years. In particular Braintree and Colchester have regularly exceeded planned housebuilding targets.

Future population growth will require an appropriate response from the local authorities to ensure that sufficient homes, employment premises and land, and supporting social and other infrastructure are provided. The ageing profile of residents also requires a proactive response to provide the right type of homes, including independent living and supporting services; as well as sufficient healthcare facilities to support both older residents and the population as a whole.

The education needs of a growing population must be addressed, requiring careful planning to assess future pupil numbers and to address further education needs. The assessed need must in turn be translated into new or expanded education facilities which are available to meet the needs of new communities at the appropriate time.

New development should be accessible by sustainable forms of transport, including walking and cycling. However, growth will create demand for additional road and rail use with the associated need for new and upgraded infrastructure. Future planned growth provides the opportunity to address some of these infrastructure needs, although growth locations and sites need to be considered carefully with regard to the balance of providing necessary infrastructure and the viability and deliverability of development.

The National Planning Policy Framework expects local authorities to set out the strategic priorities for the area in the Local Plan. Of those listed in the Framework⁴ and based on the above key issues, this strategic plan chapter addresses:

- the homes and jobs needed in the area;
- the provision of infrastructure for transport and telecommunications;
- the provision of education, health, community and cultural infrastructure; and
- conservation and enhancement of the natural and historic environment, including landscape.

⁴ NPPF, paragraph 156.

Vision for the Strategic Area

It is important that addressing growth at any spatial scale is founded on a clear vision of how and where change should occur. The vision for North Essex sets this out at a strategic level and provides a context for the more detailed vision for the growth of each individual authority's

North Essex will be an area of significant growth over the period to 2033 and beyond, embracing positively the need to build well designed new homes, create jobs and improve and develop its infrastructure for the benefit of existing and new communities.

Sustainable development principles will be at the core of the strategic area's response to its growth needs, balancing social, economic and environmental issues. Green infrastructure, and new and expanded education and health care facilities will be planned and provided; while the countryside and heritage assets will be protected and enhanced

At the heart of our strategic vision for North Essex are new garden communities. The garden communities will attract residents and businesses who value innovation, community cohesion and a high quality environment, and who will be keen to take an active role in managing the garden community to ensure its continuing success. Residents will live in high quality, innovatively designed, contemporary homes, accommodating a variety of needs and aspirations. There will be a network of leafy streets and green spaces, incorporating and enhancing existing landscape features. This will provide safe and attractive routes, and sustainable drainage solutions, as well as excellent opportunities for people to play. Open spaces will be attractive areas which offer leisure and recreation opportunities for residents of the garden communities. All Garden City principles will be positively embraced including new approaches to delivery and partnership working, and sharing of risk and reward for the benefit of the new communities.

Strategic Objectives

The following strategic objectives are designed to support the vision for the area and provide a basis for the development of strategic topic-based policies that will help in achieving the vision.

- **Providing Sufficient New Homes** – to provide for a level and quality of new homes to meet the needs of a growing and ageing population in North Essex; to achieve this by ensuring the availability of developable land in appropriate locations and that the market delivers a suitable mix of housing types.

- **Fostering Economic Development** – to strengthen and diversify local economies to provide more jobs; and to achieve a better balance between the location of jobs and housing, which will reduce the need to travel and promote sustainable growth.
- **Providing New and Improved Infrastructure** – to make efficient use of existing transport infrastructure and to ensure sustainable transport opportunities are promoted in all new development. Where additional capacity is required in the form of new or upgraded transport infrastructure to support new development, to ensure this is provided alongside the development. To enable provision of upgraded broadband infrastructure and services.
- **Addressing Education and Healthcare Needs** – to provide good quality educational opportunities as part of a sustainable growth strategy, including practical vocational training and apprenticeships linked to local job opportunities. To work with partners in the NHS and local health partnerships to ensure adequate provision of healthcare facilities to support new and growing communities.
- **Ensuring High Quality Outcomes** – to promote greater ambition in planning and delivering high quality sustainable new communities, including through new garden communities and strategic growth areas. Overall, new development must secure high standards of urban and built design which creates attractive places where people want to spend time.

Strategic Issues and Policies

This section includes the Councils' response to the opportunities and challenges facing the wider area, in the form of strategic policies that will help to deliver the vision and objectives. These policies only cover those matters that are of strategic relevance to all four authorities. Policies that address local matters are included in the following section of the plan.

Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development

The authorities will apply a presumption in favour of sustainable development in accordance with guidance in the National Planning Policy Framework.

SP1 - Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development

When considering development proposals the Local Planning Authorities will take a positive approach that reflects the presumption in favour of sustainable development contained in the National Planning Policy Framework. They will always work proactively with applicants jointly to find solutions which mean that proposals can be approved wherever possible, and to secure development that improves the economic, social and environmental conditions in the area.

Sustainable development in North Essex will demonstrably contribute to the strategic and local vision and objectives and will accord with the policies in this Local Plan (and, where relevant, with policies in neighbourhood plans). Development that complies with the Plan in this regard will be approved without delay, unless material considerations indicate otherwise.

Where there are no policies relevant to the application or relevant policies are out of date at the time of making the decision then the Council will grant permission unless material considerations indicate otherwise – taking into account whether:

- Any adverse impacts of granting permission would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in the National Planning Policy Framework taken as a whole; or***
- Specific policies in that Framework or the Plan that indicate that development should be restricted.***

Meeting the Need for New Homes

Provision of sufficient housing is critical to meet the needs of a growing population and for the effective functioning of local economies.

The North Essex authorities are committed to plan positively for new homes and to significantly boost the supply of housing to meet the needs of the area. To meet the requirements of national policy to establish the number and type of new homes, the authorities commissioned Peter Brett Associates to produce an *Objectively Assessed Housing Need Study* building on earlier work. This was first published in July 2015 and updated in January 2016. It meets the requirements of the NPPF to prepare a Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA).

Detailed analysis in the report suggests that a Housing Market Area comprising Braintree, Colchester, Chelmsford and Tendring Council areas forms a sound basis for assessing housing need.

Demographic projections are the starting point for assessing how much housing will be required across an area. Based on 2012 national projections covering the period 2013 to 2037, some 4,910 more people will be living in the area each year. This translates to 2,589 additional households per year, which generates a need for an additional 2,691 new homes each year.

Analysis of economic forecasts reveals that to support the expected jobs growth would require 3,090 net new homes per year. This represents an uplift of 399 additional homes, or 15%, over the demographically projected need referred to above. The report concludes that this 15% 'future employment' uplift over the whole HMA will cover any 'market signals' adjustment that can reasonably be justified. It also makes an allowance for additional London related migration.

The conclusion reached is that the objectively assessed need across the Housing Market Area is 3,090 new homes a year over the period 2013 – 2037. This is the number of new homes needed to provide sufficient labour to meet the number of forecast jobs. The total requirement across north Essex, excluding Chelmsford City Council's area, is 2,315 new homes per year.

The *Objectively Assessed Housing Need Study* and SHMA update seek to establish a balance between jobs and homes across the area, although there is some uncertainty in relation to this arising from unattributed population change (UPC) within Tendring. 550 dwellings a year is suggested as the indicative objectively assessed need for Tendring because at this level of provision affordable need can be met. This reasonable rounded figure, which should be kept under review, is considered an appropriate response to the uncertainty arising from the UPC.

Evidence on overall levels of affordable housing provision and the requirements of Gypsies and Traveller and Travelling Showpeople accommodation will be set out in more detail within the individual Local Plans, but a figure of 30% of affordable housing across the new garden communities is supported by the evidence base.

SP2: Meeting Housing Needs

The local planning authorities will identify sufficient deliverable sites or broad locations for their respective plan period, against the requirement in the table below.

Each authority will maintain a sufficient supply of deliverable sites to provide at least five years' worth of housing; and will work proactively with applicants to bring forward sites that accord with the overall spatial strategy and relevant policies in the plan.

| | <i>Plan period</i> | <i>Net additional dwellings per annum</i> | <i>Minimum net additional homes in the Plan period</i> |
|--------------------|--------------------|---|--|
| Braintree | 2016 - 2033 | 845 | 14,365 |
| Colchester | 2013 – 2033 | 920 | 18,400 |
| Tendring | 2013 - 2033 | 550 | 11,000 |
| North Essex | | 2,315 | |

As the fourth local authority in the housing market area, Chelmsford City Council have been involved at every stage of the work on objectively assessed need and affordable housing need which were all commissioned jointly. The Council is aware of and supportive of the approach and the housing numbers that are set out in the table above, however due to a mismatch between the timetables of the Local Plan, were not able to be part of the strategic plan. Uttlesford District Council and other neighbouring authorities are not part of the Strategic Housing Market and will be looking to meet their own needs within their own housing market area.

Providing for Employment

A key objective for the area is to strengthen and diversify local economies to provide more jobs; and to achieve a better balance between the location of jobs and housing, which will reduce the need to travel and promote sustainable growth.

Braintree District's employment is relatively focused on industrial-type sectors, including construction and manufacturing. London Stansted airport plays a significant role in not only employing residents of the District, but through the indirect economic benefits associated with proximity with such a large employment hub.

Retail is the second largest sector by employment, and plays an important role in sustaining the District's three key town centres. The financial & insurance sector, where Braintree District traditionally has a relatively small proportion of employment, has seen some strong employment growth in recent years. This may be a growth sector in the future.

Colchester is the dominant town within the Essex Haven Gateway and will accommodate much of the future growth in the sub-region. It is one of the UK's fastest growing towns and has developed a strong economy, linked to the town's historic character, cultural activities and its university.

Tendring District has a diverse economy with local employment across a range of activities. Health, retail, and education are the largest sectors in terms of the number of jobs, and together represent 45% of the district's total employment.

Harwich is home to Harwich International Port – one of the district's major employers. To the west of the district, the economy and labour market of Manningtree is influenced by its relative proximity to Colchester and good transport links to London. The interior of the district is largely rural and is characterised by a high quality environment, interspersed with small settlements.

Opportunities have been identified for Tendring to develop potential future strengths in Offshore Wind and the Care & Assisted Living sector.

As part of the SHMA work, analysis of economic forecasts was undertaken together with demographic projections to establish the inter-relationship between population growth, forecasts of new jobs and the number of new homes needed to accommodate these levels of growth. Employment Land Needs Assessments have been carried out by each authority which set out the amount of employment land that is required within the Plan periods.

SP3: Providing for Employment

A strong, sustainable and diverse economy will be promoted across North Essex with a minimum net increase of 139.1ha of employment land up to 2033. These areas are distributed to each local authority area based on a sustainable balance between jobs and the available labour force through population growth, as set out in the table below.

| | <i>Plan period</i> | <i>Hectares of B use employment land required</i> |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| <i>Braintree</i> | <i>2016-33</i> | <i>43.3</i> |
| <i>Colchester</i> | <i>2016-33</i> | <i>55.8</i> |
| <i>Tendring</i> | <i>2016-33</i> | <i>40</i> |
| <i>North Essex</i> | | <i>139.1</i> |

More detailed employment policies are included in the second part of each authority's plan. However, the following strategic principles will underpin the approach to economic growth across North Essex.

- a) Sufficient land, premises and other provision will be identified to support the achievement of the minimum jobs numbers, recognizing the importance of key sectors to be identified by each local authority;***
- b) Priority will be given to use of previously-developed land in appropriate locations as well as, where it meets sustainable development principles, the expansion of existing employment locations;***
- c) Existing and allocated employment sites will be safeguarded for employment use unless it can be demonstrated that there is no reasonable prospect of the site being used for that purpose. Alternative uses will be considered against relevant plan policies;***
- d) Town and city centres are the appropriate locations for new office development; and***
- e) Employment development will be a key component of the new garden communities, as well as strategic growth locations more generally.***

Infrastructure and Connectivity

A growing economy impacts on travel demand. The challenge is to provide a sustainable transport system, while providing good access to jobs and services, to support economic growth.

There are significant levels of local employment in each authority which generate short work trips concentrated in the peak hours. Of those commuting out of a local authority area, there is generally a westerly commuting movement, with London having a stronger effect on Braintree and Colchester. There is a strong level of movement from Tendring into Colchester for work, and Colchester to Chelmsford. Town centres are a focal point for work trips with most of the town centres offering a substantial proportion and variety of local employment opportunities. Most of the urban areas have business parks on their edges, which have access to the strategic road network. Those living in the rural areas are drawn to the main urban areas for employment but there is an emerging trend for “working at home”. When combined with trips to education, accessing stations, retail and leisure trips results in urban traffic congestion at certain locations at certain times. This congestion has negative impact on journey time reliability, air quality, accessibility and the quality of the place. The ability to change significantly the urban road network is limited however there are greater opportunities for short trips to be made by walking, cycling and public transport.

Growth promoted through the new Local Plans will need to be supported by the appropriate transport infrastructure. Braintree, Colchester and Tendring will continue to work closely with Essex County Council, Highways England and other partners to improve roads and public transport and to promote cycling and walking, and to better integrate all forms of transport. An infrastructure delivery plan is being developed which will provide more detail about the phasing and costing of the infrastructure requirements.

Strategic transport network

Highways England manages and maintains the national strategic road network. This includes the A12 and A120 trunk roads that pass through the area. Network Rail is responsible for the railway network with train operating companies franchised to provide the rail services. Essex County Council is the statutory local transport, traffic and highway authority responsible for the majority of the transport network, including strategic roads.

The inter-urban road network

On the inter-urban road network, traffic levels have increased significantly in recent years with parts of the A12 around Colchester carrying 90,000 vehicles per day, which is high for an A class trunk road.

Most of the inter-urban road network, particularly the capacity of the A12, is constrained by the operation of the junctions and sub-standard slips. The Highways England A12/A120 Route Based Strategy (March 2013) shows that the A12/A120 is an ageing route which has several key maintenance issues. It will also be functioning above capacity by 2021.

A12

The A12 is set to have major improvements as part of the Government's Roads Investment Strategy (2015-2020) (RIS), with the aim of improving capacity and relieving congestion. The plans were announced in December 2014 and will represent the largest investment in road infrastructure received by Essex.

The RIS confirmed

- investment in a technology package for the length of the A12 from the M25 to the junction with the A14;
- phased improvement of the road to a consistent dual 3 lane standard; and
- Improvement to the A12/M25 junction.

The A12 from Chelmsford to the A120 junction is to be widened to three lanes, with work expected to start in 2015/16-2020/21. The A12 is also due to be widened to three lanes around Colchester (between junctions 25 and 29) and improvements to local junction layout, to be implemented post 2020/21. Other works include the M25 to Chelmsford section of the A12 which will be developed post 2021.

A120

The A120 is a key east-west corridor across Essex providing access to London Stansted Airport in the west to Harwich Port in the east and serving the economies of Colchester, Tendring and Braintree, with links to Chelmsford via the A130. The road is dualled between the M11 and Braintree, but the section from Braintree to the junction of the A120/A12 is of a low standard with heavy congestion, high accident risk and poor journey reliability.

Highways England and Essex County Council will work together to study options for dualling the A120 between Braintree and A12 junction with the County Council taking the lead.

It is essential that work on both the A12 and A120 are directly linked and informed by the planned growth, identified in emerging Local Plans, through partnership working between all parties. In addition, such projects are essential in enabling planned growth to come forward supported by the necessary strategic infrastructure. The scale of new development envisaged will also need to deliver public transport improvements, including improved rail infrastructure and potential for rapid transit services into Colchester.

Route Based Strategies

Route based strategies are prepared and delivered by the County Council for strategic road corridors, in consultation with local authorities. The following strategies are currently being prepared for delivery post 2018/19: A130 - Chelmsford to Braintree; A133 - Colchester to Clacton; A131 and A120 Colchester to Harwich.

The strategies aim to provide:

- improved journey times and reliability for all users with traffic management, capacity enhancements and congestion relief measures;
- passenger transport improvements along the routes;
- walking and cycling improvements along the routes where appropriate;
- targeted safety improvements; and
- highway asset renewal.

Rail

The rail network is heavily used by passenger trains and through freight from the Haven Ports. The Great Eastern Main Line provides services to London Liverpool Street.

The Anglia Route Study shows that while capacity varies along the line capacity to accommodate growth is limited and is particularly constrained in peak times from Chelmsford to London. Improvements are required along the line to accommodate growth and provide a faster more competitive service across the region.

The Study identifies a package of improvements necessary to respond to the need for increased capacity, which are seen as priorities to enable growth, improve services and journey reliability. The improvements include:

- the introduction of passing loops at Witham;
- the introduction of automated in cab signalling;
- a passing loop on the Braintree branch line, and
- the removal of level crossings.

These improvements are assumed to provide the gross capacity required along the line but further work is needed to identify specific local improvements in response to local growth and to define the timescale for delivery.

Public transport, walking and cycling

Alternative forms of transport to the private car (walking, cycling and public transport) to travel to work are important in managing congestion and to accommodate sustainable growth.

Within the urban areas, the bus network is available although it is currently underutilised. Essex County Council wishes to address this through a new passenger transport strategy. By promoting travel by sustainable modes there are wider benefits to local people such as personal health, less pollution and using less resources (including land), and they are cost effective.

The levels of growth in the Local Plan will require that the consequent need to travel is managed. Travel planning and smarter choices initiatives will be promoted to ensure that all residents have good access to local jobs, services and facilities, preferably by either walking or cycling. For longer trips and in rural areas where there are fewer local services and employment opportunities, public transport will be promoted.

Education and Healthcare

New development must provide for the educational needs of new communities. This will involve the expansion of existing schools where feasible and identification of opportunities to create new schools. Education requirements will need to be based on a strong understanding of future pupil numbers, with co-operation between county, district and borough councils. A range of educational opportunities will need to be addressed as part of a sustainable growth strategy, including practical vocational training and apprenticeships.

The authorities will need to work with the NHS and local health partnerships to ensure adequate provision of healthcare facilities to support new and growing communities. This will be particularly important given the ageing profile of existing and future residents. There is already a need for more and better quality health care facilities across the region with some areas such as Witham, having relatively poor access to health care facilities.

Broadband

The NPPF indicates how high quality communications infrastructure is crucial for sustainable growth. The availability of high speed and reliable broadband, particularly in rural areas is a key factor in unlocking new development opportunities and ensuring that people can access services online and work from home.

Fast broadband connections and telecommunications are an increasingly important requirement to serve all development. New development should contribute to the creation of a comprehensive and effective network in both urban and rural areas to promote economic competitiveness and to reduce the need to travel. The priority is

to secure the earliest availability for universal broadband coverage and fastest connection speeds for all existing and new developments.

SP4: Infrastructure and Connectivity

Development must be supported by provision of infrastructure, services and facilities that are identified to serve the needs arising from new development.

The following are strategic priorities for infrastructure provision or improvements within the strategic area:

- ***New and improved infrastructure required to support economic growth, strategic and site-specific priorities outlined in the second part of each Local Plan.***
- ***Improved road infrastructure aimed at reducing congestion and providing more reliable journey times along the A12, A120, and A133 to improve access to markets and suppliers for business, widen employment opportunities and support growth.***
- ***Junction improvements on the A12 and other main roads to reduce congestion.***
- ***A dualled A120 between the A12 junction and Braintree.***
- ***Increased rail capacity, reliability and punctuality; and reduced overall journey times by rail.***
- ***Support changes in travel behaviour by increasing opportunities for sustainable modes of transport that can compete effectively with private cars.***
- ***To comply with sustainability objectives public transport will be prioritised, particularly in the urban areas. To meet the diversity of travel need, there will need to be new and innovative ways of providing public transport including:***
 - ***high quality rapid bus services, in and around urban areas;***
 - ***maximising the use of the local rail network to serve existing communities and locations for large-scale growth; and***
 - ***promotion and wider use of community transport schemes.***
- ***Roll-out of superfast broadband across Essex to secure the earliest availability for universal broadband coverage and fastest connection speeds for all existing and new developments.***
- ***Provide sufficient school places in the form of expanded or new primary and secondary schools.***
- ***Ensure that essential healthcare infrastructure is provided as part of new developments of appropriate scale in the form of expanded or new doctors' and dentists' surgeries.***

Creating Quality Places

New development must reflect high standards of urban and architectural design. It must also be functional and viable. Major new developments will be planned carefully with the use of masterplans and design codes where appropriate.

This requirement for high design standards will apply to public and private buildings across all scales of development, as well as to infrastructure projects. Enhancements to the public realm, landscaping measures and attention to architectural detail will be important features that the authorities will wish to see included in new developments. Strategic scale and more local green infrastructure can make a vital contribution to quality of place, biodiversity and health outcomes.

SP5: Place Shaping Principles

All new development must meet the highest standards of built and urban design. The local authorities encourage the use of development frameworks and masterplans and will use design codes where appropriate for strategic scale developments.

All new development should reflect the following principles:

- ***Respond positively to local character and context to preserve and enhance the quality of existing communities;***
- ***Provide buildings that exhibit individual architectural quality;***
- ***Create well-connected places that prioritise the needs of pedestrians, cyclists and public transport services above use of the private car;***
- ***Where possible, provide a mix of land uses and densities with well-defined public and private spaces;***
- ***Enhance the public realm through additional landscaping, street furniture and other distinctive features that help to create a sense of place;***
- ***Provide streets and spaces that are overlooked and active, and promote inclusive access;***
- ***Include parking facilities that are well integrated as part of the overall design;***
- ***Provide public open space or larger scale green infrastructure;***
- ***Include measures to promote environmental sustainability, including to address energy and water efficiency; and***
- ***Protect the amenity of existing and future residents and users with regard to noise, vibration, smell, loss of light and overlooking.***

Spatial Strategy

Future growth will contribute to maintaining and enhancing a well-connected network of sustainable settlements across North Essex. New homes, jobs, retail and leisure facilities serviced by new and upgraded infrastructure will be accommodated as part of existing settlements according to their scale, sustainability and role. The countryside will be protected and enhanced.

For the majority of settlements these issues are addressed in the second part of the plan dealing with each authority's area. However, it is relevant here to set out the spatial strategy at an appropriate level, as it relates to the main settlements and strategic-scale new development.

In Braintree growth the growth will be a mixture of urban extensions and new communities. Braintree town itself, as the largest service centre in the District will have a number of new urban extensions. Over 4,000 homes will be allocated in this area. The other main focus for development will be the A12 corridor with the main town of Witham and service villages of Hatfield Peverel, Kelvedon and Feering with allocations of just over 2,000. Other parts of the District, including the town of Halstead will have smaller allocations to reflect a more local need and making the best use of brownfield site, recognising that these areas are not as sustainable. Two new garden communities located on the A120 on the eastern and western edge of the District will provide at least 3,500 new homes within the Plan period, as well as the facilities and employment land to support them. These garden communities will continue to grow providing a key source of housing and jobs growth into future plan periods.

In Colchester the urban area of Colchester will continue to be a focus for growth due to its pre-eminent role as a centre for jobs, services and transport, with 4,000 units expected to be delivered over the plan period. The urban area of Colchester, however, has a limited and diminishing supply of available brownfield sites, so new communities will be included in the spatial hierarchy as a sustainable option for further growth of homes and jobs. Approximately 1200 homes will be allocated in the Rural District Centres of Tiptree, West Mersea and Wivenhoe. Smaller sustainable settlements will receive limited allocations proportionate to their role in the spatial hierarchy.

In Tendring the spatial hierarchy promotes growth in settlements that are the most assessable to the strategic road network, public transport and offer a range of services. Clacton, the Colchester Fringe and Harwich with Dovercourt are classified as strategic urban settlements and will accommodate around 5,000 new homes. The smaller urban settlements of Frinton with Walton and Kirby Cross, Manningtree with Lawford and Mistley, Brightlingsea and the expanded settlement of Weeley will accommodate between 1,500 and 2,500 new homes. The rural service centres and smaller rural settlements will accommodate around 1,500 new homes including a

windfall allowance. Each of the strategic and urban settlements and to lesser extent the other settlements, will accommodate a share of 40 hectares of employment space, with infrastructure and services to accommodate the growth.

SP6: Spatial Strategy for North Essex

Existing settlements will be the principal focus for additional growth across North Essex. Development will be accommodated within or adjoining settlements according to their scale, sustainability and existing role both within each individual district and, where relevant, across the wider strategic area.

Future growth will be planned to ensure settlements maintain their distinctive character and role, and to avoid coalescence between them. Re-use of previously-developed land within settlements is an important objective, although this will be assessed within the broader context of sustainable development principles, particularly to ensure that development locations are accessible by a choice of means of travel.

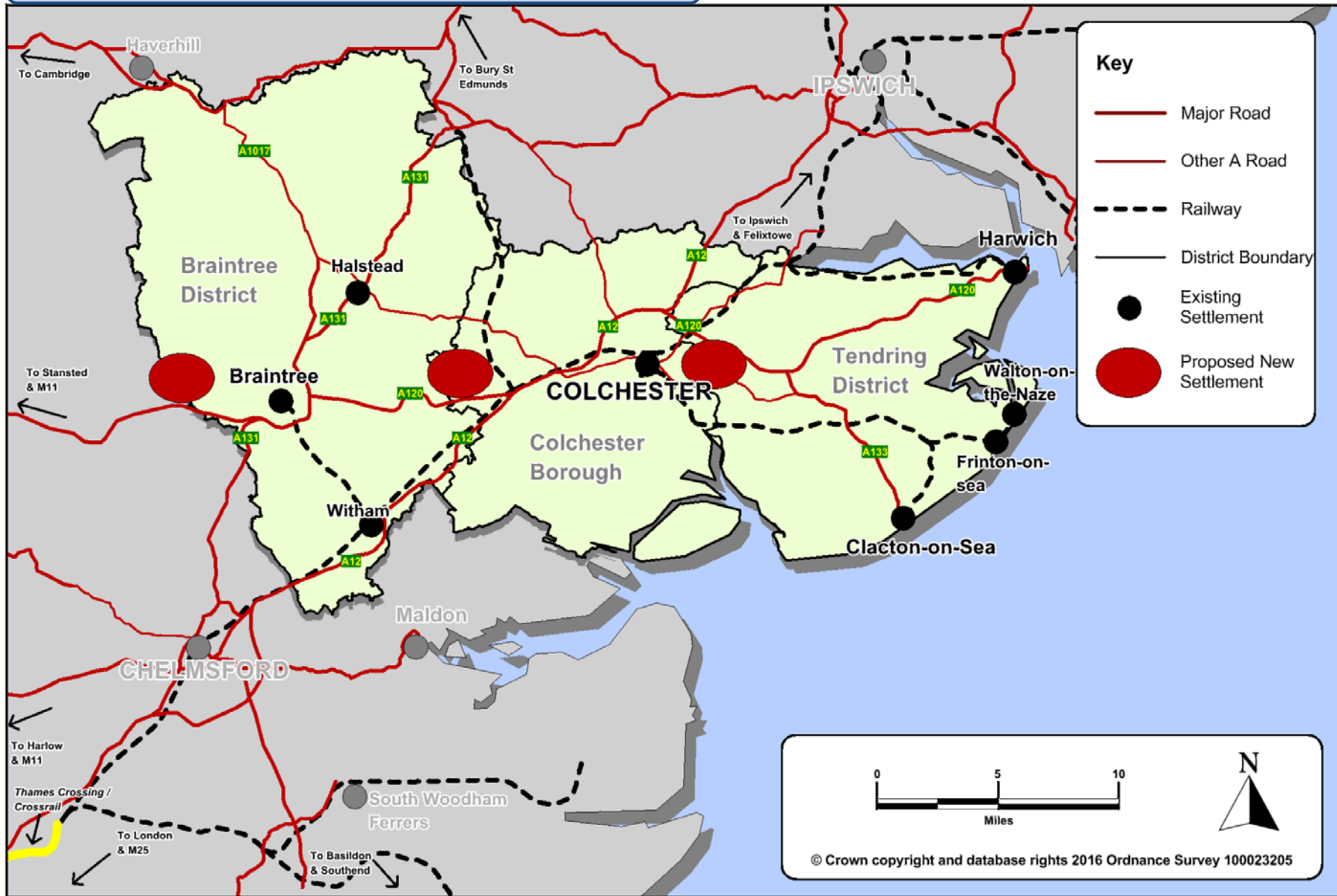
New development will be focused on the principal settlements in each district. Below this level, each local authority will identify a hierarchy of settlements where new development will be accommodated according to the role of the settlement, sustainability, its physical capacity and local needs.

Beyond the main settlements the authorities will support diversification of the rural economy and conservation and enhancement of the natural environment.

Three new garden communities will be developed and delivered as part of the sustainable strategy for growth at the locations shown on Map 2. These new communities will provide strategic locations for 7,500 additional homes within the Plan period as well as accompanying employment development, with the expectation that substantial additional development will be delivered beyond the current Local Plan periods. They will be planned and developed on garden communities principles, with necessary infrastructure and facilities provided and a high quality of built and urban design.

The spatial strategy as set out in the policy and supporting text is the Council's preferred options at this time. However if further evidence or work reveals that one or more garden community is not deliverable or viable in the way that meets with the policies set out below, then other options will be explored.

Map 3: Location of Proposed New Garden



Cross Boundary Garden Communities

A key element of the spatial strategy for North Essex is the development of three new large scale garden communities, the location of each which could straddle council administrative boundaries. Garden communities were amongst a range of options which were considered by the local authorities to meet their needs, but due to the scale of development being proposed across North Essex and the infrastructure constraints which exist in many of the existing main settlements, this was considered the most deliverable and sustainable option, providing a major long term supply of new homes.

These new communities will accommodate a substantial amount of the housing and employment growth planned for North Essex within the plan period and beyond in a sustainable way that meets the strategic objectives.

The North Essex Garden Communities will be holistically planned new settlements that respond directly to their regional, local and individual site context and opportunities to create developments underpinned by a series of interrelated principles which are based on the TCPA Garden City Principles⁵, adapted for the specific North Essex context.

A number of sites of sufficient scale to accommodate a garden community were identified through the Call for Sites, the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) and wider evidence gathering processes by each of the local authorities. These were evaluated using agreed sustainability criteria.

As these three proposed garden communities could be cross-boundary, continued close joint working between the authorities involved will be required to secure their successful delivery. Each of the authorities is committed to ensuring that the new communities proposed are as sustainable and high quality as possible and that the infrastructure needed to support them is delivered at the right time. This will require the local authorities to work very closely with the landowners within the proposed garden community locations to develop and put in place a robust delivery mechanism that will ensure a fair and equitable distribution of the costs and land requirements needed to secure the ambitions for these garden communities and create a long term legacy appropriate to the scale of this ambition. The Garden City principles developed by the Town and Country Planning Association have provided a good starting point in creating a framework for this approach. As noted earlier in this document, whilst Uttlesford are in a separate housing market area and are therefore not part of this strategic Part 1 there will continue to be ongoing discussions regarding the area of search in this location. The Uttlesford Issues and options Plan published in October 2015 included an area of search to the west of Braintree.

⁵ <http://www.tcpa.org.uk/pages/garden-cities.html>

SP7: Development and delivery of new garden communities in North Essex

The following three new garden communities are proposed in North Essex.

- East of Colchester, on the border of Colchester BC and Tendring DC, a new garden community will deliver up to 2,500 homes within the Plan period (as part of an overall total of between 7,000-9,000 homes)
- West of Colchester, on the border of Colchester BC and Braintree DC, a new garden community will deliver up to 2,500 within the Plan period (as part of an overall total of between 15,000 – 20,000 homes)
- West of Braintree in Braintree DC and potentially on the border with Uttlesford DC, a new garden community will deliver up to 2,500 homes within the Plan period (as part of an overall total of between 10,000-13,000 homes)

Each of these will be an holistically and comprehensively planned new community with a distinct identity that responds directly to its context and is of sufficient scale to incorporate a range of homes, employment, green space and other uses to enable residents to meet the majority of their day-to-day needs, reducing the need for outward commuting. Delivery of each new community will be underpinned by a comprehensive package of infrastructure. Unallocated proposals in the borough and districts will not be permitted if it would prejudice the development of these garden communities, regardless of the eventual capacity and phasing of the developments or the status of the 5 year supply in each local authority.

The design, development and delivery of each new garden community will conform with the following principles.

- (i) Community and stakeholder empowerment in the design and delivery of each garden community from the outset and a long term community engagement and activation strategy.
- (ii) The public sector working pro-actively and collaboratively with the private sector to design, and bring forward these garden communities, deploying new models of delivery, sharing risk and reward and ensuring that the cost of achieving the following is borne by those promoting the developments:
 - (i) securing a high quality of place-making, (ii) ensuring the timely delivery of both on-site and off-site infrastructure required to address the impact of these new communities, and (iii) providing a mechanism for future stewardship, management, maintenance and renewal of community infrastructure and assets.

- (iii) Promotion and execution of the highest quality of planning, design and management of the built and public realm so that the Garden Communities are characterised as distinctive places that capitalise on local assets and establish environments that promote health, happiness and well-being. This will involve having detailed masterplans and design guidance in place to inform and guide development proposals and planning applications. Planning applications for the garden communities will be expected to be consistent with approved masterplans and design guidance.
- (iv) Sequencing of development and infrastructure provision (both on-site and off-site) to ensure that the latter is provided in tandem with or ahead of the development it supports to address the impacts of the new garden communities and meet the needs of residents.
- (v) Development that provides for a truly balanced and inclusive community and meets the housing needs of local people including a mix of dwelling sizes, tenures and types including provision for self- and custom-built homes to meet the requirements of those most in need including an appropriate level of affordable housing.
- (vi) Provide opportunities for employment within each new community and within sustainable commuting distance of it.
- (vii) Plan the new communities around a step change in integrated and sustainable transport systems for the North Essex area that put walking, cycling and rapid public transit systems at the heart of growth in the area, encouraging and incentivising more sustainable active travel patterns.
- (viii) Structure the new communities to create sociable, vibrant and walkable neighbourhoods with equality of access for all to a range of community services and facilities including health, education, shopping, culture, community meeting spaces, multi-functional open space, sports and leisure facilities.
- (ix) Specific garden community parking approach and standards will be developed that help promote the use of sustainable transport and make efficient use of land.
- (x) Create distinctive environments which relate to the surrounding environment and that celebrate natural environments and systems, utilise a multi-functional green-grid to create significant networks of new green infrastructure including new country parks at each garden community, provide a high degree of connectivity to existing corridors and networks and enhance biodiversity.
- (xi) Secure a smart and sustainable approach that fosters climate resilience and a 21st century environment in the design and construction of each garden community to secure net gains in local biodiversity, highest standards of technology to reduce impact of climate change, water efficiency (with the aim of being water neutral in areas of serious water stress), and sustainable waste and mineral management.
- (xii) Put in place appropriate and sustainable long term governance and stewardship arrangements for the new communities as well as long term community engagement.

The following three policies relate to the strategic allocations for each of the new cross-boundary garden communities.

Policy SP8: East Colchester / West Tendring new garden community

The broad area of search shown on the adopted policies map, is identified as a strategic area for development of a new garden community of which the details and final number of homes will be set out in a Masterplan Framework to be prepared jointly between Colchester BC and Tendring DC and which will incorporate the following;

- (i) housing for around 2,500 dwellings within the Plan period (as part of an overall total of between 7,000-9,000 homes)
- (ii) Land for employment generating development,
- (iii) Neighbourhood centres incorporating provision for convenience shopping, community, health and cultural provision,
- (iv) Primary schools, a secondary school and other community facilities as appropriate,
- (v) A high proportion of the garden community will comprise green infrastructure including a new country park around Salary Brook.

The Masterplan Framework will set out the nature, form and boundary of the new community. The masterplan will be produced in partnership with the development interests and will provide a layout showing the disposition and quantity of future land-uses, and give a three dimensional indication of the urban design parameters which will be incorporated into any future planning applications; together with a phasing and implementation strategy which sets out how the rate of development will be linked to the provision of the necessary social and physical infrastructure to ensure that the respective phases of the development do not come forward until the necessary infrastructure has been secured. The masterplan will incorporate mechanisms for regular review and updating over the course of the implementation of this garden community.

The Masterplan Framework will address the following principles and requirements in the design, development and delivery of the new garden community:

A. Place-making and design quality

The following three policies relate to the strategic allocations for each of the new cross-boundary garden communities.

Policy SP8: East Colchester/West Tendring new garden community

1. The development of a new garden community to high standards of design and layout drawing on its context and the considerable assets within its boundaries such as woodland, streams and changes in topography, as well as the opportunities afforded by the proximity of the University of Essex campus to create a new garden community that is innovative, contemporary and technologically enabled set within a strong green framework with new neighbourhood centres at its heart. It will be designed and developed to have its own identity as a garden village and be as self-sustaining as possible recognising its location close to the edge of Colchester. It will secure appropriate integration with Colchester and the nearby University of Essex campus by the provision of suitable walking and cycling links and rapid public transport facilities to enable residents of the new community to have convenient access to town centre services and facilities in Colchester as well as Elmstead Market. A separation will be maintained between the new garden community and the nearby villages of Elmstead Market and Wivenhoe.
2. Detailed masterplans and design guidance will be put in place to inform and guide development proposals and planning applications. Planning applications for this garden community will be expected to be consistent with approved masterplans and design guidance.

B. Housing

3. A mix of housing types and tenures including self- and custom-build will be provided on the site, including a minimum of 30% affordable housing. The affordable housing will be phased through the development;
4. New residential development will seek to achieve an average net density of at least 30 dwellings to the hectare. Higher densities will be located close to the neighbourhood centres and along the strategic public transport corridors;

C. Employment

5. Provision for B1 and/or non B class employment generating uses towards the south of the site in proximity to the existing University of Essex and Knowledge Gateway, to provide for a wide range of local employment opportunities where appropriate;

6. Provision for B1, B2 and B8 businesses to the north of the site close to the A120;

D. Transportation

7. A package of measures will be introduced to encourage smarter transport choices to meet the needs of the new community and maximise the opportunities for sustainable travel including the provision of a network of footpaths, cycleways and bridleways to enhance permeability within the site and to access and to access the adjoining area; development of a public transit rapid transit system; and effective measures to mitigate the transport impacts of the proposed development on the strategic and local road network. Longer term transport interventions will need to be carefully designed to minimise the impacts on the strategic road network and fully mitigate any environmental or traffic impacts.
8. Foot and cycle ways shall be provided throughout the development linking the site to the University of Essex, Hythe station and Colchester Town Centre;
9. Primary vehicular access to the site will be provided off the A120 and A133.
10. Improvements to the local road infrastructure will be necessary to mitigate adverse traffic impacts and serve the new development. These shall include bus (or other public transit provisions?) priority measures between the site, University of Essex, Hythe station and Colchester Town Centre;
11. Other specific infrastructure requirements identified as work on the area of search progresses.

E. Community Infrastructure

Neighbourhood centres of an appropriate scale will be provided to serve the proposed development. The centres will be located where they will be easily accessible by walking, cycling and public transit to the majority of residents in the garden community.

12. A health facility and community meeting places will be provided within the local centres.
13. A secondary school, primary schools and early years facilities will be provided to serve the new development;

14. A network of green infrastructure will be provided within the garden community including a community park facility, allotments, a new country park of a minimum of 70 hectares in size provided along the Salary Brook corridor and incorporating Churn Wood, the provision of sports areas with associated facilities and play facilities;

15. Provision of or contribution to indoor leisure facilities

F Other Requirements

16. Provision of improvements to waste water treatment including an upgrade to the Colchester Waste Water Treatment Plant and off-site drainage improvements;

17. Provision, management and on-going maintenance of sustainable surface water drainage measures to control the risk of flooding on site and which will reduce the risk of flooding to areas downstream or upstream of the development;

18. Landscape buffers between the site and existing development in Colchester, Wivenhoe and Elmstead Market;

19. Protection and/or enhancement of heritage and biodiversity assets within and surrounding the site;

20. Provision of appropriate buffers along strategic road and rail infrastructure to protect new development

21. Provision of appropriate design and infrastructure that incorporates the highest standards of innovation in technology to reduce impact of climate change, water efficiency (with the aim of being water neutral in areas of serious water stress), and sustainable waste / recycling management facilities.

22. Measures to assist the development of a new community including provision of community development workers

23. Appropriate and sustainable long term governance and stewardship arrangements for the new garden community including provision for management and maintenance of the public realm and community assets.

Policy SP9: West of Colchester / East Braintree new garden community

The broad area of search shown on the adopted policies map, is identified as a strategic

area for development of a new garden community of which the details and final number of homes will be set out in a Masterplan Framework to be prepared jointly between Colchester BC and Braintree DC and which will incorporate the following;

- (i) housing for around 2,500 dwellings within the Plan period (as part of an overall total of between 15,000 to 20,000 homes)
- (ii) Provision for Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling showpeople,
- (iii) Land for B1 and/or employment generating development,
- (iv) A district centre and neighbourhood centres incorporating provision for convenience shopping, community, health and cultural provision,
- (v) Primary schools, a secondary school and other community facilities as appropriate,
- (vi) A high proportion of the garden community will comprise green infrastructure including a new country park.

The Masterplan Framework will set out the nature, form and boundary of the new community. The masterplan will be produced in partnership with the development interests and will provide a layout showing the disposition and quantity of future land-uses, and give a three dimensional indication of the urban design parameters which will be incorporated into any future planning applications; together with a phasing and implementation strategy which sets out how the rate of development will be linked to the provision of the necessary social and physical infrastructure to ensure that the respective phases of the development do not come forward until the necessary infrastructure has been secured. The masterplan will incorporate mechanisms for regular review and updating over the course of the implementation of this garden community.

A. Place-making and design quality

1. The development of a new garden community to high standards of design and layout drawing on its context and the assets within its boundaries including streams, land drains and ditches, mature hedgerows and field boundaries, woodland and historic buildings. A mixed use district centre will provide a vibrant heart to this new community supplemented by neighbourhood centres to form foci for new neighbourhoods. The design of the community will also address the challenges offered by other features in particular the severance created by the A12 and A120 and maximise the opportunities afforded through integration with the existing community of

Marks Tey, and the presence of the railway station, all underpinned by a strong green grid of connected green space that provides great recreational opportunities for residents and connection to the wider countryside. The garden community will be designed and developed to have its own identity be as self-sustaining as possible. A separation will be maintained between the new garden community and the nearby settlements of Coggeshall and Stanway.

2. Detailed masterplans and design guidance will be put in place to inform and guide development proposals and planning applications. Planning applications for this garden community will be expected to be consistent with approved masterplans and design guidance.

B. Housing

3. A mix of housing types and tenures including self- and custom-build will be provided on the site, including a minimum of 30% affordable housing. The affordable housing will be phased through the development;
4. New residential development will seek to achieve an average net density of at least 30 dwellings to the hectare. Higher densities will be located close to the district and neighbourhood centres, the rail station and along the strategic public transport corridors;

C. Employment

5. Provision for B1 and/or non B class employment generating uses around the rail station as part of mixed use urban development to provide for a wide range of local employment opportunities where appropriate;

D. Transportation

1. A package of measures will be introduced to encourage smarter transport choices to meet the needs of the new community and maximise the opportunities for sustainable travel including the provision of a network of footpaths, cycleways and bridleways to enhance permeability within the site and to access the adjoining area; development of a rapid transit system connecting this new garden community to the wider Colchester context; development of opportunities to improve accessibility to Marks Tey rail station; and effective measures to mitigate the transport impacts of the proposed development on the strategic and local road network. Longer term transport interventions will need to be carefully designed to minimise the impacts on the strategic road network and fully mitigate any environmental or traffic impacts.

2. Primary vehicular access to the site will be provided via a reconfigured A120.
3. Improvements to the local road infrastructure will be necessary to mitigate adverse traffic impacts and serve the new development. These shall include bus priority measures between the site, Colchester and Braintree town centres, employment areas and rail stations;
4. Foot and cycle ways shall be provided throughout the development and linking the site to the wider network
5. Marks Tey rail station is an important asset located in the northern eastern section of the new garden community. Opportunities will be explored to establish how it can be made more accessible to residents of the new community including relocation of the station to a more central location and improvement of walking, cycling and public transport links to the station.
6. Other detailed infrastructure requirements may be added as work on the site progresses.

E. Community Infrastructure

7. A new district centre and neighbourhood centres of an appropriate scale will be provided to serve the proposed development. The centres will be located where they will be easily accessible by walking, cycling and public transit to the majority of residents in the garden community including residents of the existing Marks Tey village.
8. A health facility and community meeting places will be provided within the district and local centres.
9. At least one secondary school, primary schools and early years facilities will be provided to serve the new development;
10. A network of green infrastructure will be provided within the garden community including a community park, allotments, a new country park, the provision of sports areas with associated facilities and play facilities;
11. Provision of or contribution to indoor leisure facilities

F. Other Requirements

12. Provision of improvements to waste water treatment including an upgrade to the Colchester Waste Water Treatment Plant and off-site drainage improvements;

13. Provision, management and on-going maintenance of sustainable surface water drainage measures to control the risk of flooding on site and which will reduce the risk of flooding to areas downstream or upstream of the development;
14. Landscape buffers between the site and Coggeshall, Stanway and Easthorpe;
15. Protection and/or enhancement of heritage and biodiversity assets within and surrounding the site including Marks Tey Hall, Easthorpe Hall Farm, Easthorpe Hall and the habitats along and adjoining the Domsey Brook and Roman River corridors.
16. Provision of appropriate buffers along strategic road and rail infrastructure to protect new development
17. Provision of appropriate design and infrastructure that incorporates the highest standards of innovation in technology to reduce impact of climate change, water efficiency (with the aim of being water neutral in areas of serious water stress), and sustainable waste / recycling management facilities.
18. Measures to assist the development of a new community including provision of community development workers for a minimum of ten years from initial occupation of the first homes.
19. Appropriate and sustainable long term governance and stewardship arrangements for the new garden community including provision for management and maintenance of the public realm and community assets.

Policy SP10: West of Braintree new garden community

The broad area of search, as shown on the adopted policies map, is identified as a strategic

area for development of a new garden community of which the details and final number of homes will be set out in a Masterplan Framework to be prepared jointly between Braintree DC and Uttlesford DC if applicable and which will incorporate the following;

- (i) housing for around 2,500 homes within the Plan period (as part of an overall total of between 10,000 – 13,000 homes)
- (ii) Provision for Gypsy and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople

- (iii) Appropriate provision of B1 and/or employment generating development,
- (iv) Neighbourhood centres incorporating provision for convenience shopping, community, health and cultural provision,
- (v) Primary schools, a secondary school and other community facilities as appropriate,
- (vi) At high proportion of the garden community will comprise green infrastructure including a new country park to the east of site.

The Masterplan framework setting out the nature, form and boundary of the new community. The masterplan will be produced in partnership with the development interests and will provide a layout showing the disposition and quantity of future land-uses, and give a three dimensional indication of the urban design parameters which will be incorporated into any future planning applications; together with a phasing and implementation strategy which sets out how the rate of development will be linked to the provision of the necessary social and physical infrastructure to ensure that the respective phases of the development do not come forward until the necessary infrastructure has been secured. The masterplan will incorporate mechanisms for regular review and updating over the course of the implementation of this garden community.

A. Place-making and design quality

1. The new garden community will be developed to high standards of design and layout drawing on its context and the assets within its boundaries including Boxted Wood, Golden Grove, Rumley Wood, Pods Brook and the historic airfield. The gently sloping topography to the south of the site also affords opportunities for long distance views. These key assets will provide a context to build a new green space grid upon to provide an attractive setting for the new community and linking to the wider countryside. The new community will also address the relationship with existing communities close to its boundaries including Great Saling, Stebbing Green and Stebbing. The garden community will be designed and developed to have its own identity be as self-sustaining as possible. A separation will be maintained between the new garden community and the nearby village of Great Saling.
2. Detailed masterplans and design guidance will be put in place to inform and guide development proposals and planning applications. Planning applications for this garden community will be expected to be consistent with approved masterplans and design guidance.

B. Housing

3. A mix of housing types and tenures including self- and custom-build and starter homes will be provided on the site, including a minimum of 30% affordable housing. The affordable housing will be phased through the development;
4. New residential development will seek to achieve an average net density of at least 30 dwellings to the hectare. Higher densities will be located close to the neighbourhood centres and along the strategic public transport corridors;

C. Employment

5. Provision for B1, B2 and B8 businesses in the southern part of the community close to the A120 to provide for a wide range of local employment opportunities

D. Transportation

1. A package of measures will be introduced to encourage smarter transport choices to meet the needs of the new community and maximise the opportunities for sustainable travel including the provision of a network of footpaths, cycleways and bridleways to enhance permeability within the site and to access the adjoining area; development of an effective public transport system; development of opportunities to improve accessibility to local rail station; and effective measures to mitigate the transport impacts of the proposed development on the strategic and local road network. Longer term transport interventions will need to be carefully designed to minimise the impacts on the strategic road network and fully mitigate any environmental or traffic impacts.
2. Primary vehicular access to the site will be provided via the A120 and B1256.
3. Improvements to the local road infrastructure will be necessary to mitigate adverse traffic impacts and serve the new development. These shall include bus priority measures between the site, Braintree town centre, rail station and employment areas including the 120 Skyline business park, Witham rail station and London Stansted Airport;
4. Foot and cycle ways shall be provided throughout the development, linking the site to Braintree town through the existing Flich Way linear country park;
5. Other specific infrastructure requirements identified as work on the area of search progresses

6. Community Infrastructure

7. Neighbourhood centres of an appropriate scale will be provided to serve the proposed new community. The centres will be located where they will be easily accessible by walking, cycling and public transit to the majority of residents in the garden community.
8. A health facility and community meeting places will be provided within the district and local centres.
9. A secondary school, primary schools and early years facilities will be provided to serve the new development;
10. A network of green infrastructure will be provided within the garden community including a community park, allotments, a new country park provided at the east side of the community, the provision of sports areas with associated facilities and play facilities;
11. Provision of or contribution to indoor leisure facilities

E. Other Requirements

12. Provision of improvements to waste water treatment and off-site drainage improvements;
13. Provision, management and on-going maintenance of sustainable surface water drainage measures to control the risk of flooding on site and which will reduce the risk of flooding to areas downstream or upstream of the development;
14. Landscape buffers between the site and Great Saling, Stebbing, Stebbing Green and Rayne;
15. Protection and/or enhancement of heritage and biodiversity assets within and surrounding the site including Great Saling Hall conservation area and areas of deciduous woodland within and adjoining the site.
16. Provision of appropriate buffers along strategic road to protect new development
17. Provision of appropriate design and infrastructure that incorporates the highest standards of innovation in technology to reduce impact of climate change, water efficiency (with the aim of being water neutral in areas of serious water stress), and sustainable waste / recycling management facilities.

18. Measures to assist the development of a new community including provision of community development workers for a minimum of eight years from initial occupation of the first homes.
19. Appropriate and sustainable long term governance and stewardship arrangements for the new garden community including provision for management and maintenance of the public realm and community assets.

Delivery Arrangements

The Councils are currently investigating the best ways to deliver development on the garden communities. Given the scale and ambition of the proposals, a new method of delivery is being sought which will allow the local authorities to have a much greater say in when and how the land is released and to ensure that the infrastructure and residents requirements for the new community are developed at the same time as new homes.

Detailed monitoring arrangements are included within the implementation and monitoring section of each Local Plan and will include how the monitoring of the delivery of the garden communities will be carried out. It should be noted that where there is an unacceptable delay in delivery of development and/or infrastructure occurs, the local authorities will use mechanisms and powers including Compulsory Purchase Orders, to intervene.

PART 2

Tendring District

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Welcome to Tendring

1.1 Welcome to the Tendring District Local Plan. Tendring District is located in the north-eastern corner of the county of Essex, bordering Suffolk and approximately 70 miles from London. Tendring is a coastal district containing a number of individual seaside and riverside towns and a large rural heartland. Tendring District is a peninsula bordered by the Stour Estuary to the north, the North Sea to the south and east and the Colne estuary to the south-west. The western edge of our district borders Colchester.

1.2 The largest urban area within our district is Clacton-on-Sea, Tendring District is also home to the International Port of Harwich, the coastal towns of Frinton-on-Sea and Walton-on-the-Naze, the historic port town of Brightlingsea and Manningtree, a town which borders Suffolk, the Stour Estuary and the Dedham Vale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. Our rural heartlands contain many distinctive villages and hamlets of varying size.

1.3 Our district has a diverse range of assets including its attractive landscapes, coastline, areas of nature conservation, maritime heritage and both local and internationally important ports. Alongside some thriving settlements and successful businesses there are also some major challenges including unemployment, coastal erosion and the need to provide space for future developments, to meet the employment and housing needs of current and future generations.



Our Local Plan

1.4 Our Local Plan will be the statutory development plan for Tendring District up to 2033. The National Planning Policy Framework requires all Local Planning Authorities in England and Wales to prepare a Local Plan and ensure it is kept up to date. Without an up-to-date plan, the Council would have limited power to influence the scale, location and quality of new development in the district, making it difficult to bring about the positive changes that the area needs and difficult to resist inappropriate development proposals that will have a detrimental effect on our area.

1.5 Part 1 of the Local Plan has been produced in partnership with Braintree, Chelmsford, Colchester and Essex Councils. It contains the context and policies for the strategic matters that are common across our combined Housing Market Area.

1.6 Part 2 of the Local Plan identifies some of the main characteristics of our district and the challenges we face, it also sets out the vision of this plan to be achieved by 2033. To address these challenges and deliver the vision, the plan identifies 'strategic priorities' for achieving sustainable development and planning for economic growth, meeting the social needs of a growing population and protecting the places that make Tendring District an attractive place to live, work and visit.

1.7 Together Parts 1 and 2 of the Local Plan set out: the key development projects that will deliver new jobs, housing and community facilities; specific sites that will be both promoted for and protected from development; the new infrastructure that will be needed to support future growth; and planning policies that the Council will use when determining planning applications. The Local Plan also provides the broad framework of policies and proposals to which individual communities can, if they wish, add further detail and more local requirements by preparing their own 'Neighbourhood Plans'.

Context

1.8 The Local Plan needs to be consistent with a wide range of other policies, guidance, strategies and plans produced not only by this Council but also by central government, neighbouring authorities and other public bodies. Through the Localism Act there is a legal 'Duty to Cooperate' with other organisations and neighbouring authorities in the preparation of Local Plans. The following section identifies other policies, guidance, strategies and plans that informed the content of this Local Plan along with the key national and local partnerships that will be involved in delivering positive changes in the area over the plan period.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

The National Planning Policy Framework was formally introduced by the government on 27th March 2012. The Council must ensure that the Local Plan is consistent with its objectives, principles and policies. The framework advocates a ‘presumption in favour of sustainable development’ which requires local authorities, in their Local Plans to positively seek opportunities to meet the development needs in their area; and meet objectively assessed needs, with sufficient flexibility to adapt to rapid change. The National Planning Policy Framework is also a ‘material consideration’ in determining planning applications alongside the policies in the Local Plan.

South East Local Enterprise Partnership (SELEP)

Our district forms part of the South East Local Enterprise Partnership (SELEP) which comprises Kent, Essex and East Sussex. Local Enterprise Partnerships are designed to offer local areas the opportunity to take control of their future economic development as part of the government’s drive to promote local decision making. As a partnership between local authorities and business, the Enterprise Partnership plays a central role in determining local economic priorities and undertaking activities to drive economic growth. Tendring District Council works alongside other local authorities and businesses in the partnership to identify barriers to local economic growth to stimulate a prosperous economic future for our district.

Haven Gateway Partnership

Our district forms part of the ‘Haven Gateway’ sub-region which is recognised as an area of strategic importance as a gateway to Europe and the rest of the world via the ports of Harwich and Felixstowe. The Haven Gateway is recognised as an area where significant growth in new jobs and housing is expected to take place in the future and where funding is allocated for new infrastructure to support regeneration and facilitate these high levels of growth. This Local Plan reflects the district’s important role within the Haven Gateway and helps deliver the sub-regional objectives of the Haven Gateway Partnership.

Essex County Council

Our district is part of the county of Essex. Essex County Council as an administrative body is responsible for preparing Local Plans for Minerals and Waste. This is particularly relevant to Tendring given our underlying geology which plays a role in the sourcing of sand and gravels. The minerals and waste Local Plans sit alongside this Local Plan and together make up the Development Plan. Any

Neighbourhood Plans which pass a local referendum and are subsequently endorsed by this council will also form part of the Development Plan.

Working in Partnership

Whilst the Council's Planning Department has overseen the preparation of the Local Plan, it is far more than just a planning document. It is of high importance to all services within the Council and many of the partners that we work with. The Local Plan can inform and be informed by the strategies of different organisations because working in partnership will ultimately produce the best results on the ground. The legal 'Duty to Cooperate' places an onus on Councils to demonstrate that Local Plans have been worked up in partnership with other bodies.

Tendring District Council Strategies

Tendring District Corporate Plan – The Council's corporate plan sets out the Council's vision and priorities for the future as an organisation. It is important to ensure that the objectives of the Local Plan and Corporate Plan are aligned.

Other Council Strategies – Other than the Corporate Plan, the Council also has a variety of other plans and strategies that the Local Plan reflects and, where possible, supports. Relevant plans and strategies include:

- Community Safety Delivery Plan;
 - Housing Strategy;
 - Economic Development Strategy;
 - Empty Homes Strategy; and
 - Tourism Strategy.
-

The Plans of Neighbouring Authorities

The Council also needs to recognise the strategies of neighbouring authorities through the legal duty to cooperate on planning issues of cross-border or strategic significance. Tendring's adjoining neighbours are Colchester Borough Council and Babergh District Council. However its strategic area is defined by its 'Housing Market Area' and this includes Braintree, Colchester and Chelmsford Council areas. Part 1 of this Local Plan sets out the strategic elements of this Local Plan and is common to all four Housing Market Area authorities. Babergh is not part of Tendring's Housing Market Area but still has an important relationship with Tendring.

The Babergh district lies to the north of both Tendring District and Colchester and in the County of Suffolk. At the time of writing, Babergh District Council had adopted a new Core Strategy for the area (as the first part of a new Local Plan) with proposals for the period up to 2031 aimed at delivering around 9,700 jobs and just under 6,000 new homes. The majority of growth is focussed on the towns of Sudbury, Hadleigh and the western fringes of Ipswich. However, Brantham is on the boundary with Tendring District and the settlement has a strong relationship for services and

facilities with Manningtree. Any new housing, retail, or employment would have implications for the Tendring district. Likewise, proposals in this Local Plan for development in Manningtree, Lawford and Mistley will have implications for Brantham. Tendring District Council and Babergh District Council will work together, through the duty to cooperate, to ensure that these developments bring positive outcomes to the local economy, deliver any necessary infrastructure improvements and achieve good quality design.

Both Tendring and Babergh districts also have a joint interest in the proposed extension of the Suffolk Coast and Heaths Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) to cover southern parts of the Stour Estuary.

Other Necessary Assessments

The Council has a statutory requirement to carry out a number of assessments, in accordance with European and national legislation to ensure that the implications of policies and proposals in the Local Plan have been fully understood. Such assessments include:

- **Sustainability Appraisal:** This helps to ensure that Local Plans and other planning documents have a sound understanding of the environmental, social and economic characteristics and priorities of the area. The Sustainability Appraisal for this version of the draft Local Plan is also being consulted upon.
- **Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA):** The SEA is required by a European Directive to assess the environmental effects of policies and proposals in Local Plans. The SEA is incorporated in to the SA in English law.
- **Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA):** A HRA is a requirement of the European Habitats Directive and for Tendring District is necessary to assess the impact of Local Plan's policies and proposals on our three sites of international importance for wildlife – Hamford Water, the Colne Estuary and the Stour Estuary. A HRA will be prepared for the Submission version of the Local Plan.
- **Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA):** An Equality Impact Assessment is designed to ensure that plan makers think carefully about the likely impacts of their plans on different groups of society to ensure that people are not being discriminated against and the needs of all the population are being addressed. An EqIA will be prepared for the Submission version of the Local Plan

2 SUSTAINABLE PLACES

The Local Plan's strategic objective for Sustainability is "To locate development within Tendring District where it will provide the opportunity for people to satisfy their day-to-day needs for employment, shopping, education, and other services locally or in locations which minimise the need to travel and where there are modes of transport available in addition to the use of car."

2.1 Spatial Portrait

General Characteristics

Within our District, the 2011 Census puts the population at approximately 138,100 with an average density of 4.1 people per hectare. The predominant ethnic group is White British with a high percentage of the population describing themselves as such. The ethnic minority population was lower than both the estimates for both the East of England and Essex.

Our District is projected to grow by 14.4% (from 2011 Census numbers) to approximately 158,000 by the end of the plan period. Recent decades have seen a trend towards an ageing population in the District and this is projected to continue in the future. The percentage of over 65s in Tendring District is higher than both the East of England and Essex percentages. The number of people over age 65 years is projected to increase by more than a third within the plan period. In contrast, the proportion of the population aged under 5 years is projected to remain the same in that period.

Based on the 2011 Census, there were 62,105 households in the Tendring District, the majority of which were privately owned. Average household size in the District was 2.2 people, slightly lower than the national, regional and county, averages. The average property price in September 2012 in Tendring District was £180,408, this is noticeably lower than average prices in England and Essex.

Economy

Tendring District is connected to a network of major roads via the A120, A133 and A137, which provide routes to Chelmsford, London, the M25, Stansted Airport and the Port of Felixstowe.

Transportation provision in the District includes 14 railway stations with connections to Colchester, Chelmsford, Ipswich, Norwich, Stratford and London. The average journey time between Clacton-on-Sea and London Liverpool Street is 1 hour 26 minutes.

There are numerous bus routes throughout the District including frequent inter-urban routes linking villages to the larger urban areas of the District and the large town of Colchester in the adjoining borough. The dispersed geography of the District means that there is a reliance on the use of private cars.

The District includes Harwich International Port which has developed into a highly efficient, multi-purpose freight and passenger port handling bulk and container ships as well as roll-on, roll-off ferries and cruise ships. Harwich is one of the major UK ports for ferry and cruise tourism. Harwich is also one of the leading UK freight ports for bulk and container ships. The port also supports the off-shore renewables industry providing support facilities for the installations at London Array, Gunfleet Sands and Greater Gabbard off the coast in Suffolk.

The sector employing the most people in Tendring, according to the Economic Development Strategy (2013), was Health which accounted for approximately 17% of jobs, followed by Retail and Education..

The Cultural, Visitor and Tourism sector, which encompasses a range of activities which play an important role in the District's economy. This sector is worth more than £353 million per annum to the economy and is estimated to provide 7,900 jobs. across Tendring. The majority of jobs and businesses in this sector are located in and around Clacton which is a similar concentration to the national average. In most of the rest of the towns in Tendring businesses operating within this sector are slightly more concentrated than the national average.

The quantitative projection for new retail floorspace in the Tendring district to 2032, as identified in the Retail Study Update 2016, indicates that the major requirement for capacity will be in the Clacton urban area. The study indicates that creating the additional floorspace in the centre of Clacton, rather than the expansion of out-of-centre stores, would present an opportunity to strengthen and protect the vitality of the Town Centre and to encourage and support sustainable shopping patterns across the District.

The Study also identifies that there is a potential capacity for new convenience goods floorspace in the District of between 980sqm net and 1,850sqm net by 2032. A town-by-town analysis indicates that a quantitative need for additional convenience floorspace in Clacton, Manningtree, Harwich/Dovercourt, but not in Frinton-on-Sea, Brightlingsea or Walton-on-the-Naze.

In relation to comparison goods floorspace requirement, there is a potential capacity for new comparison goods floorspace of between 11,880sqm net and 19,800sqm net by 2032. A town by town analysis indicates that there is a quantitative need for additional comparison floorspace in all town centres except Walton-on-the-Naze. The Study indicates that additional floorspace in the town centres would improve market share, sustain vitality and viability and attract visitors.

Internet shopping has become a major competitor to town centre shopping. With three quarters of all adults in the UK buying goods or services on-line. Increases in on-line shopping choice will mean traditional retailers and service providers will need to compete not only in price and range but also in service and expertise. Town centres will need to provide an attractive, mixed-use shopping experience to retain and increase their share of consumer spending.

Model based unemployment figures for the District during the period January 2015 – December 2015 show that the unemployment rate was 5.3% which is somewhat higher than that for the East of England. These figures are based on a proportion of the District's economically active population.

At the time of writing there were more than 130 Care Homes in Tendring District, with 9.1 care homes per 10,000 population, this is the highest concentration of care homes in the UK. The care sector is the second highest employer in the District. With the population of over 65s projected to rise by more than a third during the plan period, consideration will need to be given to the needs of an ageing population to encourage independent living.

Social Characteristics

In 2012 there were 1,365 births in the Tendring District. Life expectancy in the District has been estimated as 78 years for men and 82 years for women, this is slightly lower than the estimates for England and Essex.

At the time of writing there were 47 academy schools in the District, 40 primary schools and 7 secondary schools. There were also 2 adult education centres.

Commissioning School Places in Essex 2013-2018, published in 2014, sets out the requirement, supply and demand for places in maintained primary and secondary schools to 2018 and is updated annually.

In 2013 there were 9,318 primary school pupils and 8,608 secondary school pupils. The 6 schools providing sixth-form education had 1,307 pupils over the age of 16.

Primary school numbers, as forecast in the Commissioning Schools for Essex document, are set to rise in the five year period 2013-2018 to 9,928, due to rising births and new housing, requiring plans to be developed with local schools to increase the provision in the district.

Overall pupil numbers in secondary schools in Clacton are predicted to decline in the period 2013/18 to 8,000 with housing 8,395. However, demand for year 7 places in Clacton is forecast to increase from 2017/2018 onwards once pupils from anticipated new housing are included in the forecast. Pupil numbers in secondary schools/academies in the rest of the District are forecast to remain stable. The impact of any new housing in the locality of these schools will be closely monitored to ensure there are sufficient school places to meet any increase in demand.

The District rates relatively high on the Index of Multiple Deprivation and Jaywick ranks first within England. It is estimated that almost a fifth of people in the District live in seriously deprived neighbourhoods. This estimation is somewhat higher than that of the neighbouring Borough of Colchester and Babergh Districts. The rate of households considered to be homeless or in priority need in Tendring District was less than 1 in 1,000 households in the period 2012/2013. This is lower than the national average and is the lowest in Essex.

Crime data taken from the Essex Police Performance Summary to March 2016 publication regarding the number of offences recorded by the Police, by community Safety Partnership/Local Authority level (year and offence group) for the year March 2015 to 2016 shows that crime in the Tendring District has risen overall by just over 7%.

Our community has access to a wide range of Council-run services including three leisure centres with swimming pools, sports centres, recreation grounds, country parks and the Princes Theatre, with an 820 seat auditorium which hosts local events as well as attracting national and international entertainers. The Council also provides Careline,

Ecological Characteristics

The District has large areas of unspoilt open countryside and a wealth of attractive natural and historic landscapes including areas of importance to nature conservation, particularly around our coast and estuaries. The District also contains many buildings of historic and architectural importance, many of which are within designated conservation areas. These assets are key to the District's attractiveness and its tourism economy but, at the same time, are sensitive to the development pressures stemming from new jobs and homes needed to meet local demands and address the social and economic issues facing the district.

The District has a rich geodiversity which is varied and largely irreplaceable. There are 10 sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) in the District, notified specifically for their geological value.

The Naze at Walton, the most easterly peninsular in Essex, is a stunning and increasingly rare example of natural and wild coastline of geological and biological importance which benefits both visitors and wildlife alike. It is an important site for migrating and nesting birds including many rarities with harbour porpoises out to sea, grey seals in the backwaters and a whole host of species to be found on the beaches and in the mud pools. The 70 foot (21m) high cliffs, are an internationally important SSSI. These cliffs are made up of London Clay, Red Crag and Thames sands and contain many fossils, such as shark's teeth, shells and wood, which can frequently be found on the beaches. The Naze is rich in history and is dominated by the iconic Naze Tower, built in 1720 by Trinity House to mark the premonitory to

shipping approaching Harwich Harbour. The Tower is now open to the public during the summer months and provides a gallery for the display of works by local artists and craftspeople and boasts a 360 degree view of the surrounding land and seascapes from its viewing platform.

With over 37 miles (60 Km) of coastline, the District contains a number of areas at high risk from tidal flooding and coastal erosion. The Essex and South Suffolk Shoreline Management Plan (SMP), prepared in partnership between the Environment Agency, Essex County Council and District Councils, is a strategy for managing flooding and coastal erosion over the next 100 years, in three time periods. The main aims of the SMP are to protect all dwellings and key infrastructure against flooding and erosion, to sustain the quality of the natural and historic environment and to allow natural shoreline evolution where possible to take place.

The 'Hold the Line' strategy, maintaining the existing defence line, can be seen in the Coastal Protection Scheme between Clacton and Holland-on-Sea. In 2014 the Clacton to Holland-on-Sea Coastal Protection Scheme was implemented to provide protection to more than 3,000 homes and commercial premises which would be at serious risk from erosion by the sea during the next 100 years.

The countryside in the District is one of its key assets both in terms of tourism and the living environment for our residents. The Council, working with the Essex Wildlife Trust, has identified over 100 Local Wildlife Sites (LoWS) in the Tendring District including meadowland, grasslands, churchyards and ancient woodlands. LoWS are areas of land with significant wildlife value which provide important wildlife refuges and a green infrastructure network and, although these sites are not protected by law, they are worthy of nature conservation and are protected by planning policy.

In the north west of the District is the Dedham Vale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), designated for conservation due to its significant landscape value. Made famous by the paintings of Constable and Gainsborough, its traditional grasslands, wildflower meadows and hedgerows provide an opportunity for both residents and visitors to enjoy the peace and beauty of what are among some of England's most precious and vulnerable landscapes. The District is also home to the Stour, Orwell and Colne Estuaries and Hamford Water, SPA and RAMSAR sites, designated for the conservation and protection of the habitats of migratory and endangered birds, scarce plants and invertebrates and for the conservation of wetlands and are sites of national and international importance.

Heritage Characteristics

Our District has more than 960 Listed Buildings. The District also benefits from 27 Scheduled Monuments which include above and below ground features, 4 Historic Parks and Gardens and 9 Protected Lanes, preserved for their historic indication of ancient road patterns in the District. The District also contains 20 Conservation Areas.

The historic centres of Harwich, Manningtree, Mistley and St Osyth contain many impressive and unique historic buildings and monuments. Within these areas there is a greater likelihood of archaeological remains due to their complex history and development of their communities over many centuries. These centres are sensitive to development in much the same way as is the ecology of an environmentally important area.

Conservation Areas and Historic towns include listed buildings and Scheduled Monuments within them. Some of which include the St Osyth Priory Gatehouse (Scheduled Monument, Grade 1 Listed building) an important example of a monastic building of the Augustinian order whose façade is one of the best preserved examples of knapped flint and stone flushwork to be found in East Anglia. The impressive 18th Century Mistley Towers (Scheduled Monument Grade 1 Listed building), the remains of a church designed by Robert Adam and The Harwich Redoubt (Scheduled Monument Grade II* Listed building) a circular fort which supported 10 gun embrasures, completed in 1810 to defend the harbour against invasion during the Napoleonic War. These are just a few examples of the heritage assets within the District.

Socio-Environmental Characteristics

Tendring District's potable drinking water comes from Ardleigh Reservoir. The reservoir covers 120 acres and, as well as providing the District drinking water, is also used for recreational activities including sailing and fishing.

Greenhouse gas emissions generated by Council operations have decreased in the years 2009-2012. In 2009/2010 the Council's total Carbon Dioxide emission was 3,276 tonnes and in 2011/12 the total was 3,032 tonnes, whereas per capita emissions in the District have risen slightly from 5.4 tonnes in 2009 to 5.5 tonnes in 2012.

Increase in development and use of renewable energy has seen the installation of both off and on-shore wind farms in the District. The Dong Energy Gunfleet Sands 48 turbine Off-shore Wind Farm has the capacity to provide approximately 100,000 homes with 'clean electricity' in the years to come making a considerable reduction in Carbon Dioxide emissions. The wind farm is maintained and operated from a base in Brightlingsea. The 5 turbine on-shore Wind Farm at Earls Hall has the capacity to generate 'clean electricity' for approximately 6,300 homes and will reduce Carbon Dioxide emissions by 15,000 tonnes per year. Approval has also been given for Solar Farms in Wix and Bradfield which together will have the capacity to generate 'clean electricity' for approximately 3,409 homes.

2.2 Spatial Strategy

Growth needs to be carefully managed so as not to lead to unsustainable developments in remote and poorly accessible locations. The settlement hierarchy prioritises locations with access to the strategic road network, public transport and have the potential to offer the widest range of services. All settlements which may experience growth have a development settlement boundary. Those without a settlement development boundary are considered to be part of the countryside.

Settlement Hierarchy

Strategic Urban Settlements:

'Strategic Urban settlements' have the larger populations and a wide range of existing infrastructure and facilities making them the most sustainable locations for growth. These settlements provide better opportunities for the use of public transport, walking and cycling to get from place to place and, because they have established town centres, employment areas and infrastructure, they provide locations where, with the right action, it is possible to create a significant number of additional new jobs and deliver sustainable housing growth on a larger scale.

For Tendring District, the settlements that fall within this category are of Clacton-on-Sea, Harwich and Dovercourt and the 'Colchester Fringe'.

To deliver economic growth in each of these areas, this Local Plan contains proposals for new employment sites, investment in town centres and improvements to the infrastructure.

In applying a sustainable, fair and proportionate approach to the distribution of housing growth, the Strategic Urban Settlements will accommodate the largest proportion of the district's increase in housing stock over the plan period.

Clacton and the Colchester Fringe are also identified as 'broad areas' where longer-term growth is likely to be considered beyond the current plan period.

Smaller Urban Settlements:

Smaller Urban Settlements have large populations relative to rural settlements and benefit from a range of existing infrastructure and facilities. These settlements provide a range of opportunities for the use of public transport, walking and cycling and because they have established town centres, employment areas and infrastructure, they provide locations where, with the right action, it is possible to create a significant number of additional new jobs and deliver sustainable housing growth on a large scale.

For Tendring District, the settlements that fall within this category are Frinton, Walton and Kirby Cross; Manningtree, Lawford and Mistley; and Brightlingsea

In applying a sustainable, fair and proportionate approach to the distribution of housing growth, the Smaller Urban Settlements will accommodate the second largest proportion of the district's increase in housing stock over the plan period.

Weeley Expanded Settlement:

Growth around the district's towns and to the east of Colchester will not be sufficient to deliver the new homes needed to meet Tendring District's projected housing need. Major development at Weeley is therefore recommended because of its strategic location at the heart of the district, good transport connections and relatively unconstrained land.

Weeley will be the focus for a strategic residential-led development, comprising of a number of individual mixed use and residential sites. Weeley village will benefit from the introduction of expanded community facilities, retail and employment space, education and other facilities along with other necessary infrastructure.

Rural Service Centres:

For Tendring District, six villages are classed as 'Rural Service Centres' Alresford, Elmstead Market, Great Bentley, Little Clacton, St. Osyth and Thorpe-le-Soken. For these settlements, the Local Plan identifies opportunities for smaller-scale growth. Some of these villages will accommodate a modest increase in housing stock, where appropriate, within the plan period. Proposed housing allocations are at a level that is fair, achievable and sustainable for each of the settlements concerned, these will make a meaningful contribution toward addressing local housing needs, supporting

the village economy and assisting with the overall housing growth proposed for the district.

If at any time during the plan period, there is an identified local need for affordable housing in any of these villages that cannot be fully addressed through the proposed housing growth in this Local Plan, the option of delivering additional housing through the 'rural exceptions policy' is available to Parish Councils working with landowners the District Council and/or another affordable housing provider.

Smaller Rural Settlements:

Other smaller villages within Tendring District's rural heartland have much less in the way of job opportunities, local services, facilities and other infrastructure. Residents of these smaller villages are often reliant on neighbouring towns and villages for work, shopping and other services and frequently need to travel fair distances either by public transport (if it is available) or, more often than not, by private car.

Because of this, these smaller villages are considered to be the least sustainable locations for growth and there is a concern that encouraging too much development in these areas will only serve to increase the number of people having to rely on cars to go about their everyday lives. However, these villages are still under pressure to grow and some small scale development which is sympathetic to the rural and often historic character of the settlement might help younger people to continue to live in the area, keep local shops and services viable and help bring balance to any ageing population.

Each of these smaller rural settlements can achieve a small scale increase in housing stock over the plan period. To allow for this to happen, Settlement Development Boundaries have been drawn flexibly, where practical, to accommodate a range of sensible sites both within and on the edge of the villages and thus enabling them to be considered for small-scale residential 'infill' developments.

Larger developments will not be permitted unless there is local support from the Town or Parish Council, an approved Neighbourhood Plan that advocates additional growth or an identified local need for affordable housing that could be addressed through a 'rural exception site'.

Existing Permissions and Neighbourhood Development Plans:

To achieve a sustainable increase in housing stock for each of Tendring District's Smaller Urban Settlements up to 2033, a high level of new homes will come forward on sites that, on 1st April 2013, already had outstanding planning permission for housing development. The remaining requirement will be delivered on sites that are specifically allocated for housing development, supplemented by other suitable sites

within the Settlement Development Boundaries in this Local Plan. These allocated sites either lie within the established built-up area of the settlement or involve undeveloped land on the edge of the settlement. Alongside the planned developments, it is likely that a number of currently unidentified 'windfall' sites will obtain planning permission for housing in accordance with the policies in this Local Plan during the plan period.

If Town or Parish Councils wish to supplement the policies and proposals in this Local Plan to identify specific sites in their villages that could be developed they have the option of preparing their own Neighbourhood Plan. Neighbourhood Plans can also be used to allow additional development and ensure that any new development meets additional locally-specific requirements.

POLICY (Part 2) SP1: MANAGING GROWTH

Settlement Hierarchy

New development within the District will follow the established Settlement Hierarchy, being:

Strategic Urban Settlements:

- Clacton-on-Sea (comprising, Central Clacton, Jaywick, West Clacton, Great Clacton (North), East Clacton and Holland-on-Sea)
- Harwich and Dovercourt (including Parkeston and part of Ramsey)
- The Colchester Fringe.

Smaller Urban Settlements

- Frinton, Walton and Kirby Cross
- Manningtree, Lawford and Mistley
- Brightlingsea

Expanded Settlement

- Weeley

Rural Service Centres

- Alresford;
- Elmstead Market;
- Great Bentley;
- Little Clacton;
- St. Osyth; and;
- Thorpe-le-Soken.

Smaller Rural Settlements:

- Ardleigh
- Beaumont-Cum-Moze
- Bradfield
- Frating

- Great Bromley
- Great Holland
- Kirby-le-Soken
- Little Bentley
- Little Bromley
- Little Oakley
- Ramsey Village
- Tendring;
- Thorpe Station Maltings
- Thorrington
- Weeley Heath
- Wix
- Wrabness

This Policy contributes towards achieving Objectives 1 and 6 of this Local Plan.

2.3 Settlement Development Boundaries

To achieve a sustainable increase in housing stock, a significant number of new homes will come forward on sites which at March 2016 already had extant planning permission for new housing. The remaining requirement will be delivered on sites that are specifically allocated for housing or mixed-use development, supplemented by other suitable sites within the Settlement Development Boundaries in this Local Plan. Alongside the planned developments, it is likely that a number of currently unidentified ‘windfall’ sites will obtain planning permission for housing in accordance with the policies in this Local Plan during the plan period. In general terms, development outside of defined Settlement Development Boundaries will be the subject of strict control to protect and enhance the character and openness of the countryside. However, there are certain forms of development that can and sometimes need to take place in these areas, some of which can bring about positive outcomes for the rural economy.

POLICY (Part 2) SP2: SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT BOUNDARIES

To encourage sustainable patterns of growth and carefully control urban sprawl, each settlement listed below is defined within a ‘Settlement Development Boundary’ as shown on the relevant Policies Map and Local Map. Within the Settlement Development Boundaries, there will be a general presumption in favour of new development subject to detailed consideration against other relevant Local Plan policies or any approved Neighbourhood Plans.

Outside of Settlement Development Boundaries, the Council will seek to protect or enhance the character and openness of the countryside. This will be achieved by refusing planning permission for development unless a site is specifically allocated for a particular form of development or land use on the Local Plan Policies Map or the applicant or developer can demonstrate that the proposed development meets all of the following criteria:

- a) the development is necessary, with a genuine prospect of being delivered;*
- b) the development cannot, for practical or economic reasons, be located on land within defined Settlement Development Boundaries;*
- c) the development would not conflict with the Council's definition of sustainable development; and*
- d) the development would not cause any adverse impacts that would outweigh the benefits of the development, when assessed against other relevant policies in this Local Plan.*

An exemption to this policy is provided through the Rural Exception Site Policy LP6

This Policy contributes towards achieving Objectives 1 and 6 of this Local Plan.

Within the plan period new residential development in these settlements will be limited to small infill sites within Settlement Development Boundaries which will support the overall housing growth for the district.

2.4 Sustainable Design

Policy (Part 2) SP3 contains the design criteria against which every planning application for development will be considered. Part A of the policy provides the local planning criteria for ensuring development is well designed and relates well to its surroundings. Part B ensures that practical requirements have been addressed and Part C ensures that any potential impacts on surrounding uses and/or the local environment are identified and measures are put in place to ensure any adverse impacts are minimised.

POLICY (Part 2) SP3: SUSTAINABLE DESIGN

Part A: Design. All new development (including changes of use) should make a positive contribution to the quality of the local environment and protect or enhance local character. The following criteria must be met:

- a) new buildings, alterations and structures are well designed and maintain or enhance local character and distinctiveness;

b) the development relates well to its site and surroundings particularly in relation to its siting, height, scale, massing, form, design and materials;

c) the development respects or enhances views, skylines, landmarks, existing street patterns, open spaces and other locally important features;

d) the design and layout of the development incorporates or enhances important existing site features of landscape, ecological, heritage or amenity value;

e) boundary treatments and hard and soft landscaping are designed as an integral part of the development reflecting the function and character of the development and its surroundings.

Part B: Practical Requirements. New development (including changes of use) must meet practical requirements. The following criteria must be met:

a) access to the site is practicable and the highway network will be able to safely accommodate the additional traffic the proposal will generate and not lead to an unacceptable increase in congestion;

b) the design and layout of the development maintains and/or provides safe and convenient access for people with mobility impairments;

c) the development incorporates or provides measures to minimise opportunities for crime and anti-social behaviour;

d) the applicant/developer can demonstrate how the proposal will minimise the production of greenhouse gasses and impact on climate change;

f) buildings and structures are designed and orientated to ensure adequate daylight, outlook and privacy for future and existing residents; and

g) provision is made for private amenity space, waste storage, separation and recycling facilities, vehicle and cycle parking.

Part C: Impacts and Compatibility. New development (including changes of use) should be compatible with surrounding uses and minimise any adverse environmental impacts. The following criteria must be met:

a) the development will not have a materially damaging impact on the privacy, daylight or other amenities of occupiers of nearby properties;

b) the development, including any additional road traffic arising, will not have a materially damaging impact on air, land, water (including ground water), amenity, health or safety through noise, smell, dust, light, heat, vibration, fumes or other forms of pollution or nuisance; and

c) the health, safety or amenity of any occupants or users of the proposed development will not be materially harmed by any pollution from an existing or committed use.

Any measures necessary to meet the above requirements are to be established by the applicant/developer.

This Policy contributes towards achieving Objectives 6, 7 and 8 of this Local Plan.

3.0 VISION AND OBJECTIVES

Having considered the unique characteristics of the district and the challenges that it faces, this chapter sets out the Part 2 vision and objectives for the district. These underpin many of the projects, policies and proposals in this Local Plan that the Council will work with partners to implement between now and 2033 and it reflects the Council's own corporate priorities.

3.1 Vision for Tendring

VISION

"In 2033, Tendring will be a vibrant, healthy and attractive place to live, work and visit. It will have a thriving, resilient and prosperous economy that promotes sustainable economic growth, making sustainable use of its natural and historic assets, maritime connections and popularity as a visitor destination."

Tendring's residents will have the opportunity to enjoy a safe and healthy quality of life in communities that offer a range of high quality new housing which meet local needs, job opportunities and other important services and facilities, including improved retail provision. They will be able to enjoy a variety of landscapes including a tidy coast, the open countryside with its elements of natural beauty, a wealth of wildlife areas where biodiversity has been conserved and enhanced and a diverse range of attractive historic settlements and assets. The district will be the home to people of all ages and abilities, providing a range of activities, attractions and facilities that will appeal to the active retired, the young and residents of working age. The district will also provide for the specialist needs of all people ensuring, in particular, that children and young people have the knowledge and skills to secure the opportunity for a good start in life.

Seaside towns

Clacton-on-Sea will have established itself as the place everyone wants to live once their children have grown up and retirement is on the horizon. With the rejuvenation of the town's attractive and safe beaches, high quality shops, restaurants and cafes in the town centre, creation of new country parks and the construction of hundreds of new high quality, spacious and much sought after houses, bungalows and retirement complexes, the economy will have seen a significant resurgence with new job opportunities in the retail, leisure, hospitality and health sectors.

Clacton will have still maintained its tourism routes, building a thriving local tourism

industry but as well as attracting holiday makers, the town will provide a range of activities and attractions that our older residents can enjoy with their children and grandchildren at the weekends and during the school holidays, and a strong evening economy where people from the town and surrounding areas will come for a fun and relaxing evening with their friends and colleagues in some of the town's new and trendy restaurants, nightclubs and entertainment venues.

The town will also have new training facilities with a centre of excellence for health and assisted living and major new specialist medical centres providing a range of primary and secondary health services including specialist facilities and professionals to serve the needs of an ageing population.

Frinton-on-Sea and Walton-on-the-Naze will both be enjoying more year-round prosperity whilst retaining their very distinctive individual characteristics. Walton will have seen the biggest change with an injection of new housing, holiday accommodation, shops and leisure attractions bringing vitality to the town centre and core visitor areas, with new medical facilities serving the resident population. Frinton will have also seen some new homes and improvements to public spaces but will have succeeded in preserving and enhancing its special historic character and will continue to offer a unique and non-commercialised shopping and leisure experience to its residents and its visitors.

Harwich and the A120 corridor

The Harwich area will be enjoying an economic resurgence with a number of major employers operating in the area in anticipation of expansion at the container port and making the most of business opportunities along the A120 corridor arising from the ongoing manufacture, assembly, transportation and maintenance of wind farm technology. As a result, the housing market will have picked up and a number of housing developments will have taken place. The Old Town of Harwich will offer new leisure activities and a number of visitor attractions associated with its maritime history. Dovercourt Town Centre and seafront will have also improved its offer of a year round shopping and leisure experience.

Colchester Fringe

Neighbouring Colchester will have been the focus for significant growth in jobs and housing and will have a thriving economy that will benefit Tendring residents, many of whom commute into the town each day for work. This will be planned and developed on garden community principles, with necessary infrastructure and facilities provided and high quality of built and urban design. With major investment in rapid transport services to the town centre, pedestrian and cycle connections a new link road between the A120 and A133, the management of traffic congestion will have improved and provision of upgraded broadband infrastructure and services.

The University of Essex will be one of the leading research and development facilities in the country and, as a result, many high-tech, high-paying businesses will have moved to the area to benefit from its expertise and improved transport links. The new garden suburb crossing the district boundary will be a much sought-after place to live, particularly for families and young professionals.

Rural Heartland

In the district's substantial rural heartland, the smaller towns of Manningtree with Lawford and Mistley and Brightlingsea along with some of the larger villages will have seen some modest levels of new housing and employment development to support local shops and services, address local issues and provide for local needs and facilitate investment by local businesses in job opportunities.

In some of the district's more remote villages, hamlets and other rural communities a flexible approach to small-scale housing development has helped keep those communities vibrant. Improvements to the telecommunications network and internet broadband services have given these areas a new lease of life with more people able to work, shop and learn from the comfort of their own home.

This will be achieved through the following outcomes :

- 1. Creating the right balance of jobs, housing and infrastructure*
- 2. Ensuring that development is sustainable in terms of location, use and form*
- 3. Balancing the development needs of the district with the protection and enhancement of the natural and built environment*
- 4. Excellent services and facilities easily accessed by local communities and businesses*
- 5. More walkable places and an excellent choice of ways to travel*
- 6. Vibrant, well connected town and productive countryside*
- 7. Addressing and mitigating any negative effects on development on the built and natural environment*
- 8. Stronger, more self-reliant town and countryside with thriving centres*
- 9. Enhanced quality of life for all residents*
- 10. Working with partners and residents to develop a place where people really matter*

3.2 Objectives for the Plan

This Local Plan will provide more detailed policies and specific site allocations to enable the North Essex Local Plan, (Part 1 Local Plan), vision, objectives and

policies to be delivered. To ensure the policies and allocations of this Local Plan are in conformity with the North Essex Local Plan, and are developed in a consistent and robust manner, a number of sub-objectives have been identified as follows:

Living Places

- **Housing Delivery**

The Local Plan's strategic objectives for Housing Delivery are:

Objective 1.

- To provide new dwellings within Tendring District up to 2033 of sufficient variety in terms of sites, size, types, tenure and affordability to meet the needs of a growing and ageing population; and
- To deliver high quality sustainable new communities.

Prosperous Places /Sustainable Places

- **Employment/Commercial**

The Local Plan's strategic objective for Employment delivery is:

Objective 2.

- To provide for the development of employment land on a variety of sites to support a diversity of employment opportunities and to achieve a better balance between the location of jobs and housing, which will reduce the need to travel and promote sustainable growth up to the period of 2033.

Prosperous Places

- **Retail Development**

The Local Plan's strategic objective for Retail Development is:

Objective 3.

- To promote the vitality and viability of the town centres, exploiting the benefit of enhanced growth of the town whilst retaining the best and valued aspects of its existing character.

Connected Places/Sustainable Places

- **Infrastructure Provision**

The Local Plan's strategic objectives for infrastructure provision are:

Objective 4.

- To make efficient use of existing transport infrastructure and ensure sustainable transport opportunities are promoted in all new development. Where additional capacity is required in the form of new or upgraded transport infrastructure, to ensure this is provided alongside new development.
- To enable provision of upgraded broadband infrastructure and services.
- To ensure that new growth brings opportunities to enhance existing services, facilities and infrastructure for the benefit of existing and new communities

Healthy Places /Prosperous Places

- **Education and Healthcare Needs**

The Local Plan's strategic objectives for Education and Healthcare are:

Objective 5.

- To improve and provide good quality educational opportunities and prospects for Tendring's residents as part of sustainable community strategy. This includes practical vocational training and apprenticeships.
- To work with partners in National Health Service, local health organisations and local community groups to ensure adequate provision of healthcare facilities to support growing communities.

Healthy Places and Sustainable Places

- **Sustainability**

The Local Plan's strategic objective for Sustainability is:

Objective 6.

- To locate development within Tendring District where it will provide the opportunity for people to satisfy their day-to-day needs for employment, shopping, education, and other services locally or in locations which minimise the need to travel and where there are modes of transport available in addition to the use of car.

Protected Places and Sustainable Places

- **Cultural Heritage**

The Local Plan's strategic objective for Cultural Heritage is:

Objective 7.

- To conserve and enhance Tendring District's heritage, respecting historic buildings and their settings, links and views

Protected Places

- **Biodiversity**

The Local Plan's strategic objective for Biodiversity is:

Objective 8.

- To provide a network of multi-functional green spaces which secures a net gain in biodiversity, provides for the sporting and recreational needs of the population, promotes healthy lifestyles and enhances the quality of the natural and built environment.

Protected Places

- **Water and Climate Change**

The Local Plan's strategic objective for Water and Climate Change is:

Objective 9.

- To reduce the risk of flooding by securing the appropriate location and design of new development, having regard to the likely impact of climate change

Prosperous Places and Protected Places

- **Tourism Promotion**

The Local Plan's strategic objective for Tourism is:

Objective 10.

- To work with partners to provide an enhanced environment for tourism and the maritime sector and its associated services.

4. HEALTHY PLACES

4.1 Improving Health and Wellbeing

The Local Plan's strategic objectives for Healthcare Needs are "To work with partners in National Health Service, local health organisations and local community groups to ensure adequate provision of healthcare facilities to support growing communities."

Good health and wellbeing means that wherever possible people are free of illness or disability and they have a positive physical, social and mental state. The Council wants people in Tendring to have healthier, happier and longer lives with less inequality. Health and Wellbeing has been a priority for a number of years to the partners in Tendring District.

Tendring District has a higher than average proportion of older and disabled people and, for many, the provision of health services is an essential part of everyday life. For our residents, being able to access primary health care is one of the biggest concerns for the future with many people worried that more housing developments and an increasing population could have significant impact upon over-stretched health services.

The Essex Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA, 2014) stated that in Tendring district:

- 69.8% of adults are classified as overweight or obese compare to the national average of 64%.
- 2,790 people aged over 65 are thought to have dementia. This figure is estimated to rise to 4,560 by 2030. The rising number of people with dementia will impact on future housing stock where consideration needs to be given to the availability of supported and sheltered housing and care homes.

In 2014, Tendring had 29 GP surgeries located in Clacton, Harwich, Frinton, Walton, Lawford, Brightlingsea, Alresford, Great Bentley, Thorpe-le-Soken and Great Oakley. However, in recent years, resources particularly in the Clacton, Frinton and Walton areas have become stretched by the growing ageing population alongside difficulties in recruiting GPs and other medical professionals. In addition, many local residents are concerned about the proposal for merging existing doctors' surgeries into new modern, purpose-built medical centres.

Through the proposals in this Local Plan, the Clacton, Frinton and Walton areas are expected to accommodate more than 3,000 new homes between them and the vision is to promote active retirement and the provision of care and assisted living. It will therefore be essential to ensure that current deficiencies in primary health care provision are addressed.

For Clacton, there are already plans to build a new GP surgery in Ipswich Road, Holland-on-Sea. The new garden suburbs proposed for Rouses Farm, Oakwood Park and Weeley Garden Village also provide the opportunity to deliver new surgeries to serve the growing population and through the relevant policies in this Local Plan, land will be set aside for the provision of these new facilities if they are deemed to be necessary. The Colchester Fringe development could also provide for new facilities within the East Colchester and West Tendring Local Plan, if needed.

For secondary health care, the district hospitals at Clacton and Harwich provide a range of services including cardiology, diabetic medicine, minor injuries, podiatry, physiotherapy and urology but for other services many residents have to travel to Colchester General Hospital which, itself, is under pressure from a growing population. In recognition of Tendring District's ageing population and the levels of housing development proposed for the Clacton area, of which a large proportion will cater for older people wishing to retire, the Council is also working with the NHS to explore the opportunities to increase and improve secondary health care services in the area, particularly those services of importance to an ageing population.

Most development has a potential impact upon the health services and facilities in the district but good design can help to promote healthy living. These impacts and opportunities need to be assessed to ensure that adequate health and services are provided for the community as a whole. Local authorities across Essex are in agreement that applications for residential developments over 50 dwellings should be accompanied by a 'Health Impact Assessment'.

This Local Plan has a vital role to play in ensuring that the opportunities exist for people to be able to make healthier life choices and addressing health inequalities across the district. Resilient local health policies will create and support vibrant, sustainable and healthy communities by promoting and facilitating healthy living and creating environment, which offers opportunities for healthy choices.

The National Planning Policy Framework (paragraphs 69-70) acknowledges that the planning system can play an important role in facilitating social interaction and creating healthy, inclusive communities. It is imperative to ensure that the design of the built environment and new development does not increase health inequalities and make it harder for people to live healthy lives.

Policy HP1: IMPROVING HEALTH AND WELLBEING

The Council will work to improve the health and wellbeing of residents in Tendring by :

- a) Working in partnership with the NHS to ensure that our residents can access high quality primary and secondary health care services and that new and improved service are put in place to serve the growing population;
- b) supporting the NHS (including local GP Surgeries) to deliver a service which meets the needs of residents in Tendring District;
- c) working with stakeholders on projects that provide better service integration, locating services where access can be improved, particularly for vulnerable groups and communities;
- d) encouraging healthier communities through targeting of unhealthy lifestyles such as smoking and those which cause obesity as identified in the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment. The council will work in collaboration with partners, including the primary care trust and local authority environmental health team, to manage the location of fast food takeaways, particularly in deprived communities and local areas of poor health;
- e) requiring Health Impact Assessment (HIA) on all strategic development sites delivering 50 or more dwellings. The HIA will be carried out in accordance with the advice and best practice published by Public Health England and locally through the Essex Planning Officers Association;
- f) seeking contributions towards new or enhanced health facilities from developers where new housing development would result in a shortfall or worsening of health provision; and
- g) ensuring increased access to the district's open spaces and offering opportunities for physical activities through the Council's Green Infrastructure and Open Space Strategies.

This Policy contributes towards achieving Objectives 5 and 6 of this Local Plan.

4.2 Community Facilities

Community facilities (sometimes referred to as Community assets) provide for health and wellbeing, recreational and leisure and education and culture. They include

community halls, libraries, museums, arts venues, post offices, public houses, and places of worship. They are key part of sustainable communities and contribute to their self-reliance.

It is important that local communities are supported by a range of community facilities as they provide local employment opportunities, are a focal point for community life and can help reduce the need for people to travel long distances for essential goods and services.

Retention, Improvement and New Community Facilities Provision

The loss of community facilities can have a substantial impact on people's quality of life, wellbeing and overall viability of the local area. With the growing number of older people in Tendring District, access to locally based facilities will become increasingly important to ensure sustainable communities.

The Council will expect new development to retain, and where possible, improve existing local community facilities. It is important that these are integrated into the design of new development where possible.

For existing community facilities, the Council will work with its partners to secure future improvements and will protect them against redevelopments for alternative uses, particularly housing. Public houses, in particular, perform a useful social role in rural communities and are a source of local employment. They frequently occupy historic buildings and make a significant contribution to the character of the locality.

The viability of community facilities is an important consideration for a sustained local area. Planning applications that would result to the loss of community facility should be accompanied by marketing information to show why existing use is not viable and information to show why the facilities are no longer needed by the community it serves or that the facility is being suitably relocated to meet local needs.

Assets of Community Value

Part 5 Chapter 3 of the Localism Act 2011(Act) provides for a scheme called 'assets of community value'. This requires district and unitary councils to maintain a list of 'community assets'. It has also become known as the 'community right to bid'.

Under the Act and through the Community Rights to Challenge and Build, parish councils, voluntary groups, neighbourhood forums, and other community organisations can consider the opportunity to develop or establish new community facilities. Local groups have the right to nominate a building or land for listing by the Council as an Asset of Community Value.

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) paragraph 70 states that planning policies and decisions should:

- guide against unnecessary loss of valued community facilities and services, particularly where this would reduce the community's ability to meet its day-to-day needs; and
- ensure that established community facilities and services are able to develop and modernise in a way that is sustainable, and are retained for the benefit of the community.

POLICY HP 2 : COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The Council will work with the development industry and key partners to secure and maintain a range of new community facilities. Development should support and enhance community facilities where appropriate by:

- a. providing on site where necessary or contributing towards new or enhanced community facilities to meet needs arising from the proposed development or growth and where possible, encourage co-location;
- b. avoiding the loss of community facilities unless it can be demonstrated that: they are no longer needed by the community they serve and are no longer viable or the building involved is redundant or the site can not readily be used or converted to any other community use; and
- c. providing accessible greenspace in accordance with Natural England's Accessible Natural Greenspace Standards unless updated local standards have been adopted.

This Policy contributes towards achieving Objectives 4, 5 and 6 of this Local Plan.

4.3 Green Infrastructure

The National Planning Policy Framework states that Green Infrastructure (GI) is a network of multi-functional green space, urban and rural, which is capable of delivering a wide range of environmental and quality of life benefits for local communities. It includes 'blue infrastructure' comprising watercourses and wetlands, which provides a range of ecosystem services.

Ecosystem services are the benefits that the natural environment provides to humans, including the production of clean water and many raw materials used for economic activities and cultural benefits such as aesthetic value and recreational opportunities.

A good Green Infrastructure network provides opportunities to enhance tourism in the Tendring District, while ensuring that its most sensitive assets are protected.

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) requires planning to encourage multiple benefits from the use of land in urban and rural areas, recognising that some open land can perform many functions (such as for recreation, wildlife, carbon storage and food production).

Throughout our district there are a number of existing areas of Green Infrastructure falling into the various different categories which are important to the character of our towns, villages and rural areas and provide valuable space for formal and informal recreational activities in our communities. Areas of existing Green Infrastructure that will be protected from development are shown on the Policies Map.

Development on these sites will only be allowed where it will result in an equivalent or larger area of green infrastructure of equal or better quality being provided in a location that will benefit more residents.

The Haven Gateway Green Infrastructure Study (2008) identified Tendring District as an area deficient in Green Infrastructure, so the Council will work with its partners to resolve existing deficiencies and, where appropriate, secure developer contributions towards Green Infrastructure both as an integral part of major developments and through financial contributions to ensure that deficiencies are not exacerbated by future population growth.

The provision of high quality accessible Green Infrastructure is seen as increasingly important to regeneration and creating places that are based upon local distinctiveness. Quality environments also attract quality investment in terms of housing, jobs, skills and visiting attractions.

The Council's Open Spaces Strategy (2009) identified the nature of any existing surpluses and deficiencies and provides size and quality standards for the provision of future open spaces and green infrastructure in the district. This is reflected in the Policies HP3 and HP4 of this Local Plan.

Investment in Green Infrastructure for Tendring will help to tackle existing deficiencies of accessible green space, and help provide and protect wildlife corridors, open space and accessible land.

The Haven Gateway Green Infrastructure Study identifies key Green Infrastructure projects planned or underway in our towns and villages that the Council will seek to deliver over the course of the plan period, by working with its partners to secure funding, delivering new green space as an integral part of specific residential,

commercial or mixed-use developments or by securing financial contributions from developers. Sites identified for proposed Green Infrastructure are shown on the Policies Map.

POLICY HP 3: GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE

All development must be designed to protect and enhance existing Green Infrastructure in the local area.

Green Infrastructure as identified on the Policy Map, will be protected, managed and where necessary enhanced by:

- a) Managing development to secure a net gain in green infrastructure;
- b) Supporting investment priority projects sets out in the Green Infrastructure Delivery Plan;
- c) Not permitting development that compromises the integrity of the overall Green Infrastructure networks;
- d) Investing in enhancement and restoration where opportunities exist; and
- e) Using developer contributions to facilitate improvements to their quality and accessibility.

Developers should use the guiding principles set out in the Green Infrastructure Delivery Plan to influence all development proposals from an early stage in the design process. Any new Green Infrastructure proposed must be accompanied by a plan for the long-term sustainable maintenance and management of these assets, as well as phasing plans to demonstrate how they are to be delivered.

This Policy contributes towards achieving Objectives 6 and 8 of this Local Plan.

4.4 Open Space, Sports and Recreation Facilities

The National Planning Policy Framework (Annex2) defines open space as 'all open space of public value, including not just land, but also areas of water (such as rivers, canals, lakes and reservoirs) which offer important opportunities for sport and recreation and act as a visual amenity'.

The Council's Open Space Strategy (2009) identified the following typologies of open spaces across the district:

- parks and gardens
- amenity greenspace,
- natural and semi-natural greenspaces,
- green corridors/seafront,

- allotments,
- playing pitches and Outdoor Sports Facilities,
- provision for children and young people and
- cemeteries and crematorium.

Open Spaces in towns and rural areas are essential in improving public health, well-being and quality of life. Attractive, safe and accessible parks and green spaces contribute positively to social, economic and environmental benefits and promote sustainable communities.

Well-used and maintained open spaces make considerable contribution to the quality of life of residents and visitors and promote sustainable communities. Each type of open space has various benefits, for example parks for recreation and play and social events, children's play and playing pitches for formal sports events and allotments for growing produce.

It is important to provide a balance between different types of open space in order to meet local needs. For example, not all residents living in every area will have a demand for open space in the form of playing pitches or allotments. In some areas there will be a specific local demand for 'green corridors' such as nature walk or bridleways.

The National Planning Policy Framework, Planning Policy Guidance and the North Essex Strategic Plan, Part 1 of this Local Plan provide a context for the protection of existing open space. The NPPF (paragraph 74) suggests that existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land, including playing fields should be protected unless:

- an assessment has been undertaken which has clearly shown the open space, buildings or land to be surplus to requirements; or
- the loss resulting from the proposed development would be replaced by equivalent or better provision in terms of quantity, quality and in a suitable location; or
- the development is for alternative sports and recreational provision, the needs for which clearly outweigh the loss.

Locally based open space standards have been developed in the Tendring Open Spaces Strategy, and proposals for new residential development should contribute to the provision and/or enhancement of open space in areas where there is a deficiency in provision, or poor quality of, open spaces. This provision could be either on or off-site depending on the scale and nature of development and the level and quality of existing facilities in the local area.

POLICY HP 4: OPEN SPACE, SPORTS AND RECREATION FACILITIES

The standards in the table below will be used to ensure the provision of adequate levels of open space for all local communities. This will be used to ensure adequate levels of provision for each type of open space, based on existing and future needs.

These standards will be reviewed if new local evidence on open space becomes available.

In line with the Council’s Open Spaces Strategy, the Council will aim to achieve the following open space standards in the district.

| Type of Space | Accessibility Standard | Quantity Standard |
|---|---|------------------------------|
| Parks and Gardens-e.g urban parks and formal gardens | Within 15 minutes walk (1km) for urban populations*. | 1ha per 1,000 population. |
| Amenity Greenspace-e.g. spaces within residential areas for formal and informal recreation | Within 10-15 minutes walk (600-1km) of whole population. | 0.75ha per 1,000 population. |
| Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspaces-e.g country parks, nature reserves, woodlands, meadows | At least one publicly accessible site of a minimum of 2ha in size within 20 minutes’ walk (1.6km) of whole population. | 2.1ha per 1,000 population. |
| Green Corridors/Seafront-e.g canals and river/sea corridors, footpaths, cycleways | One publicly accessible green corridor/promenade within 15minutes walk (1km) of the entire urban population*. | 0.7ha per 1,000 population. |
| Allotments-e.g. growing produce, health, social inclusion and promoting sustainability. | At least one site within 15 minutes walking time (1000m) of the urban population*. At least one site within 20 minutes’ drive time (5km) of the rural population. | 0.25ha per 1,000 population. |

| Playing Pitches and Outdoor Sports Facilities-e.g. includes playing fields, pitches, greens, courts and artificial pitches | | |
|---|--|--|
| Adult Football Pitches | At least one pitch within 10 minutes drive time of the whole population. | One 2ha pitch per 500 males/female - aged-16-45. |
| Junior Football Pitches | At least one pitch within 10 minutes drive time of the whole population. | One 1ha pitch per 120 males population-aged10-15 |
| Mini-Football Pitches | At least one pitch within 10 minutes drive time of the whole population. | One 0.6ha pitch per 375 (6-9 year olds . |
| Cricket Pitches | At least one pitch within 10 minutes drive time of the whole population. | One 2ha pitch per 1,500 males-aged 11-55 |
| Rugby Pitches | At least one pitch within 10 minutes drive time of the whole population. | One 2ha pitch per 3,500 males aged 13-45. |
| Hockey Pitches(synthetic turf) | At least one pitch within 20 minutes drive time (10 miles/16km) of the whole population. | One 0.6ha pitch per 20,000 (aged 11-45 years old). |
| Tennis Courts | At least one court within 10 minutes drive of the whole population. | One court per 1,750 people. |
| Outdoor Bowling Greens | At least one green within 20 minutes drive time of the whole population. | One bowling green per 10,000 people. |
| Golf Courses | At least one course within 20 minutes drive time of the whole population. | One course per 30,000 people. |
| Athletics Tracks | At least one track within 30 minutes' drive time of the whole population. | One synthetic track per 250,000 people. |
| Multi-Use Games Areas (MUGA) | At least one MUGA within 10 minutes drive time of the whole population. | One MUGA for all communities over 1,000 population |

Provision for Children and Young People—e.g. sites with equipped play facilities

The District Council will aim to achieve the following standards for the provision of children’s play areas:

- Younger children - 0.15ha per 1,000 population
- Older children - 0.1ha per 1,000 population

For the purposes of the policy “younger” children are defined as children up to 8 years old and “older” children are defined as over 8 years old.

To achieve this, the district’s existing Local Area for Play (LAP), Local Equipped Area for Play (LEAP) and Neighborhood Equipped Area for Play (NEAP) areas, as owned and maintained by the council will be safeguarded and enhanced.

Cemeteries and Crematorium

There is no quantity and accessibility standards set for this type of open space. However, the District Council has allocated and safeguarded for future expansion land at Weeley Crematorium, the Burrs Road Cemetery (Clacton), Dovercourt Cemetery and the Kirby Cross Cemetery as shown on the Policies Map.

The Council will support proposals for new cemeteries and other burial places (including those on private land) and the extension of existing facilities subject to meeting the requirements of other relevant policies sets out in this Local Plan.

INDOOR SPORTS FACILITIES

Indoor sports facilities including sports halls, health and fitness facilities and swimming pools are classed as ‘Community Facilities’ and are protected through Policy HP2. The Council will work with partners to improve the provision of indoor sports facilities in the district and will support proposals for new facilities subject to meeting the requirements of other policies in this Local Plan and may consider the use of all delivery mechanism including Community Infrastructure Levy to help deliver new and improve existing indoor sports facilities to meet the needs of a growing population.

All residential developments will be required to contribute to open space by either providing new areas or improving the quality or accessibility of existing open space. However, due to viability issues small schemes may not prove cost effective for the council to administer.

Proposals for residential development on site of 1.5 hectares and above are required to provide on-site open spaces based on local needs or deficiencies. In exceptional cases where the District Council agrees that provision would be best met off-site, development contributions along with the arrangements for securing commuted payments toward provision and future maintenance through planning obligations.

The quality standards for each typology of Open Space, Sports and Recreation Facilities are sets out in the Council’s Open Space Strategy (2009). Developers are required to take into consideration the local quality standards for new or enhancement of existing open spaces in the District.

Note – A new open space, sport and recreation study is underway and these tables may change including development thresholds for open space, sports and recreation provision.

5.0 LIVING PLACES

The Local Plan's strategic objectives for Housing Delivery are "To provide new dwellings within Tendring District up to 2033 of sufficient variety in terms of sites, size, types, tenure and affordability to meet the needs of a growing and ageing population." and "To deliver high quality sustainable new communities."

5.1 Housing Supply

One of the government's main objectives, as set out in the National Planning Policy Framework, is to significantly increase the delivery of new housing to ensure that everyone will have the opportunity to live in high quality, well-designed homes, in a community where they want to live. To achieve this objective, all Local Planning Authorities including Tendring District Council must plan for increased house building, looking to meet the full requirements for market and affordable housing as determined by the Council, using local objectively prepared assessments.

To determine how many new homes are likely to be needed in the future, the Council worked in partnership with Colchester Borough Council, Braintree District Council and Chelmsford City Council to commission an 'Objectively Assessed Housing Needs Study'. The 2015 study determined that the combined authority area was the correct geography to undertake 'strategic market housing area assessment'. The study took its baseline from 2013/14, effectively re-setting our housing needs – moving away from the East of England Plan housing targets to the new locally derived housing needs targets.

Since 2015, various iterations of this study have been produced reflecting amended advice from government, new employment and affordable housing needs data and assessment of the 'un-attributable population change' in the census. Overall, the 2015 study, as updated, looked at a series of data including population and household projections, migration patterns, economic projections and affordable housing needs. The assessments concluded that the total objectively assessed need for housing in Tendring District would be within a range of 500 to 600 homes each year and recommended an OAN of 550 be taken as the annual housing completions target, coupled with the testing of up to 600 homes each year to accommodate any data change requiring an uplift. It also found that up to 160 of these 550 homes each year should be affordable. The percentage of affordable to market housing varies from 27-29% depending on the 550 or 600 target. For the purposes of setting an affordable housing target, which will be taken as the baseline for viability testing of individual planning applications, a figure of 30% affordable housing is employed. 30% is also the number employed by Colchester Borough Council and consistency will help with the Colchester Fringe allocation in the joint part 1 of this Local Plan.

This means that for the period from 2013/14 to 2031/32, the Local Plan must make provision for at least 9,974 new homes at 550 homes each year or 10,924 at 600 homes each year. The amount of housing supply to be found will change as new planning permissions are granted and homes are completed. The housing requirement and supply data for this consultation covers the 2013/14 to 2031/32 period as of information available in April 2016. To ensure housing supply /requirement is kept up to date, the next version of this Local Plan will take forward data as available at that time. This will include net completions of homes in 2015/2016 and the requirements for 2032/2033.

The National Planning Policy Framework requires Councils to identify and update, annually, a supply of specific deliverable sites to deliver five years' worth of new housing with an additional 'buffer' to ensure choice and competition in the market for land. For Tendring, the expected housing growth over the plan period is an average dwelling stock increase of 550 homes each year. This means the Council will need to be able to identify sufficient land, in any one year, to deliver at least 3,300 homes ((550 x 5) + 20% buffer) with additional land, if necessary, to address any shortfalls in housing provision from previous years.

This Local Plan makes provision for the homes required as established through the OAN. The supply consists of Housing and Employment Land Availability Assessment (HEELA) sites, existing consents (with and without completed S106 agreements) and windfall. Net completions from 2013/14 to 2014/15 are already counted for this supply requirement. Policy LP01 sets out the overall supply required for settlements. The table shows a small shortfall of 19 homes at 550 and a surplus of homes of 138 at 600 as per the tables agreed at Local Plan Committee on 12 April 2016.

POLICY LP 1: HOUSING SUPPLY

The Council will work with the development industry and other partners to deliver minimum dwelling stock increase of 10,149 (net) between 1st April 2015 and 31st March 2032 to support economic growth and meet objectively assessed requirements for future housing in the district. This supply of new homes will be delivered from the following sources:

| Settlement/Area | @ 550 homes / year | @600 homes / year |
|--|--------------------|-------------------|
| Clacton-on-Sea | 2780 | 2780 |
| Colchester Fringe | 1164 | 1164 |
| Harwich & Dovercourt | 819 | 819 |
| Frinton, Walton & Kirby | 367 | 367 |
| Manningtree, Lawford & Mistley | 520 | 520 |
| Brightlingsea | 100 | 100 |
| Weeley | 304 | 1411 |
| Rural Service Centres | 333 | 333 |
| Windfall | 1000 | 1000 |
| Sites with permission / subject to S106 | 2568 | 2568 |
| Totals | 9955 | 11062 |

The table shows a small shortfall of 19 homes at 550 and a surplus of homes of 138 at 600 as per the tables agreed at Local Plan Committee on 12 April 2016. This supply of housing will also be supplemented by Rural Exception Schemes outside of Settlement Development Boundaries and through bringing long-term empty properties back into use through the Council's Empty Homes Strategy.

This Policy contributes towards achieving Objectives 1 and 6 of this Local Plan.

The National Planning Policy Framework allows Councils to make an allowance for unidentified 'windfall sites' (sites not specifically allocated for housing development but that still come forward with planning applications for housing and contribute toward housing numbers) if there is evidence that such sites have consistently become available in the local area and will continue to provide a reliable source of supply. The Council's 2015 SHLAA provided evidence that showed that around 988 dwellings are likely to be delivered on small windfall sites both within established built up areas and through small-scale infill developments in the district's smaller rural settlements. This windfall allowance therefore forms part of the Council's expected housing supply.

The supply of housing throughout the Local Plan period will be supplemented by proposals for rural exception schemes and bringing back into use some of long-term empty properties in the district through the Council's Empty Homes Strategy. The broad areas allocated for housing and mixed-use development in this Local Plan are

shown on the relevant Policies Map Insets and supported by locality-based maps in the appendices of this document.

In accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework, the Council will monitor the delivery of new housing on an annual basis and publish the results in its Authorities Monitoring Report. The Council will seek to ensure that, in any one year, there is sufficient land available to deliver a minimum of the next 5-years' worth of new housing plus the appropriate buffer allow flexibility in the market for land, taking into account any under-provision or over-provision from the previous year(s).

5.2 Housing Choice

As well as planning for a significant increase in housing development, the National Planning Policy Framework requires Councils to plan for a mix of new housing based on current and future demographic trends, market trends and different groups within the community. Paragraphs 22 – 29 of the Housing and Economic Development Needs Assessments section of the national Planning Practice Guidance details how affordable housing need should be calculated. It defines affordable housing need as the *'number of households and projected households who lack their own housing or live in unsuitable housing and who cannot afford to meet their housing needs in the market.'*

The assessment consists of four broad stages to calculate affordable housing need:

- an assessment of the current gross unmet need for affordable housing;
- an assessment of the newly arising need for housing;
- an assessment of the current affordable housing supply;
- an assessment of future affordable housing supply.

Within each of the four stages, there are a number of detailed calculations many of which themselves have a number of components. The Strategic Housing Market Assessment Update 2015 estimate the net annual affordable housing need in Tendring at 160 homes each year.

The update suggests there is likely to be a demand for a range of dwelling size, type and tenure over the plan period. It is estimated that around 71% of the need for new housing up to 2032 will be for 'market housing' available to buy or rent at open market values and around 29% of the need for housing will be for 'affordable housing' made available by the Council or other registered providers at lower than market prices to meet the needs of people and families with lower incomes that cannot afford to buy or rent property on the open market.

The tenure profile from the update, suggests there will be a need for 67.1% of all homes to be owner occupied, 22% private rented, 0.4% shared ownership and 10.5 % social / affordable rented (as of 2037). To meet this tenure distribution by 2037 the proportion of tenure completions would be 47.7% owner occupied, 30.8% private rented, 2.1% shared ownership 19.5% social/ affordable rent.

In terms of dwelling size, for owner occupied, the share required for the new housing stock is 10.3% one bedroom, 31.5% two bedroom, 33.3% three bedroom and 24.8% four plus bedrooms. For private rented the change required is 6.8% one bedroom, 19.4% two bedroom, 52.7% three bedroom and 21.1% four plus bedrooms.

POLICY LP2: HOUSING CHOICE

The Council will work with the development industry to deliver a mix of dwelling types, sizes and tenure within the housing growth proposed for the district which reflects the Council's overarching vision for growth in Tendring and the evidence of housing need contained in its latest Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA), which will be the subject of periodic review.

On developments of 10 or more (net) dwellings, the Council will expect to see a mix of dwelling size, type and tenure that broadly reflects the housing need identified in the latest Strategic Housing Market Assessment unless there are specific housing mix requirements for a particular site, as set out in site-specific policies in this Local Plan, or genuine physical or economic viability reasons why this mix cannot be achieved. The Council will also require a proportion of the new properties to be provided in the form of Council Housing or affordable housing in line with the requirements in Policy LP5.

The Council will support the development of bungalows, retirement complexes, extra care housing, starter homes, self-build and other forms of residential accommodation aimed at meeting the future needs of older and disabled residents as well as family housing.

This Policy contributes towards achieving Objectives 1 and 6 of this Local Plan.

5.3 Housing Density

It is important that the density of housing development promotes a good quality of life for its residents, reflects accessibility to local services within the location, the need for appropriate levels of internal floor space and external private amenity space, the required mix of housing type and size and the character of development in the immediate area.

POLICY LP 3: HOUSING DENSITY AND STANDARDS

New residential and mixed-use development (including conversions and changes of use) must achieve an appropriate housing density that has regard to the following factors:

- a) accessibility to local services;
- b) national minimum internal floor-space;
- c) the required mix of housing;
- d) the character of development in the immediate area;
- e) for the edge of greenfield sites, the need for an appropriate transition between built development and the open countryside; and
- f) on-site infrastructure requirements that will need to be incorporated into the layout of the development (including green infrastructure, highways and any community facilities).

This Policy contributes towards achieving Objectives 1 and 6 of this Local Plan.

5.4 Housing Layout

The National Planning Policy Framework states that the supply of new homes can sometimes best be achieved through planning for larger scale developments that follow the principles of 'Garden Cities'. Part 1 of this Local Plan sets out the specific requirements for the Colchester Fringe.

Due to the lack of available brownfield land, the Council has no choice but to promote the expansion of towns and villages onto greenfield land to deliver the district's future housing requirements. Rather than the high-density housing estates that have dominated housing provision over the last forty years which are characterised by cul-de-sacs, narrow highways and an increasing over-dominance of on-street car parking, this Council wants to embrace the principles of the Garden City movement as a means of bringing about social and economic improvements in the district. The Council will therefore only support large scale housing developments if they are well designed, integrated with the existing environment and contribute positively towards the 'sense of place'.

Examples of residential areas in the Tendring District that display these characteristics are the Avenues area of Frinton-on-Sea, the Gardens area of

Clacton-on-Sea and inter-war developments in Tewksbury, Thornbury and Severn Roads, Douglas Road, Vicarage Gardens, Clacton; and the majority of Holland-on-Sea.

POLICY LP4: HOUSING LAYOUT

To ensure positive contribution towards the district's 'sense of place', the design and layout of new residential and mixed-use developments in the Tendring District will be expected to:

- a) promote health and wellbeing by incorporating and maximising the use of green infrastructure, verges, trees and other vegetation;
- b) minimise the opportunities for crime and anti-social behaviour by ensuring good surveillance, clear definition between public and private spaces and convenient access for emergency services;
- c) ensure internal road layouts can safely and comfortably accommodate emergency services, waste collection services, buses (where necessary) and other large vehicles;
- d) minimise the need for and reduce the resulting visual and safety implications of on-street parking by ensuring dwellings have sufficient off-street parking space to accommodate the likely number of vehicles;
- e) respect the character of Tendring by delivering housing development at densities more in keeping with the semi-rural nature of the district;
- f) ensure dwellings meet minimum standards of internal space; and
- g) meet all other requirements of the Local Plan.

To ensure new developments meet these requirements and other requirements of policies in this Local Plan, the Council will sometimes work with landowners, developers and other partners, particularly on larger schemes, to prepare master plans or development briefs prior to the submission of planning applications.

In determining planning applications, the Council will also refer to the guidance provided in the Essex Design Guide for Residential & Mixed-Use Developments, 'Building for Life' and the 'Manual for Streets' and as superseded.

This Policy contributes towards achieving Objectives 1, 5 and 6 of this Local Plan.

5.5 Affordable and Council Housing

The Council's Strategic Housing Market Assessment suggests that over the plan period there will be demand for new 'affordable housing' in our district to cater for people and families with low incomes who cannot afford to buy or rent property on the open market. Extensive public consultation with our residents suggests that the concept of affordable housing is supported, especially to give younger people a fair chance to live and work in the area. However, there is a concern that if this housing is not properly managed and there are no strict controls on who can and cannot qualify, it could encourage people from outside of Tendring to move to the area for affordable accommodation, placing people with long-standing local connections at a disadvantage.

To tackle this issue, the Council has carefully reviewed its policies on who can and cannot qualify for affordable housing to give priority to those people who have lived, and ideally worked, in the district for at least three years. The Council will still have a statutory duty to meet the needs of people from outside the district if they have a particular urgent need for housing, but in the majority of cases local people will be given priority. The Council also proposes to deliver affordable housing in the form of 'Council Housing', managed and maintained directly by Tendring District Council, to ensure that these rules are properly enforced.

POLICY LP 5: AFFORDABLE AND COUNCIL HOUSING

To promote a mix of housing tenure in the district and address the housing needs of people and families with lower incomes who cannot afford to buy or rent housing on the open market, the Council will work with the development industry to provide new affordable and council housing.

For development proposals involving the creation of 11 or more (net) homes, the Council will expect 30% of new dwellings, (including conversions) to be made available to Tendring District Council or its nominated partner(s) to acquire at a proportionate discounted value for use as affordable or council housing.

As an alternative, the Council will accept a minimum 10% of new dwellings, (including conversions) to be made available to Tendring District Council or its nominated partner(s) to acquire at a proportionate discounted value for use as council housing alongside a financial contribution toward the construction or acquisition of property for use as council housing (either on the site or elsewhere in the district) equivalent to delivering the remainder of the 30% requirement.

To avoid an over-concentration of council housing in one location, no single group of council houses will exceed ten dwellings and to ensure positive integration between the residents of council housing and market housing, there should be no

noticeable difference in the appearance or quality between dwellings to be sold on the open market and those to be acquired and managed by the Council or its nominated partner(s).

The size and type of council housing will be specified by the Council on a case-by-case basis having regard to the latest housing needs register and will be the subject of negotiation between the Council and the developer or applicant.

Proposals that involve the provision of alternative forms of affordable housing will be accepted as long as they offer equal or greater benefit to the community in providing affordable housing, in perpetuity, for local people.

All planning applications that include residential development of 11 or more net dwellings must include an affordable housing statement.

This Policy contributes towards achieving Objective 1 of this Local Plan

Note: Starter Homes will be added to this section in the next version of this Local Plan if regulations or guidance is available.

5.6 Rural Exception Sites

To enable the delivery of affordable housing in rural areas, the Rural Exception Scheme allows small developments on a site which abuts or is well-related to the Settlement Development Boundary of a 'Rural Service Centre' or 'Smaller Rural Settlement' as defined by the spatial hierarchy. These can come forward as an exception to normal settlement policy. Such schemes are intended to meet the housing needs of local people unable to afford accommodation in the villages where they live or have close local family or employment ties. The rural exception policy will be particularly useful in delivering additional housing in rural settlements where only limited growth is proposed and where the affordable housing is not likely to be otherwise delivered. Where Parishes have identified a need for local housing in an area, it can still be difficult to encourage landowners to sell their land below open market residential values. To address this, there is a provision for a maximum of one open market home in three homes on sites put forward by the Parish Council or through the Community Right to Build.

In considering planning applications for affordable local needs housing, the Council must be provided with evidence to show a scheme meets a demonstrated local need. Such evidence should define the local client group requiring housing and their specific housing requirements.

In addition, information detailing the number, size and tenure of dwellings proposed (e.g. rental units or shared ownership) will be required. Otherwise the exceptional need for a proposal, in particular whether it meets or contributes to the identified local need, cannot be established. In such circumstances, a detailed planning application will normally be needed.

It is essential to demonstrate that the proposed housing realistically meets or contributes to the identified local need and will be exclusively reserved and managed in perpetuity as affordable housing for the long-term benefit of the local community. Therefore, arrangements which will secure this must be in place before planning permission is granted and when the rental values or selling prices are accurately predicted. These would normally take the form of voluntary planning obligations and covenants offered by the agency involved in managing the scheme and agreed by the landowner, the developer and the Council. Management of the scheme by Tendring District Council or an alternative housing association, charitable trust or similar organisation will generally offer the required assurances. Restricting the occupation of property to people falling within the identified categories of local need will ensure that units remain affordable.

POLICY LP 6: RURAL EXCEPTION SITES

Council Housing and other forms of affordable housing may be permitted on sites adjoining the Settlement Development Boundaries of 'Rural Service Centre' or 'Smaller Rural Settlement' as defined by the spatial hierarchy as an exception to normal settlement policy to meet a specific identified local need that cannot be otherwise met.

To justify this form of development, applicants must demonstrate a shortage of council / affordable Housing, where provision would offer long term security of tenure to existing residents within the relevant Parish needing separate accommodation in the area and other persons with strong local connections within the Parish in terms of employment or longstanding family or previous residence links and who require accommodation in the area.

Proposals will be expected to meet all of the following criteria:

Evidence of Local Need

The proposal must include detailed and up to date evidence of local need for council / affordable Housing within the Parish, proven to the satisfaction of the District Council. The detail of any planning application should show that the number of council / affordable homes will not exceed the number, size and tenure genuinely required to meet the identified local housing need.

The Content of Schemes

A proposal shall cater primarily for local needs. However, to assist with the economic viability of the overall development and provide an incentive to landowners to release their land, a maximum of one in three dwellings in the overall development can be provided for sale or rent on the open market.

Secure Arrangements

Secure arrangements must be in place, before the granting of planning permission, that:

- a. ensure that all the council / affordable homes within the scheme remain exclusively for local need through control of occupation during the lifetime of the development and that the low-cost benefits of the housing provision pass on to subsequent occupants meeting the criteria of local need;
- b. ensure that the necessary long-term management of the scheme is permanently secured; and
- c. provide that where a vacated council / affordable home in the scheme cannot be filled by persons in local need within the Parish, that the dwelling is made available over a wider geographical area on the same basis of need to secure its occupation.

Location and Environmental Considerations

The proposal shall have no significant material adverse impact on the landscape, residential amenity, highway safety, or the form and character of the settlement to which it adjoins.

This Policy contributes towards achieving Objective 1 of this Local Plan.

5.7 Self-Build Homes

The National Planning Policy Framework requires Councils to plan for a mix of housing based on the needs of different groups in the community which includes people wishing to build their own homes. The majority of the new homes that will be built in Tendring up to 2033 will be on sites specifically allocated for development which tend to be acquired by volume house builders and local developers who will aim to deliver new housing to meet the needs of the mass market. However this leaves few opportunities for the construction of individual properties of bespoke and innovative architectural design, larger more spacious properties for the higher end of the market and self-build 'grand designs' for people wanting to build a home to live in themselves.

The strategic priorities of this Local Plan focus heavily on the need to deliver economic growth, tackle unemployment and deprivation and improve the long-term prospects of future generations. Alongside measures to attract businesses, rejuvenate town centres and create more jobs, the Council's Economic Development Strategy suggests that delivering the right mix of housing is critical to the future of the district's economy. By enabling opportunities to deliver self-build homes within the overall mix of new housing over the plan period, the district can go some way in providing attractive high-quality properties that local people can aspire to live in and stay close to their family. The opportunities to build such properties could also help to encourage high-earners and people with entrepreneurial spirit to live in the district who will have disposable income to spend in the local economy and who have the potential to invest in local business opportunities.

Paragraph 55 of the National Planning Policy Framework requires Councils to avoid new isolated homes in the countryside unless there are special circumstances which, amongst others, can include the "exceptional quality or innovative nature of the design of the dwelling". Policy LP7 therefore sets out the circumstances under which aspirational or self-build homes could be built outside of settlement development boundaries but within a reasonable proximity of the district's more sustainable urban settlements and rural service centres.

POLICY LP 7: SELF-BUILD HOMES

For a dwelling to be considered as an 'Self-Build Home', applicants must demonstrate, via the submission of a 'full' planning application, that it will:

- a) have regard to the Local Plan's policy on the design of new development;
- b) meet the national minimum gross internal floor-space standards

The Council will encourage the provision of opportunities for constructing Self-Build Homes as part of the mix of housing on large residential developments and the one-for-one replacement of existing dwelling, of any size, in the countryside outside of settlement development boundaries with a single unit of Self-Build Housing, unless the impacts of development would conflict with other policy requirements in this Local Plan.

The Council will also consider, on their merits, proposals for Self-Build Homes on land outside of settlement development boundaries, not involving the replacement of an existing dwelling, where they will still support a sustainable pattern of growth in the district. Such developments must either:

- 1) be located on a site safely accessible on foot within 600 meters of the edge of the settlement development boundary of one the district's 'strategic urban settlements', 'smaller urban settlements' or 'strategic rural service centres';

- 2) be located on a site safely accessible on foot within 400 meters of the edge of the settlement development boundary of one of the district's 'rural service centres'; or
- 3) involve the redevelopment of vacant or redundant previously developed land that can be shown, with evidence, to be unviable for employment use.

This Policy contributes towards achieving Objective 1 of this Local Plan.

5.8 Backland Residential Development

“Backland” developments are, for the purposes of Policy LP8 below, defined as the proposed erection of one or more dwelling houses on a parcel of land:

- which lies generally behind the line of existing frontage development;
- has little or no frontage to existing public highway; and
- which would constitute piecemeal development in that it does not form part of a large area allocated for development.

Typical sites include the back gardens of existing dwellings, “Tandem” development sites of the kind found in Jaywick, smallholdings, yards, or small vacant sites. On these sites, it will often be difficult to achieve the design requirements of this Local Plan due to a combination of location, restricted access and intensity of residential use in the vicinity.

The main problems that can arise as a result of backland development include undermining the established character of an area (especially if similar schemes were to be repeated elsewhere in a locality); dwelling plots appearing cramped relative to their surroundings; the fragmentation of established gardens with a loss of mature landscaping; and the infringement of neighbouring residents’ amenities. Development behind an established building line can also appear incongruous, particularly isolated dwellings. To avoid these problems, backland development requires particularly thorough planning, and Policy LP8 provides specific criteria that the Council will apply in such proposals.

There must also be proper means of access to backland development, which is safe and convenient for both drivers and pedestrians, with a turning area where necessary to avoid the need for vehicles to reverse onto a public highway. A proposed access should avoid excessive disturbance or loss of privacy to neighbouring residents through, for example, an access drive passing unreasonably

close to an adjoining dwelling. The likely frequency of use by vehicular traffic and the suitability of the access for service vehicles and the emergency services will also be relevant material considerations.

“Tandem” development consists of a dwelling or dwellings immediately behind an existing residential frontage which are served by a shared access. It is generally unsatisfactory because of the difficulties of access to the dwelling at the rear and the disturbance and lack of privacy suffered by the residents of the dwelling in front.

POLICY LP 8: BACKLAND RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT

Proposals for the residential development of “backland” sites must comply with the following criteria:

- a) where the development would involve the net loss of private amenity space serving an existing dwelling, that dwelling must be left with a sufficient area of private amenity space having regard to the standards in this Local Plan;
- b) a safe and convenient means of vehicular and pedestrian access/egress must be provided that does not cause undue disturbance or loss of privacy to neighbouring residents or visual detriment to the street scene. Long or narrow driveways will not be permitted;
- c) the proposal must not involve “tandem” development using a shared access;
- d) the site must not comprise an awkwardly shaped or fragmented parcel of land likely to be difficult to develop in isolation or involve development which could prejudice a more appropriate comprehensive development solution;
- e) the site must not be on the edge of defined settlements and likely to produce a hard urban edge or other form of development out of character in its particular setting; and
- f) the proposal must not be out of character with the area or set a harmful precedent for other similar forms of development.

This Policy contributes towards achieving Objective 1 of this Local Plan.

5.9 Traveller Sites

Councils have a legal duty to address the accommodation needs of travellers. To comply with the government’s ‘National Planning Policy for Traveller Sites’, Local Plans need to identify sufficient sites where travellers will be allowed to set up pitches to meet objectively-assessed needs. The Essex Gypsy and Traveller

Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) (published in July 2014) was prepared by consultants on behalf of all the Councils in Essex to estimate the need for additional pitches up to 2033. For Tendring, the GTAA identified a need for an additional 10 pitches between July 2013 (the base-date of the assessment) and July 2033. Between July 2013 and the writing of this plan, planning decisions by the Council and by Planning Inspectors on appeal have increased the number of pitches with planning permission by 6. Therefore, to meet the residual requirement, the Local Plan identifies land to deliver 4 additional pitches between 2014 and 2033.

In 2014, the following existing authorised traveller sites and sites with planning permission accounted for 17 pitches in total on the following sites:

- Spring Stables, Gutteridge Hall Lane, Weeley – 8 pitches;
- Woodfield Bungalow, Colchester Road, Great Bentley – 5 pitches;
- Esther Lee Stables, Crockleford Heath – 2 pitches;
- Clacton Road, Elmstead Market – 1 pitch; and
- Land at the Rose, The Street, Kirby le Soken – 1 pitch.

To deliver the additional five pitches expected to be needed up to 2033, this Local Plan allocates land for two additional pitches at Spring Stables, two additional pitches at Woodfield Bungalow and one additional pitch at Esther Lee Stables. Any proposals for additional pitches in the Tendring District will be judged against the evidence of need contained within the latest assessment.

POLICY LP9: TRAVELLER SITES

Evidence contained in the Essex Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (July 2014) identifies a projected need for 10 permanent traveller pitches, in total, in the Tendring District between 2013 and 2033. Planning decisions since the base-date of the assessment have increased the number of pitches with planning permission increased by 5 thus leaving a residual requirement of 5 additional pitches to be planned for through specific allocations in this Local Plan.

Land at the following sites is allocated to meet this residual need:

- Land at Spring Stables, off Gutteridge Hall Lane, Weeley – 2 pitches
- Land at Woodfield Bungalow, Colchester Road, Great Bentley – 2 pitches
- Land at Esther Lee Stables, Green Lane, Crockleford Heath – 1 pitch

When considering any proposals for additional traveller sites or pitches, the Council will consult the latest evidence of need contained in the most recent Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment and will refuse permission for proposals that cannot demonstrate, with evidence, a genuine need for the proposed level of provision. The Council will additionally judge proposals against criteria a) to h) below alongside other requirements in the Local Plan:

- a) sites must avoid any adverse impacts on any internationally, nationally or locally designated protected areas and must avoid areas prone to flooding;
- b) sites must have reasonable access to key facilities (normally 1.5 miles/2.4km on foot or 15 miles/24km by public transport to primary schools, doctors' surgeries and convenience shops, 2 miles/3.2km on foot or 20 miles/32km by public transport to secondary schools and major employment);
- c) sites should, where possible, utilise previously developed land and recognise the scale of nearby communities;
- d) sites must not exceed ten pitches in size and must make a minimum allowance of 250 square metres per pitch including circulation and amenity space and a maximum of 350 square metres. Sites should normally be 3 miles apart with scope for smaller sites to be closer than this;
- e) sites must comprise flat well drained ground and achieve safe access for large vehicles from the local road network and access to utilities;
- f) sites must be safe for children, achieve aesthetic compatibility with the surroundings with scope for visual and acoustic screening to protect the amenity of nearby residents; and not impact on high grade utilised agricultural land;
- g) sites must be of a high quality design and landscaping, providing a good standard of residential amenity for their occupiers; and
- h) sites must be linked to mains services.

This Policy contributes towards achieving Objectives 1 of this Local Plan.

5.10 Care and Assisted Living

Demographic projections suggest that by the end of the plan period in 2033, around 60% of our residents could be over the age of 65 and we know that our district is already a very popular area for retirement, particularly in our coastal towns of Clacton and Frinton, with much of the demand for new housing driven by the migration of older people from other parts of the country. Generally, thanks to advancements in medical care and healthier lifestyles, people are living longer and the Council is actively promoting the district's leisure offer to the 'active retired' who make a valuable contribution toward our local economy.

The Local Plan encourages development of care and assisted living homes in appropriate locations. This will ensure future generations of older and disabled residents get the highest quality of care and future generations of working age residents can access a range of job opportunities in a diverse and growing sector of the economy. As well as jobs for care assistants, growth in this sector will generate job opportunities for medical professionals, caterers and managers as well as jobs in supply chain industries dealing with matters such as maintenance, gardening, specialist training, security and construction.

Residential institutions have the potential to accommodate a significant number of residents, employ substantial numbers of staff and receive visits from friends and family. Therefore, they are best located in accessible locations, ideally within the settlement development boundaries of the district's more sustainable urban settlements and rural service centres. As opposed to the smaller rural settlements or remote countryside locations where there tend to be fewer local services and facilities, limited access to public transport and where the introduction of such development can often have a detrimental impact on the rural character of that community.

However, the Council does recognise that it is often difficult to find areas of land large enough to accommodate larger, high quality care homes set within open grounds with gardens, landscapes and trees – which, for the quality of life for residents, is very important. Therefore, the policy encourages the development of care homes and extra-care housing within the larger allocations of the Colchester Fringe, Weeley and Clacton. Other residential and mixed-use developments across the district may also provide care homes

Secure Residential Institutions, which come under use class C2A can include secure hospitals, detention centres and prisons. These institutions also have the potential to employ significant numbers of people but in some instances can have a detrimental impact on their immediate surroundings in terms of noise and disturbance. A more remote location may therefore be appropriate and proposals for these kinds of institutions will be considered on their own merits subject to meeting the requirements of other policies in this document and demonstrating a local need.

POLICY LP10: CARE AND ASSISTED LIVING

To meet the care needs of our future generations and generate growth in the care and assisted living sector in line with the Economic Development Strategy, the Council will support the construction of high quality care homes and extra-care housing in sustainable locations. The Council will also work with the NHS, care providers, educational establishments and businesses to promote technological advancements in the provision of care, improvements in training and qualifications for care professionals and support growth in the 'supply chain' industries related to

care and assisted living.

The Council will support the provision of care homes and extra care housing within settlement development boundaries and, in particular, within the mix of accommodation at for the Colchester Fringe, Weeley and Clacton and as a part of other residential and mixed-use developments across the district.

The Council will also consider, on their merits, proposals for the development (including change of use to) care homes (Use Class C2) on land outside of settlement development boundaries where they will still support a sustainable pattern of growth in the district. Such developments must either:

- a) be located on a site safely accessible on foot within 600 meters of the edge of the settlement development boundary of one of the district's 'strategic urban settlements', 'smaller urban settlements' or 'strategic rural service centres'; or
- b) be located on a site safely accessible on foot within 400 meters of the edge of the settlement development boundary of one of the district's 'rural service centres'.

All new care homes and extra care housing must offer a high quality and attractive environment for their residents and provide sufficient external space to accommodate the normal recreation and other needs of residents, visitors or employees.

Proposals for the development of new (including change of use to) secure residential institutions (Use Class C2A) will be considered on their own merits against other policy requirements of this Local Plan.

Development that would result in the loss of all, or part, of an existing care home will not be permitted unless the applicants can demonstrate, with evidence, that the site or premises are no longer economically viable. The approach used to demonstrate that the requirements of this policy have been met may vary from site to site and so must be agreed between the Council and the applicant in advance of any planning application being submitted.

Where planning permission is granted, use rights under the provision of the latest Use Classes Order may be withdrawn where there is evidence to suggest that a change of use from that granted to another use within the same Use Class would be inappropriate.

This Policy contributes towards achieving Objective 1 of this Local Plan.

5.11 HMOs and Bedsits

An HMO (House in Multiple Occupation) is a house occupied by three or more unrelated individuals as their only or main residence where they have individual

lockable bedrooms, but where basic amenities such as a kitchen or bathroom are shared. HMOs with between three and six bedrooms fall under Class C4 of the Use Classes Order. HMOs with seven or more bedrooms are classed as 'sui generis'. Each individual bedroom within an HMO is classed as a 'tenancy unit'.

Bedsits are dwelling houses that consist of a single room containing living accommodation and dedicated, but often basic, cooking and washing facilities (such as a cooker, microwave oven and sink) but sometimes bathroom and toilet facilities are shared by a number of bedsit occupiers. Bedsits form part of Use Class C3.

The creation of HMOs and bedsits, in the majority of cases, require planning permission in line with national planning regulations. The conversion of a 'dwelling house' (Use Class C3) to an HMO in Use Class C4 can take place without the need for planning permission except in locations where the Local Authority has made an 'Article 4 Direction' to remove this permitted change. Tendring District Council has made an Article 4 Direction removing this permitted change in all parts of the district. Therefore any proposal involving the creation of an HMO or bedsits in the Tendring District will require planning permission.

The Council is concerned about the impact that an increasing number of HMOs and bedsits, both new-build proposals and the conversion of existing properties, will have on the health of residents, the economy of the district and the physical character of our towns and villages. An increasing number of large residential properties, hotels and guesthouses in central parts of our seaside towns are being lost to HMOs and bedsits, which will result in the permanent loss of valuable visitor accommodation, essential to the tourism economy, and poor living conditions and resultant health problems for tenants.

Furthermore, the concentration of low-cost accommodation within town centre areas can result in a high proportion of people with personal, financial or health issues moving into the area (often from outside of the district) and being concentrated together in one area, placing undue pressure on the public services within those areas (such as doctors' surgeries); detracting from the public perception of the area (which is all important for the purposes of attracting visitors, tourists and investors to spend money in the local economy); and, in turn, making the owners of houses, hotels and guesthouses within the area consider converting their premises into HMOs and bedsits, for rental income, rather than retaining them in their existing use.

This trend is not sustainable for the long-term health and prosperity of the district and the economy of our town centres and tourist areas. Therefore Policy LP11 below is designed to ensure that any proposal for HMOs or bedsits do not result in an unhealthy concentration of such accommodation in any one particular area and to ensure that any HMOs or bedsits that are permitted will meet minimum standards of room size, facilities, design and layout to ensure that occupiers can enjoy decent

living standards and to minimise any detrimental impacts on the physical appearance of the area. The space standards set out in the policy are based on the minimum space standards prescribed in section 326 of the Housing Act 1985.

POLICY LP11: HMO AND BEDSITS

All proposals involving the creation of Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMOs) or bedsits (including new-build, subdivisions and conversions) will require planning permission and will only be permitted within defined town centres where all of the following criteria are met:

- a) within a 100 metre radius of the property or site in question (drawn as a circle from the centre of the property or site), the total number of existing and proposed HMO tenancy units and bedsits, as a proportion of all residential accommodation (tenancy units plus bedsits and dwelling houses that are not HMOs), would not exceed 10%;
- b) the proposed tenancy units have a minimum internal floor area of 12 square metres and bedsits have a minimum internal floor area of 16 square metres;
- c) each individual tenancy unit or bedsit has direct physical access to communal facilities without the need to rely on access via another tenancy unit or bedsit;
- d) no more than six tenancy units or bedsits will be served by a single indoor communal facility such as a living room, dining room or kitchen;
- e) a minimum of 1 off-street car parking space per tenancy unit or bedsit is provided and each parking space must be capable of being used independently of one another;
- f) all residents of the HMO or block of bedsits have access to adequate space for the storage of waste and recycling bins which will be provided within the curtilage of the block;
- g) all external alterations to existing buildings are in keeping with the character of the building and the wider area; and
- h) an area of communal open space is provided that has sufficient space and facilities for drying clothes.

This Policy contributes towards achieving Objective 1 of this Local Plan.

6.0 PROSPEROUS PLACES

The Local Plan's strategic objective for Employment/Commercial is "To provide for the development of employment land on a variety of sites to support a diversity of employment opportunities and to achieve a better balance between the location of jobs and housing, which will reduce the need to travel and promote sustainable growth up to the period of 2033."

Promoting balanced economic growth is one of the key elements of delivering sustainable development. This Local Plan aims to make Tendring District more self-reliant by achieving a sustainable balance between jobs, retail development, tourism, leisure, hotel and guesthouse development and associated facilities and to improve education and skills for our district's residents. Balancing growth will ensure that our natural and built environment, especially our countryside, is preserved and protected against unsustainable growth.

The National Planning Policy Framework requires local planning authorities to adopt a positive approach toward development proposals that will contribute toward building a strong, responsive and competitive economy in their area and to ensure that sufficient land of the right type is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth and innovation. From undertaking extensive consultation with residents and businesses within the Tendring District, it is clear that delivering a strong economy that provides more jobs for local people is a high priority in our area but that the pursuit of economic growth must also sit comfortably alongside other objectives, such as protecting and enhancing the environment and planning positively to meet the social needs of our local communities.

The Economic Development Strategy was adopted by the Council in November 2013 and it sets out the following five key objectives:

- **Objective 1: Support Tendring's growth locations**

Prioritising economic development projects in Harwich, Clacton and the west of the district (toward Colchester) as these are the areas with the greatest potential for economic growth and where the case for government assistance and funding will be the strongest.

- **Objective 2: Target growth sectors**

Promote sectors of the economy with the greatest potential for significant growth and job creation which, for Tendring District, are Offshore Renewable Energy and Care and Assisted Living.

- **Objective 3: Ensure residents have skills and information to participate**

Working with businesses and educational establishments to provide the training and work experience our residents need to address skills shortages and therefore achieve a diverse and highly skilled local workforce to fulfil the demands of new businesses looking to locate in our area.

- **Objective 4: Support modernisation, diversification and growth within the business base**

Building a stronger relationship between the Council and the district's existing business base, including the delivery of improved broadband infrastructure and supporting businesses to expand and diversify;

- **Objective 5: Facilitate population growth where this supports economic objectives**

Building more homes in the right locations, which will increase the population and boost the demand for goods and services and unlock new employment opportunities.

6.1 Delivering Retail

The Local Plan's strategic objective for Retail Development is "To promote the vitality and viability of the town centres, exploiting the benefit of enhanced growth of the town whilst retaining the best and valued aspects of its existing character."

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) paragraph 19 indicates that planning should operate to encourage and not to act as an impediment to sustainable growth, and that significant weight should be placed on the need to support economic growth through the planning system.

The NPPF requires local planning authorities to recognise town centres as the heart of their communities and pursue policies to support their viability and vitality. In addition, local planning authorities are expected to objectively identify sites for retail land. Ensuring town centres are recognised and protected and sufficient land can be brought forward to meet the retail needs of the district is a crucial element of this Local Plan.

References in the Local Plan to "town centres" or "centres" apply to town centres, district centres and local centres but exclude small parades of shops of purely neighbourhood significance.

Town centres act as key locations for a diverse range of uses such as retail, leisure, commercial, office, tourism, cultural activities, community facilities and also provide an important, sustainable location for housing.

Retail is split into comparison and convenience shopping. Convenience shops provide for the everyday essential items including milk and newspapers, food and drinks and confectionary. These shops are usually close to people's homes so people can make many visits during the week. Comparison shops provide items not on frequent basis such as clothing, footwear or household items.

The Town Centre First policy requires applications for main town centre uses to be located in town centres, then in edge of centre locations and only if suitable sites are not available should out of centre sites be considered. The NPPF sets out that when assessing large applications for retail, leisure and office development outside of town centres, which are not in accordance with an up-to-date local plan, local authorities should require an impact assessment.

Where an application fails to satisfy the sequential test or is likely to have significant adverse impact on the town centre, it should be refused. Local planning authorities are required to ensure that sequential test and impact test have been properly applied, and that the "town centre first" approach has been followed. This does not mean that out-of-centre development is necessarily inappropriate.

Tendring District Council commissioned WYG Planning and Environment (WYG) to undertake a Retail study in 2016, to serve as local evidence to support the Local Plan Policies.

Additional Retail Floorspace Provision

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), paragraph 23, requires that local planning authorities (LPA's) should allocate a range of suitable sites to meet the scale and type of town centre uses needed in town centres and that it is important that the need for retail, leisure, office and other main town centre uses are met in full and are not compromised by limited site availability. In addition, it is also expected that LPA's undertake an assessment of need to expand town centres to ensure a sufficient supply of suitable sites.

Convenience Shopping

The WYG Retail Study (2016) estimates that within Tendring District, represented by Zones 1-4 of the Study Area, the available convenience goods expenditure at 2015 was £301.8m, which is forecast to increase by 20% to £349.8m by 2032. The study assessed the retail capacity of the area and concluded that there is no demonstrable requirement to proactively plan for new convenience floorspace in the district (beyond that already consented) up to 2025. However, this position should be regularly monitored. Additionally, the study states that there is potential capacity for new convenience goods floorspace in the district between 980 sq.m net and 1,850 sq.m net by 2032.

Comparison Shopping

The WYG Retail Study (2016) sets out the need for additional comparison retail floorspace for Tendring District. The quantitative potential capacity for new comparison goods floorspace in the district is between 11,880 sq.m net and 19,800 sq.m net by 2032.

In accordance with the 'town centre first' principles in the NPPF, Tendring District's defined town centres (Clacton, Frinton, Harwich and Dovercourt, Brightlingsea, Manningtree and Walton) should be the preferred locations (subject to any sequential sites being available and suitable) for any further comparison goods floorspace. This will ensure the enhancement of the town centres and promotes their vitality and viability.

The WYG retail study highlights that Clacton town centre is a generally healthy centre, which performs a vital role for the residents of the district and wider sub-region. Retailer representation in the town centre is strong, with 14 out of 30 major multiple national retailers being represented in the centre. Council initiatives, alongside private investment in recent years, have seen considerable improvements to the built environment, which is beneficial to the town centre's visitor experience.

A town-by-town analysis indicates that there is a quantitative need for additional comparison floorspace in all town centres except Walton-on-the-Naze.

POLICY PP1: NEW RETAIL DEVELOPMENT

Retail development will be encouraged and permitted in the retail policy area of the town centres as defined on the Policies Map. This will be the main focus for new additional retail floorspace for the town centres, maintaining the district's current hierarchy and market share between centres. The identified additional need in net floorspace is as follows:

- Convenience goods floorspace (e.g. food, drink, toiletries)-980 sq.m-1,850 sq.m by 2032
- Comparison goods floorspace (e.g. clothes, shoes, furniture, carpets)-11,880 sq.m net-19,800 sq.m net by 2032

The Council's Retail Study indicates that there is quantitative need for additional convenience floorspace in Clacton, Manningtree, Harwich & Dovercourt. There is also potential capacity for new comparison goods floorspace in the all the town centres except Walton-on-the-Naze.

Retail development will be encouraged on a scale appropriate to the needs of the

area served by these centres. Development will be subject to local planning, traffic and environmental considerations and viewed in the context of the needs of people who live in or near the areas affected.

This Policy contributes towards achieving Objectives 3, 6 and 9 of this Local Plan.

6.2 Retail Hierarchy

With the introduction of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), there is now a need to take fresh look at how the delivery of retail is managed in the district.

Paragraph 23 of the NPPF requires the local planning authorities (LPA's) to define a network and hierarchy of centres that is resilient to anticipated future economic changes. It states that, the LPA's should recognise town centres as the heart of their communities and to pursue policies to help support their viability and vitality.

The NPPF continues the government's commitment to place a high level of importance on the 'town centre first' approach to the delivery of retail, leisure, office, tourism and business development (collectively known as 'town centre uses').

The NPPF (Annex 2) defines the town centre as follows:

'Area defined on the local authority's policy map, including the primary shopping area and areas predominantly occupied by main town centre uses within or adjacent to the primary shopping area. References to town centres or centres apply to city centres, town centres, district centres and local centres but exclude small parades of shops of purely neighbourhood significance'.

The District centres will usually comprise groups of shops often containing at least one supermarket or superstore, and a range of non-retail services, such as banks, building societies and restaurants, as well as local public facilities such as library.

Local centres include a range of small shops of a local nature, serving a small catchment. This might include, amongst other shops, a small supermarket, newsagent, a sub-post office and pharmacy. Other facilities could include a hot-food takeaway and launderette. In rural areas large villages may perform the role of a local centre.

Small parades of shops of purely neighbourhood significance are not regarded as centres for the purposes of this policy statement.

In order to plan positively to promote the vitality and viability of the town centres, the Council has identified local retail hierarchy for the district that sets out the role and function of centres. The presumption would be that any proposals for a main town

use would only be permitted if firstly every effort had been made to locate it in the defined centres as a preference (following the application of the 'sequential test').

Our town, district, village and neighbourhood centres provide a significant proportion of the district's local employment and business activity and offer a range of services, facilities and activities that meet the needs of both local residents and people that visit the area. These centres lie at the heart of our communities and are often the historic core of our towns, villages and neighbourhoods and the home to many attractive and historic spaces, buildings and other features.

The nature of retail is changing, with the emergence of on-line shopping along with the popularity and convenience of large superstores. The Council wishes to promote the vitality and viability of these centres and accepts that with changes in shopping habits, they will need to move with the times to remain a focus for economic activity and community life.

Therefore, our centres will need to change too by becoming more diverse in their offer, embracing more leisure-based activities such as: eating and drinking; promoting the evening economy; utilising the internet as a promotional tool rather than seeing it as a threat to business; providing safe and attractive environments that people are more inclined to visit through choice, rather than convenience; and being easily accessible by a range of transport types.

The Council and local businesses both have an important role to play in bringing about this change.

The Draft Policy PRO5, Local Plan Pre-Submission document (2012) identified Clacton as a 'major town centre' and Frinton, Harwich, Dovercourt, Brightlingsea, Manningtree and Walton as designated town centres. Underneath these are 'district centres', 'village centres', and existing and 'proposed neighbourhood centres'.

The WYG Retail Study (2016) recommends that Clacton should continue to be classified as a major town centre and the following retail areas are classified as a town centres: Dovercourt, Walton-on-the-Naze, Frinton-on-Sea, Brightlingsea and Manningtree. This study classified Harwich as district centre due to its level of retail provision and role it plays within the network of centres. The health check shows that Harwich has a total of 3,810 sq.m retail and leisure floorspace and has disjointed centre with a high level of non-town centre uses at ground-floor level.

As well as the defined centres listed in Policy PP2, the district also contains a number of large modern retail parks or stand-alone supermarkets/retail outlets that are located in out-of-town centre (or edge-of-town centre) locations that often fulfil a need for bulky-goods retail that cannot be accommodated in town centres. The national planning policy is to avoid developments of this nature in the future unless it can be demonstrated that they will bring positive economic growth and not impact negatively on the vitality or viability of nearby centres. However, these existing retail

parks will be shown as 'employment land' on the Policies Map and protected against redevelopment for non-employment uses (particularly housing) in recognition of the local employment they provide.

POLICY PP2 : RETAIL HIERARCHY

The following centres, as defined on the Policies Map, provide the key locations that can be resilient to future economic changes and which should be considered as part of a sequential test for proposed main town centre.

Retail development should take place at a scale appropriate to the size and function of the centre within which it is to be located. To guide this approach, the following retail hierarchy is defined:

Major town Centre

- Clacton

Town Centres

- Dovercourt
- Walton-on-the Naze
- Frinton-on-Sea
- Brightlingsea
- Manningtree

District Centres

- Harwich
- Old Road, Clacton
- The Triangle, Frinton-on-Sea
- Great Clacton
- Frinton Road, Holland-on-Sea

These centres will be the focus for 'town centre uses' which include retail, leisure, commercial, office, tourism and cultural, community and residential development. The Council will promote a mix of appropriate town centre uses within these defined centres with 'active street frontages' at ground floor level. Proposals must be properly related in their scale and nature having regard to the above hierarchy.

This Policy contributes towards achieving Objectives 3, 6 and 9 of this Local Plan.

There are other small parades of shops across the town and the rural areas that are purely of neighbourhood significance and therefore do not meet the definition of a

centre. However, they contribute to the function of the local communities. The NPPF requires local planning authorities to plan positively for the provision of community facilities such as local shops and guard against the unnecessary loss of valued facilities and services. It is therefore appropriate to include an additional policy to protect and enhance these local facilities.

POLICY PP3: VILLAGE AND NEIGHBOURHOOD CENTRES

Small-scale retail development to serve the day-to-day needs of village and local neighbourhoods will be normally permitted. Where express planning permission is required, proposals for change of use from retail within a neighbourhood shopping parade or a village with limited shopping provision will not be permitted unless retail use is either:

- no longer viable;
- no longer needed by the community it serves; or
- is to be relocated, to provide an equivalent or improved facility.

The Council will work with its partners, including local businesses, to protect and enhance the following village and local neighbourhood centres and any proposed village and neighbourhood centres as defined on the Policies Map.

Village Centres

- Alresford Village Centre
- Elmstead market Village Centre
- Great Bentley Village Centre
- Little Clacton Village Centre
- St. Osyth Village Centre
- Thorpe-le-Soken Village Centre

Existing and Proposed Neighbourhood Centres

- Bluehouse Avenue, Clacton
- Bockings Elm, Clacton
- Broadway, Jaywick
- Burrs Road, Clacton
- Cambridge Road, Clacton
- Coopers Lane, Clacton
- Coppins Road, Clacton
- Woodlands Close, Clacton
- Upper Dovercourt
- Frinton Road, Holland-on-Sea
- Waterside, Brightlingsea
- Neighbourhood centre at St. John's Road, Clacton
- New neighbourhood centre proposed

- Gravel Hill Way, Harwich for Weeley Garden Village
- Junction of Tamarisk Way/Broadway, Jaywick
- Thorpe Road, Kirby Cross
- Tudor Parade, Marlowe Road, Jaywick
- New neighbourhood centre proposed for Oakwood Garden Suburb
- New neighbourhood centre proposed for Rouses Farm Garden Suburb

This Policy contributes towards achieving Objectives 3 and 6 of this Local Plan.

6.3 Local Impact Threshold

In accordance with national planning policy, it is appropriate to identify locally set thresholds for the scale of edge-of-centre and out of centre retail, office and leisure development which should be subject to the assessment of the impact criteria set out by paragraph 26 of the NPPF.

For the purposes of this policy, an ‘edge of centre’ location means:

- for retail development, a site within 300 metres of a ‘primary shopping area’ with good pedestrian connections to that primary shopping area;
- for office development, a site within 500 metres of a railway station;
- for other town centre uses, a site within 300 metres of a defined town, district, village or neighbourhood centre.

An ‘out of centre’ location means a site that is not within a defined town, district, village or neighbourhood centre and not an edge of centre location, but that does fall within the Settlement Development Boundary of the settlement in question.

Paragraph 26 of the NPPF states that:

‘When assessing applications for retail, leisure and office development outside of town centres, which are not in accordance with an up-to-date Local Plan, local planning authorities should require an impact assessment if the development is over a proportionate, locally set floorspace threshold (if there is no locally set threshold, the default threshold is 2,500 sq.m)’. This should include assessment of:

- the impact of the proposal of existing, committed and planned public and private investment in a centre or centres in the catchment area of the proposal; and

- the impact of the proposal on town centre vitality and viability, including local consumer choice and trade in the town centre and wider area, up to five years from the time the application is made. For major schemes where the full impact will not be realised in five years, the impact should also be assessed up to ten years from the time the application is made.

Where an application is likely to have significant adverse impact it should be refused.

The WYG Retail Study (2016) assessed the need for a local impact threshold and recommended that 'a blanket approach' would not be appropriate across all centres. The study advised that policy should advocate a tiered approach with different thresholds based upon the location, role and function of the centre. For example a small convenience store would clearly have more impact on a local centre than the town centre. The study recommends that the thresholds should not only apply to new floorspace, but also to changes of use and variations of conditions to remove or amend restrictions on how units operate in practice.

POLICY PP4 : LOCAL IMPACT THRESHOLD

Applications for retail, leisure and office development outside of a centre as defined on the Policies Map, which are not in accordance with the Local Plan, will require an impact assessment if the development is over the following floorspace thresholds in the defined Town Centre: :

- a) Clacton - 929 sq.m gross floorspace
- b) Frinton-on-Sea - 929 sq.m gross floorspace
- c) Dovercourt - 250 sq.m gross floorspace
- d) Walton-on-the-Naze - 250 sq.m gross floorspace
- e) Brightlingsea - 250 sq.m gross floorspace
- f) Manningtree - 250 sq.m gross floorspace
- g) Harwich - 250 sq.m gross floorspace

This Policy contributes towards achieving Objectives 3 and 6 of this Local Plan.

6.4 Town Centre Uses

Paragraph 23, of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) requires that planning policy should be positive, promote competitive town centre environments and set out policies for the management and growth of centres over the plan period. Therefore, it is vital that the future needs of the district's town centres are addressed through the Local Plan.

With regard to the location for new retail, leisure and other town centre development (as defined in the NPPF), the Council will adopt the 'sequential approach' as set out in the NPPF. This states that for retail development the first preference should be for town, district or local centre sites, where suitable sites are available, followed by edge-of-centre sites, and only then out-of-centre sites. With regard to edge-of-centre and out-of-centre, locations that are accessible by a choice of means of transport and well connected to the town should be a preference.

The NPPF states that local authorities should define areas within their town centres as primary shopping areas. These areas comprise the parts of the town centre where retail development is concentrated. It is the primary shopping areas of the town centres which are the preferred location for new retail development. According to the NPPF, the primary shopping area should contain the primary shopping frontages and secondary shopping frontages which are adjacent, and closely related to, the primary shopping frontages.

Paragraph 23 of the NPPF states that the planning authorities should define the extent of the town centres and primary shopping areas, based on clear definition of primary and secondary frontages, and set policies that make clear which uses will be permitted in such locations. The NPPF includes the following definitions:

Primary Shopping Area:

Defined area where retail development is concentrated (generally comprising the primary and those secondary frontages which are adjoining and closely related to the primary shopping frontages).

Primary Shopping Frontage:

Primary frontages are likely to include a high proportion of retail uses which may include food, drinks, clothing and household goods. To promote a busy and attractive town centre new retail opportunities will be concentrated within the Primary frontage, providing a focus for activity and preventing key uses from being dispersed throughout the centre.

Secondary Shopping Frontage:

Secondary frontages provide greater opportunities for a diverse use such as restaurants and cafés, cinemas and offices. This supports independent and convenience retailers and non-retail uses. These uses form an important complementary function and by allowing a higher proportion of non-retail uses and promotes diverse uses.

The WYG Retail Study (2016) reviewed the uses in the town centres and recommended the shopping frontages. The Primary Shopping Area (PSA) and the town centre boundary are identified on the Policies Map.

Identification of the PSA and town centre boundary are necessary as these form the basis for the application of the sequential test for applications for town centre uses. The NPPF defines the edge of centre for retail purposes as a location that is well connected and up to 300m from the PSA. For all other main town centre uses (leisure, entertainment, arts, culture and tourism) this is a location within 300m of the defined town, district, village or neighbourhood centre boundary and for office development, a site within 500 metres of a railway station.

In exceptional cases where the Council agrees that retail, leisure or office development outside of a defined centre could be justified, applications may need to be accompanied by an 'impact statement' which, in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework, must include an assessment of:

- the impact of the proposal on existing, committed and planned public and private investment in a centre or centres in the catchment area of the proposal; and
- the impact of the proposal on town centre vitality and viability, including local consumer choice and trade in the defined centres and wider area, up to five years from the time the application is made. For major schemes where the full impact will not be realised within five years, the impact should also be assessed up to ten years from the time the application is made.

POLICY PP5: TOWN CENTRE USES

The Town Centre Boundary and the Primary and Secondary Shopping Frontages are defined on the Policy Map.

Within the Primary Shopping Area, proposals for development will be permitted where they:

- a) are for main town centre uses, as defined in the NPPF; or
- b) will promote the vitality and viability of the centre, including proposals for

- residential development; or
- c) will involve the conversion or re-use of upper floors; and/or
- d) deliver high quality active ground floor frontages; and
- e) within the Primary Shopping Frontages A1 uses (shops) comprise at least 70 of the shopping frontages; and
- f) within the Secondary Shopping Frontages main town centre uses remain dominant.

This Policy contributes towards achieving Objectives 3 and 6 of this Local Plan.

6.5 Delivering Economic Prosperity

Tendring District has a diverse economy with local employment across a range of activities including at our ports; on our industrial estates; in our town centres and retail parks; in our schools; hospitals, surgeries and care homes; in our hotels, guesthouses and holiday parks; on our farms and even in our homes, with many of our residents being self-employed or working in small businesses.

The District is well connected to a network of major roads via the A120, A133 and A137, which provide routes to Chelmsford, London, the M25, Stansted Airport and the Port of Felixstowe. Transportation provision in the District includes 14 railway stations with connections to Colchester, Chelmsford, Ipswich, Norwich, Stratford and London.

Tendring District's economy is closely linked to the Maritime industry, although it has a diverse economy with local employment across a range of activities. However, like many coastal areas, residents in some parts of the district have to commute out of the area for work, especially to neighbouring Colchester. So creating new and better-paid jobs for existing and future generations of residents is, and will continue to be, one of the Council's top priorities.

A key requirement of this Local Plan is to provide for appropriate sustainable employment opportunities for residents in Tendring and to support the growth of local businesses and attract investment in the district.

Policy SP3 of the Part 1 Local Plan sets out the strategic framework for delivering new employment across the district. It *sets out strategic principles to underpin economic growth across the North Essex as follows:*

- a) *Sufficient land will be identified to support the achievement of the minimum jobs numbers, recognising the importance of key sectors to be identified by each local authority;*
- b) *Priority will be given to use of previously-developed land in appropriate locations as well as, where it meets sustainable principles, the expansion of existing employment locations;*
- c) *Existing and allocated employment sites will be safeguarded for employment use unless it can be demonstrated that there is no reasonable prospects of the site being used for that purpose.*
- d) *Town and city centres are the appropriate locations for new office development; and*
- e) *Employment development will be a key component of the new garden communities identified in Policy SP4. The scale and mix of employment uses will be determined through development frameworks and masterplans for each new community.*

The primary objective of this Local Plan is to support and diversify the economy while maintaining a broad balance between homes and jobs in order to achieve self-reliance. The Part 1 Local Plan provides a strategic policy framework for achieving this. It seeks to ensure that sufficient high quality sites are identified to support the delivery of job targets; gives priority to the enhancement of existing employment sites and regeneration of previously developed land; safeguarding existing and committed sites; supports initiatives which promote skills and training and safeguards and enhances tourism and cultural assets of the district.

The Aspinall Verdi Employment Land Review (2016) highlights that there is the need to promote Tendring District as a vibrant place to live, work and visit, and to promote the area to support sustainable economic growth. Key opportunity sectors in the District include Offshore Wind and Care and Assisted Living. Other sectors, including agri-tech, composite, engineering, manufacturing, hospitality and retail all have the potential to contribute to growth in jobs across the District.

The earlier Regeneris Consulting Employment Land Review (2013) identified 30.75 ha of available employment land supply and recommended a further 7.1 ha to be identified in the district. Many of the sites identified are no longer available and currently it would appear that approximately 25.22ha of the identified supply remain available. This creates a combined shortfall in the order of 12.6ha. Additional land needs to be allocated now to provide a total provision in the order of 38ha.

The Aspinall Verdi Employment Land Review (2016) sets out a total employment land requirement of 20ha to be delivered across Tendring District and further 20ha of employment land needs to be allocated across the district. Employment development should be located in combination with housing growth to promote a sustainable pattern of development and access by sustainable transport modes. Existing

employment sites will be safeguarded and additional employment land will be required in a number of sustainable urban and rural locations.

The Aspinall Verdi Employment Study suggests that sites to the West of Tendring (Garden Village) score well given their communication linkages and proximity to Colchester. The study states that due to the closeness of West Tendring to Essex University, this area can provide a competitive advantage and deliver medium to long-term employment opportunities for Tendring District.

Weeley also scores well given that it forms part of a relatively large settlement with good communication linkages and the presence of uses such as the hotel and service area. Similarly, the Oakwood Extension site in Clacton presents an opportunity to extend the already functioning and popular Gorse Lane Industrial Estate. The Hartley Gardens site also scores highly due to its location directly off the A133 and its ability to provide further employment land to the edge of Clacton.

The Council will ensure that the right amount and type of employment land is available in locations that balance the demands of the market with the capacity of infrastructure and the need to protect, and where possible enhance the environment. This includes:

- a. Safeguarding existing and committed employment sites which are of the right quality and suitably located in relation to infrastructure. This will include safeguarding employment land allocations for a range of uses in support of balanced economy;
- b. Providing for additional sites in sustainable locations to meet the business needs of the growing district;
- c. Supporting the enhancement of skills in the local workforce through improved opportunities for education and training to provide a more dynamic and flexible labour market;
- d. Promoting the provision of infrastructure and services needed to provide a competitive business environment, including support and electronic communications infrastructure notably enhanced broadband provision; and
- e. Promoting the diversification of the rural economy, in particular by supporting the retention and development of local services and community facilities in villages; supporting farm diversification including the conversion of existing farm buildings and infrastructure for employment and other commercial developments such as tourism.

Protecting Existing Employment Sites

In order to maintain an adequate level of employment land to meet the needs of the local economy, the Council wants to protect defined employment areas from uses which would be better located in other areas of the district. The Council does not wish to inhibit the ability of existing firms to expand. It will be supportive of the redevelopment of sites which would lead to an improvement in the quality of employment floorspace suited to modern day needs.

Policy SP3 of the North Essex Strategic Plan (Part 1 of this Plan), recognises the valuable role of locally important existing employment areas and establishes the need to protect them from loss to alternative uses. The identification of locally important Existing Employment Sites has arisen through joint work with the Council's Economic Development and Regeneration team.

POLICY PP6: EMPLOYMENT SITES

The Council will seek to protect existing employment sites, as set out in the Council's current Employment Land Review. These will be safeguarded for B1 (Business), B2 (General Industry) and B8 (Storage or Distribution) purposes.

Proposals for non-employment uses on these sites will only be considered acceptable if they clearly demonstrate that the alternative use/s:

- a) will not have an adverse impact on the primary employment use(s) in the locality;
- b) will not reduce the overall supply and quality of employment land and premises within the locality;
- c) will deliver economic regeneration benefits to the site and/or area;
- d) will resolve existing conflicts between land uses; and
- e) involve a vacant building for which there is clear and robust evidence of prolonged marketing, with registered commercial agents at a reasonable price, to demonstrate that there is no realistic prospect for continued employment use.

Proposals for retail and town centre uses on these sites will also be subject to the requirements of Policies PP1 - PP5 (inclusive) of this Local Plan.

The Council will permit sustainable development proposals for farm and other

land based diversification schemes that benefit the rural area. Proposals for re-use or redevelopment of rural buildings for employment purposes will be considered against the following criteria:

- a) the building is structurally sound and capable of accommodating the proposed use without the need for significant extension or alteration or reconstruction;
- b) the proposed use (including any proposed alteration or extensions to the building), its associated operational area, the provision of any services, and /or any amenity space or outbuildings, would not harm its appearance as a rural building or adversely affect the rural setting of the building in the locality;
- c) the proposed use would not create significant levels of traffic, particularly lorries, on rural roads (proposals for employment uses will be required to provide a sustainability assessment which may include a Travel Plan designed to maximise the opportunities to reduce the need to travel by private car);
- d) proposals which would create a significant number of jobs should be well located and should be readily accessible by public transport; and
- e) it will not lead to unacceptable levels or types of traffic or problems of road safety or amenity and will not require highway improvements which will harm the character of rural roads in the area.

This Policy contributes towards achieving Objectives 2, 4 and 6 of this Local Plan.

New Employment Sites Allocations

Only a certain proportion of jobs are located in employment areas and fall within the B use classes (B1 business, B2 general industrial, B8 distribution and warehousing). The rest of the jobs in the local economy consist of 'services' such as: retail, health, education and leisure, amongst others. Therefore, when making provision for jobs and employment land, any additional land to be allocated will only be for jobs falling into the B use classes. The Council will test wider options in the employment allocations at this stage of the plan process to ensure that adequate employment land is planned for in Tendring District. This means that about 63ha of employment land will be allocated at the Preferred Options Stage of the Local Plan and will be tested as part of the consultation process.

POLICY PP7: EMPLOYMENT ALLOCATIONS

New Employment allocations are needed to provide job opportunities for residents in Tendring District and to support the growth aspirations for the towns. To achieve this objective, at least 40hectares of new employment land is provided for through the allocation of sites listed below, and defined on the Policies Map, to provide for B1 (Business and Office Use), B2 (General Industry) and B8 (Storage and Distribution) uses. The range of uses will allow for diversification of employment opportunities within Tendring District which will increase the skills base and retain employees within the towns.

Proposals for employment development in the B use classes specified will be supported. Sites allocated for employment use will be protected against future loss to alternative uses.

Employment Allocations

| Name of Site | Size (ha) | Commentary | Potential Remaining Allocations Size (Ha) |
|---|-----------|---|---|
| Pond Hall Farm, Harwich | 27 ha | 6.3ha approved for B2/B8. The Employment Land Review (ELR) states that the site is a good location and as part of a mixed use scheme and could become an attractive employment location. The site enjoys prominence to the A120 and proximity to Harwich/Dovercourt. Therefore suggestion is made that it can be brought forward and protected for employment uses. | 6.3ha |
| Bathside Bay (Includes 7.4ha for Mercedes site) | 122ha | Bathside Bay is unlikely to be delivered in this plan period. However, the Mercedes site could come forward for employment delivery. | 7.4ha |
| Carless Extension, Harwich | 2.41ha | | 2.41ha |
| Mistley Port Expansion | 3.1ha | | 3.1ha |

| | | | |
|---|-----------|---|-------------------------|
| Oakwood Extension ('Dalau site') | 2.43ha | The ELR stated that owners of 'Dalau' site proposed the allocation of land to the west of Thorpe Road and to the north of Centenary Way. The land was not allocated but could now form part of an extension to provide additional accessible development of approximately 2.43ha. Recommendation is made that consideration should be given to allocate the Dalau site to enable new development. | 2.43ha (Short term) |
| Hartley Gardens/Clacton Gateway | 5ha-10ha | The Council will negotiate between 5ha-10ha Employment Land with the Land owner/developer. An Average will be around 7ha. | 7ha (Medium -Long term) |
| Stanton Europark | 3.3ha | ELR recommends 3.3ha employment land for new allocation. | 3.3ha (Short term) |
| Landswoodpark, Elmstead Market | 4.34ha | The site is located to the south of Clacton Road (A133) between Elmstead Market and Frating. ELR recommends for continues protection for employment land and consider its allocation for further employment land. | 4.34ha (Short term) |
| Weeley | 10ha | The employment land is in two parts. Each of the site can deliver about 5ha of employment land. However, this will be subject to viability application. | 10ha (Medium term) |
| Colchester Fringe (East Colchester / West Tendring) | 10ha-20ha | The Council will negotiate between 10ha-20ha of employment land with the land owner/ Developer. However, this will be subjected to viability testing of the site delivery. So an average of 15ha is acceptable. | 15ha (Long term) |
| Land South of Long Road, Mistley | 2ha | It was resolved at the Planning Committee meeting on 18/05/2016 that the application for mixed | 2ha |

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|----------------|
| | | use development along Bromley Road site-660 dwellings with 2ha employment land should be invited to be re-submitted. | |
| Total Employment Land Area | | | 63.28ha |

This Policy contributes towards achieving Objectives 2, 4 and 6 of this Local Plan.

6.6 Tourism, Leisure and Hotel Development

The Local Plan's strategic objective for Tourism Promotion is "To work with partners to provide an enhanced environment for tourism and the maritime sector and its associated services."

Tourism

Tourism is worth more than £276 million to Tendring District. Many of our district's jobs are related in some way to tourism, whether that is directly in hotels, caravan and chalet parks and tourist attractions or indirectly in shops, cafés and restaurants. A significant proportion of new jobs in our district could come from tourism if the right action is taken by providing an appropriate range of tourist attractions and holiday accommodation. With that in mind, the Council's Tourism Strategy identifies the following four core objectives to develop tourism in Tendring District:

- increase the amount of money visitors spend in the District;
- extend the length of time visitors stay in the District;
- attract higher spending visitors; and
- improve the perception of the District as a tourism destination.

To achieve these objectives, the Tourism Strategy sets out five priorities for action:

Priority 1: Marketing, Public Relations and E-tourism – working with businesses to make the best use of marketing and advertising, the internet, tourist information points and possible events and exhibitions to attract visitors.

Priority 2: Thematic Product Development – building on the strengths of our district to develop a series of 'themed products' such as history and

heritage, food and drink, family fun, countryside and nature, and myths and folklore.

Priority 3: Visitor Economy and Experience – developing new and exciting products that will appeal to existing and new visitor markets including marinas, heritage attractions, up-market hotel and self-catering accommodation and interactive visitor facilities, along with improved public spaces, lighting and signage.

Priority 4: Responsible Tourism – making positive use of Tendring District's unique environmental assets like its countryside, coast and wildlife areas to promote activities like walking, cycling, sailing and bird watching.

Priority 5: Business Support and Community Engagement – working in partnership with businesses and other organisations to deliver projects to support growth in the Tendring District tourism industry.

This Local Plan has an important role to play in facilitating the kinds of development that will contribute positively toward economic growth in the tourism sector. The Council's approach to the development of tourism and visitors' attraction is in line with Priorities 3 and 4 set out above. Whilst the Council is keen to promote the area as a tourist destination by making best use of its assets, it is important to ensure that such assets are not exploited and potentially harmed or lost altogether. The relevant policies in this Local Plan will help to ensure that growth in the tourism industry in Tendring District is carried out in a sustainable manner that respects the wider environment and protects it for future generations to enjoy.

Another important aspect of promoting Tendring District's tourism economy will be to ensure that the district offers a range of visitor accommodation in different locations that will appeal to different people's tastes, budgets and interests. As the nature of tourism has changed so much over the years, Tendring District cannot rely purely on the provision of traditional holiday accommodation provided at seaside holiday parks, hotels, guesthouses and bed & breakfasts. Increasingly people will visit Tendring District for short weekend breaks, to visit friends and family, to attend weddings and other family functions or even for business purposes. Policies PP8-PP11 sets out the Council's approach to the creation, improvement and the protection of potential loss of different types of visitor accommodation.

POLICY PP8: TOURISM

To attract visitors to the Tendring District and support economic growth in tourism, the Council will generally support proposals that would help to improve the tourism appeal of the district to visitors, subject to other relevant policies in the Local Plan. In particular, the Council will support appropriate proposals for:

- new and improved attractions and leisure activities at the district's pleasure piers, amusement parks and holiday parks;
- a major new tourist attraction with good access to the A133 or A120;
- marinas, boat harbours, yacht havens and other facilities associated with boating and sailing;
- educational field centres or facilities associated with renewable energy, nature conservation, heritage, coastal protection, maritime activities and/or the enjoyment of the countryside and coast;
- conference facilities for business and educational purposes or to be used for functions such as weddings and other celebratory events;
- the provision of leisure and tourism facilities as part of farm diversification schemes;
- high quality restaurants, cafes and other appropriate commercial outlets on the seafront within the district's coastal towns; and
- outdoor recreational activities that would strengthen the function and protection of the undeveloped countryside.

To maintain and deliver a range of accommodation that meets the varying needs, demands and expectations of potential visitors to the Tendring District. Proposals that involve the creation, improvement or potential loss of visitor accommodation will be assessed based on policies set out in this Local Plan.

This Policy contributes towards achieving Objective 10 of this Local Plan.

Hotels and Guesthouses

Hotels and guesthouses provide accommodation to visitors who come to the area for a variety of reasons including holidays, weekend trips, business, visiting friends and family or attending family events or other functions. There had been a steady decline in the number of hotels and guesthouses in the district, many of which were either converted or redeveloped for residential use or care. However, to bring about growth in the district's tourism economy, a diverse range of visitor accommodation is essential and Policy PP9 below sets out the Council's approach to protecting hotels and guesthouses from being lost to alternative uses and supporting the provision of new and improved facilities.

POLICY PP9 : HOTELS AND GUESTHOUSES

The Council will support proposals for:

- new hotels and guesthouses within defined centres (as listed in Policy PP2) and along the seafront within the district's coastal towns or on allocated mixed-use development sites where such accommodation is proposed as part of the mix of uses;
- visitor accommodation to be provided in the upper floors of public houses, at residential health and beauty facilities, educational field centres and function/conference venues; and
- proposals to improve guest facilities or increase the number of rooms at existing hotels and guesthouses.

Within defined centres and along the seafront within the district's coastal towns, the Council will refuse proposals for the change of use or redevelopment of existing hotels and guesthouses to alternative uses, either in part or in whole. Outside of these areas, the change of use or redevelopment of existing hotels and guesthouses to alternative uses will only be permitted if the applicant can demonstrate that the current use is no longer economically viable.

This Policy contributes towards achieving Objective 10 of this Local Plan.

6.7 Holiday Parks, Camping and Caravanning

Holiday Parks

Holiday Parks play a very important role in the district's tourism economy but in promoting a diverse range of visitor accommodation, the Council recognises that trends are changing along with the aspirations and demands of caravan and chalet owners.

The Council has reviewed the district's stock of holiday parks and has identified a number of 'safeguarded sites' on the Policies Map that play a significant role in supporting the local tourism economy and that will therefore be protected from redevelopment for alternative uses. Not all of the district's parks are shown as safeguarded sites because the Council recognises that changing economic conditions and tourism trends could have a negative effect on some of the smaller sites being able to remain viable and, in some cases (such as the Martello Site in Walton-on-the-Naze), redevelopment for an alternative use might be more beneficial to the local economy.

One trend that is having a significant impact on some of the district's caravan parks is that modern static caravans are becoming increasingly large, luxurious and technologically advanced. The modern caravan owner also demands better standards of layout and spaciousness. Many of the district's safeguarded and other existing sites either have pitches that are too small to accommodate these modern caravans or layouts that are too dense to take the larger vans and achieve reasonable areas of space between them. For this reason, the Council will support proposals for both safeguarded and any other existing sites to extend onto adjoining undeveloped land outside of defined Settlement Development Boundaries as long as it ensures that the overall layout, amenity, appearance and quality of accommodation will be improved for the entire site (both the existing site and the area proposed for expansion) as part of a comprehensive programme. The Council will have regard to other policies in the Local Plan to ensure the impacts of development are minimised and/or mitigated and may use planning conditions or legal agreements to ensure that the extension of a site is carried out alongside comprehensive improvements to the overall site layout.

As Tendring District is already home to a high number of static caravan parks and the Council is anxious to promote a diverse range of visitor accommodation, the Council will not support any proposals to establish new static caravan parks in the district. The Council will however support proposals for new high quality holiday villages comprising well designed timber chalets set on plinths and with pitched roofs, located preferably in a predominantly wooded and undulating landscape setting with water features with high quality leisure facilities and activities. 'Centerparcs' at Elveden Forest in Suffolk provides a good indication of the type of facility and the level of quality that the Council wants to establish in Tendring District.

The loss of holiday accommodation to permanent residential use displaces accommodation intended for tourism use, which has a knock-on effect on the district's economy. The Council will therefore use planning conditions/legal agreements to ensure that this does not occur and in order for a site to comply with its licence, the site owner/operator will be expected to share the responsibility of managing and enforcing this requirement. Additionally, because holiday accommodation is often unsuitable for permanent occupation and located in areas that often lack the necessary and appropriate infrastructure and services for longer occupation, the Council will restrict the holiday occupancy period to 11 months to be agreed in advance between the site owner/operator and the Council. Where sites are located in an area vulnerable to flooding, the period of restricted occupancy will be expected to take place during the winter months when there is a greater likelihood of higher tides and severe weather.

POLICY PP10: HOLIDAY PARKS

Some of the district's holiday parks are shown as 'safeguarded sites' on the Policies Map. These sites will be protected against redevelopment for alternative uses either in part or in whole.

On 'other sites' that are operating as holiday parks but are not specifically shown as safeguarded sites or allocated for an alternative use, proposals for redevelopment will only be considered favourably if the applicant can demonstrate that the current use is no longer economically viable or that the economic benefits of the proposed development would outweigh the loss of the existing operation, having regard to other policies in this Local Plan.

Subject to consideration against other policies in this Local Plan, the Council will support proposals for:

the extension of safeguarded sites or other existing sites onto adjoining land provided that the development would result in improvements to the overall layout, amenity, appearance and quality of accommodation over the whole site;

improvements to the range and quality of attractions and facilities at safeguarded sites and other sites; and

proposals for new holiday parks that comprise well designed timber chalets set on plinths with pitched roofs, ideally located within a wooded or undulating landscape setting that incorporates water features and indoor and outdoor leisure facilities that would be appropriate in a countryside location.

Proposals for new static caravan/chalet parks will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated by the applicant how the proposal would help strengthen and diversify the district's tourist economy or that they are being specifically created for the relocation of an existing site away from flood risk areas.

The change of use of caravan and chalets from holiday accommodation to permanent residential dwellings will not be permitted as they could lead to a loss of valuable tourist accommodation, poor living conditions, unmanageable impact on the provision of local services and facilities and/or, in some areas, increase the risk of flooding to people or property or disturbance to internally important wildlife sites at certain times of the year.

To avoid such consequences by ensuring that caravans and chalets are not used as permanent residential dwellings, the Council will apply holiday occupancy conditions. Only where all of the following criteria are met will proposals for all-year-round holiday occupancy be permitted:

- planning conditions and/or licensing arrangements are put in place to ensure caravans are only occupied as holiday accommodation, agreed between the Council and individual owners/site operators which would include arrangements for monitoring and enforcement;

- the caravans or chalets do not fall within Flood Zones 2 or 3, unless it is demonstrated through a Flood Risk Assessment and Flood Warning and Emergency Plan, agreed with the Environment Agency and the Council's Emergency Planning Team, that the year-round residual risk to people and property would be safe and manageable; and
- the year round occupation of caravans or chalets would not have a detrimental impact on sites of international importance for nature conservation through the potential for disturbance to migratory birds.

This Policy contributes towards achieving Objective 10 of this Local Plan.

Camping and Caravanning

Although the Tendring District has a lot of static caravan sites, there is limited provision of sites for camping and touring caravans. Supporting the establishment of new camping and caravanning sites and encouraging the provision of camping and caravanning pitches at existing holiday parks will help to diversify the range of accommodation available to visitors to the area which, in turn, will support growth in the economy.

POLICY PP 11: CAMPING AND CARAVANNING

Subject to consideration against other policies in this Local Plan, the Council will support proposals for:

- new camping or touring caravan parks;
- extensions to existing camping and touring caravan parks onto adjoining land provided that the land is outside the flood risk areas; and
- the extension of safeguarded holiday parks (as shown on the Policies Map) or non-safeguarded sites onto adjoining land to provide pitches for camping and touring caravans provided that they fall outside the flood risk zones.

The provision of such facilities must be accompanied, as a minimum, by electricity pick-up points for each caravan pitch, facilities for drinking water, toilets, showers, washing facilities and waste water. The Council will support proposals for on-site recreational facilities subject to the requirements of other policies in this Local Plan.

To ensure that tents and touring caravans are not used as permanent residential dwellings, camping and caravan sites (including facilities provided as part of the accommodation on holiday villages, caravan or chalet parks) will be subject to holiday occupancy conditions. Only where all of the following criteria are met will

proposals for all-year-round holiday occupancy be permitted:

- planning conditions and/or licensing arrangements are put in place to ensure pitches are only occupied for holiday purposes, agreed between the Council and individual owners/site operators which would include arrangements for monitoring and enforcement;
- the pitches do not fall within Flood Zones 2 or 3, unless it is demonstrated through a Flood Risk Assessment and Flood Warning and Emergency Plan, agreed with the Environment Agency and the Council's Emergency Planning Team, that the year-round residual risk to people and property would be safe and manageable; and
- the year round occupation of pitches would not have a detrimental impact on sites of international importance for nature conservation through the potential for disturbance to migratory birds.

This Policy contributes towards achieving Objective 10 of this Local Plan.

6.8 Improving Education and Skills

The Local Plan's strategic objectives for Education are "To improve and provide good quality educational opportunities and prospects for Tendring's residents as part of sustainable community strategy. This includes practical vocational training and apprenticeship".

The skills base of the district's residents is another factor that is critical to economic growth and future prosperity. The number of young people who reach adulthood with few, or no, qualifications or skills is a real concern for the Council because it can lead to unemployment and other social problems which could have the effect of discouraging business investment. The Council will therefore continue to work in partnership with local schools, colleges and Essex County Council as the Local Education Authority to ensure that the educational needs of Tendring's growing population are met and that all Tendring's youngsters have the opportunity to realise their full potential.

Apart from ensuring that the planned growth in housing development is supported by investment in either building new or creating capacity in our primary and secondary schools through the planning system, the Council is very conscious that the environment in which young people are brought up will have a major bearing on their aspirations for the future and their willingness to work hard and achieve a good education. The proposals in this plan to deliver high-quality aspirational housing, embrace the digital revolution, improve transport and create jobs all form part of an

overall strategy which, over time, will improve the educational and employment prospects of future generations.

Alongside primary and secondary education, the Council supports investment in sixth-form, adult education and training centre facilities and the planned growth of Essex University, which is close to the Tendring border with Colchester. In addition, the emergence of digital technology and renewable energy technology is expected to yield significant job opportunities in the coming years, so the Council will work with education providers and the industries involved to set up vocational training courses and will support appropriate proposals for dedicated training facilities.

Existing educational facilities will be protected from potential loss through the Community Facilities Policy of this Local Plan and support will be given to proposals that will result in improved facilities, including proposals to expand existing facilities or create new facilities. Given the importance of education to the future prosperity of our district and the limited public funding available to deliver necessary improvements, the Council will also consider proposals for the redevelopment of existing educational facilities or ancillary land for housing or other appropriate uses where that development will fund the delivery of new and/or improved facilities within a reasonable proximity to the original facility. The Council may consider using legal agreements to ensure that the new or improved facilities are delivered alongside any redevelopment proposal.

Alongside the development and improvement of educational facilities, the Council is keen that any development projects provide employment and training prospects for local people. To do this, the Council will require applicants for residential and non-residential development to sign an Employment and Skills Charter/Local Labour Agreement which would require developers to recruit and train Tendring residents as an integral part of the construction process, as well as for longer term opportunities (including apprenticeships) resulting from the operation of the development. Developers will also be required to work with small and medium size businesses and the Council will use planning conditions (or legal agreements) to ensure that, as far as is possible and practical, local people are employed.

POLICY PP12: IMPROVING EDUCATION AND SKILLS

To improve education and employment prospects for Tendring's residents, the Council will work with its partners including Essex University, Colchester Institute, local schools and academies, and Essex County Council as the education authority and other educational establishments to deliver new and improved facilities for primary, secondary, further and higher education. The Council will support proposals that will result in new, expanded or improved education facilities and facilities for vocational training, particularly in the growing care and assisting living and renewable energy sectors.

Planning permission will not be granted for new residential development unless the individual or cumulative impacts of development on education provision can be addressed, at the developer's cost, either on-site or through financial contributions (potentially through Community Infrastructure Levy) towards off-site improvements. Essex County Council as the local education authority will be a key consultee in this regard. Where appropriate, the Council will also consider the use of legal agreements to secure any necessary improvements in education provision arising as a result of development.

Proposals involving the redevelopment of educational facilities for alternative uses will be considered against Policy HP 2: Community Facilities of this Local Plan.

In granting planning permission for residential and non-residential developments, the Council will use Employment and Skills Charters/Local Labour Agreements to ensure that, as far as is possible and practicable, local contractors are employed to implement the development and that any temporary or permanent employment vacancies (including apprenticeships) are advertised through agreed channels.

This Policy contributes towards achieving Objective 5 of this Local Plan.

6.9 Rural Economy

Whilst the thrust of both local and national policy is to direct new jobs to existing built up areas and centres of employment, it is recognised that the district's rural areas and open countryside also make an important contribution to the overall economy of the district and so the Council should seek to achieve sustainable economic growth of its rural economy. Agriculture, in particular, which generally requires a countryside location, remains a source of local employment and continues to play an important role in the local economy and so the Council will continue to support proposals for agricultural-related development (where permission is required) provided adverse impacts on the environment are kept to a minimum.

It is also acknowledged that the district's rural areas and countryside are used for certain activities that need to take place in these areas, some of which can bring about positive outcomes for the rural economy and so the Council will support proposals for appropriate development in the countryside that would help strengthen the rural economy, subject to meeting other policies in this Local Plan and national planning policy.

POLICY PP13 : THE RURAL ECONOMY

To support growth in the rural economy, the Council will grant planning permission for the following types of development in the countryside outside of defined Settlement Development Boundaries, subject to detailed consideration against

other policy requirements in this Local Plan:

- a. conversion or re-use of rural buildings in the countryside to employment, leisure or tourism use;
- b. business and domestic equine related activities;
- c. agricultural and essential workers' dwellings; and
- d. buildings that are essential to support agricultural, horticulture and forestry; and farm diversification schemes.

This Policy contributes towards achieving Objectives 2,6, 8 and 10 of this Local Plan.

6.10 Priority Areas for Regeneration

Certain parts of the district require focused attention in order to improve the quality of life, the economy and the physical environment, to make these better places to live, work and visit. The Council has identified five 'Priority Areas for Regeneration' which will be a focus for new initiatives. It will work with its partners to help deliver key improvements in those areas.

POLICY PP14: PRIORITY AREAS FOR REGENERATION

The following areas are identified on the Policies Maps and Local Maps as 'Priority Areas for Regeneration':

- Clacton Town Centre and Seafront
- 'Brooklands', 'Grasslands' and 'the Village' areas of Jaywick
- Harwich Old Town
- Dovercourt Town Centre and adjoining areas
- Walton-on-the-Naze

These areas will be a focus for investment in social, economic and physical infrastructure and initiatives to improve vitality, environmental quality, social inclusion, economic prospects, education, health, community safety and accessibility.

The Council will support proposals for new development which are consistent with achieving its regeneration aims.

This Policy contributes towards achieving Objectives 2, 3, 4 and 6 of this Local Plan.

7. PROTECTED PLACES

It is very important to protect the quality of the district's most special natural and built environments. There are many reasons for this, including the international importance and vulnerability of its extensive coastal and estuarine areas and the historic quality of its numerous designated conservation areas and listed buildings. Protecting the quality of both the natural and built environments is necessary to ensure that the Council meets its legal obligations in those regards and that the district is a safe and attractive place to live, work and visit, thereby helping to underpin the local economy and attract inward investment seeking a quality environment. To ensure that new development is sustainable, it is essential that proposals have regard to, amongst other things, the need to avoid causing harm to sensitive areas and that it takes the opportunities available to enhance the quality of places.

In order to deliver a positive future for the district's environment, the policies in this chapter will focus upon:

- minimising the risk to human life and property from flooding and coastal erosion, taking into account the likely effects of climate change;
- protecting and enhancing the district's biodiversity, countryside and its coastal assets;
- expanding the district's network of Green Infrastructure, to encourage a net gain for nature, achieve sustainable drainage and deliver green corridors and open spaces to improve the quality of the natural environment;
- conserving natural resources through the promotion of low-carbon energy and water-efficiency in new development and local renewable energy; and
- preserving the district's historic assets.

7.1 Development and Flood Risk

The Local Plan's strategic objective for Water and Climate Change is "To reduce the risk of flooding by securing the appropriate location and design of new development, having regard to the likely impact of climate change."

As a peninsula, Tendring District has coastal and estuarine water on three sides. With over 37miles / 60km of coastline, many parts of the district are at risk of tidal flooding, including some very built-up areas. The National Planning Policy Framework makes it clear that inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding should be avoided. New development should be directed away from areas at highest risk of flooding, but where such development is necessary it should be made

safe – without increasing flood risk elsewhere. The policies and proposals in this Local Plan have therefore been informed by the national planning policy requirements, the findings of the Strategic Flood Risk Assessments (SFRA) and advice from the Environment Agency.

The areas of the district considered to be at greatest risk of flooding according to the Environment Agency’s flood risk maps are shown within a ‘Flood Zone’ on the Policies Map and Local Maps. This information should be used only as a guide, as areas at risk may change during the Local Plan period. The Environment Agency Flood Risk Maps should always be used for the latest flood risk information and to distinguish between Flood Zones 2 and 3. The government’s ‘Technical Guidance to the National Planning Policy Framework’ provides more detail on how the ‘Sequential Test’ should be applied to new development proposals.

New proposals for sites allocated specifically for development in this Local Plan will not be judged against the Sequential Test but, if they fall within the Flood Zone, the Exception Test (and other relevant planning policy requirements) will apply.

POLICY PPL1: DEVELOPMENT AND FLOOD RISK

All development proposals within the Flood Zone (which includes Flood Zones 2 and 3, as defined by the Environment Agency) shown on the Policies Map and Local Maps, or elsewhere involving sites of 1ha or more, must be accompanied by a Flood Risk Assessment. New development must be designed to be resilient in the event of a flood and ensure that, in the case of new residential development, that there are no bedrooms at ground floor level and that a means of escape is possible from first floor level.

Proposals must have regard, as necessary, to the following tests:

The Sequential Test

All development proposals will be considered against the National Planning Policy Framework’s ‘Sequential Test’, to direct development toward sites at the lowest risk of flooding, unless they involve land specifically allocated for development on the Policies Map or Local Maps.

The Exception Test

Where new development cannot be located in an area of lower flood risk and is otherwise sustainable, the Exception Test will be applied in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework.

This Policy contributes towards achieving Objective 9 of this Local Plan.

7.2 Coastal Protection

The National Planning Policy Framework states that local planning authorities should avoid inappropriate development in vulnerable areas. Tendring District contains areas which are under threat from coastal erosion and, although the Coastal Protection Belt (as shown on the Policies Map and Local Maps) in this Local Plan was originally intended to protect landscape character, it now serves a further purpose in regard to helping ensure that any new development which does not need to be located within that area is directed to more sustainable locations.

The undeveloped coast of Tendring District has an important role in terms of quality of life for residents and visitors, not only in terms of visual amenity but in terms of access to the natural environment. Natural England is working on its proposals for the England Coast Path in Essex, with a view to improving access to the district's coastline early in the Plan period and the Council will support suitable proposals which will encourage coastal access.

In considering proposals for new development affecting the coast, the Council will have regard to the latest Shoreline Management Plan to assess their compatibility.

POLICY PPL2: COASTAL PROTECTION BELT

Within the Coastal Protection Belt, as shown on the Policies Map and Local Maps, the Council will:

- a) protect the open character of the undeveloped coastline and refuse planning permission for development which does not have a compelling functional or operational requirement to be located there; and
- b) require applicants to demonstrate that any development proposals will be safe over their planned lifetime.

This Policy contributes towards achieving Objective 7 of this Local Plan.

7.3 The Rural Landscape

In order to promote sustainable development, in considering where to select sites for new development in this Local Plan, the Council has taken particular care to assess the value of the landscape and, where practical, allocate sites with the lowest sensitivity, thereby helping to protect valued landscapes and the best and most versatile agricultural land.

The Landscape Character Assessment (2001) identified 30 areas with different landscape characteristics and highlighted key sensitivities which need to be considered when assessing development proposals in the rural area.

As a largely rural area, Tendring District's countryside is one of its main assets and maintaining an attractive rural environment is important to the quality of life experienced by both residents and visitors. It can also be an important consideration for the location of some businesses and help to expand the tourist economy and related services.

Despite its attractive character, only a small part of the district is currently a designated Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) – The Dedham Vale – and therefore subject to special landscape protection. The southern shore of the Stour Estuary is recognised locally for its landscape qualities and the Council supports its inclusion within the proposed extension to the Suffolk Coasts and Heaths AONB. Until such time as that AONB is extended, development proposals in the area defined on the Policies Map will be subject to particular scrutiny.

POLICY PPL3: THE RURAL LANDSCAPE

The Council will protect the rural landscape and refuse planning permission for any proposed development which would cause overriding harm to its character or appearance, including to:

- a) estuaries, rivers and undeveloped coast;
- b) skylines and prominent views including ridge-tops and plateau edges;
- c) traditional buildings and the settings of settlements;
- d) native hedgerows, trees and woodlands; and
- e) protected lanes, other rural lanes, bridleways and footpaths.

This Policy contributes towards achieving Objectives 7 and 8 of this Local Plan.

7.4 Biodiversity and Geodiversity

The Local Plan's strategic objective for Biodiversity is "To provide a network of multi-functional green spaces which secures a net gain in biodiversity, provides for the sporting and recreational needs of the population, promotes, healthy lifestyles and enhances the quality of the natural and built environment."

Tendring District includes a wide range of habitats, including (in part) the Stour, Orwell and Colne Estuaries and Hamford Water which are recognised as wetlands of international importance for endangered and migrating birds. At the international level, the Ramsar Convention requires the conservation and wise use of wetlands, as a contribution towards achieving sustainable development. European legislation requires the establishment of Special Protection Areas (SPAs) for birds, under the Birds Directive, and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) for other species and habitats, under the Habitats Directive. SPAs and SACs together form 'Natura 2000' sites, which themselves create a European-wide network. The Habitats Regulations apply both in the terrestrial environment and territorial waters out to 12 nautical miles. Marine Protected Areas (MPA) exist offshore beyond 12 nautical miles.

It is necessary to apply the 'precautionary principle' to new development, as a matter of law, and assess new projects or plans for any impacts upon any of the above sites – both alone and in combination. An 'Appropriate Assessment' will be necessary to assess whether the proposals would adversely affect the integrity of a site, having regard to its conservation objectives. The Council will only grant planning permission where there would be no adverse effects on biodiversity (including any mitigation), unless there is considered to be an overriding public interest (such as the port expansion at Bathside Bay, Harwich) – in which case a compensatory habitat must be provided.

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, as amended, and the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 and are shown on the Policies Map.

The Colne Estuary and Hamford Water are designated as National Nature Reserves (NNR). At the local level, the Council has worked with the Essex Wildlife Trust to identify over 100 'Local Wildlife Sites' (LoWS) within the district, along with 'Special Roadside Verges', managed by Essex County Council specifically to conserve rare plant species and support a wider variety of plants. This benefits local fauna, providing food and shelter and can help to create 'wildlife corridors', allowing species to move between different sites. LoWS are not protected by law but, being worthy of conservation, are protected by this Local Plan.

All areas designated for their value to biodiversity and/or geodiversity are shown on the Policies Map. A site does not have to be designated, however, to have importance to nature conservation. Where a proposed development might harm

biodiversity on the site, a Habitat Survey will be required and the potential for harm should be considered and addressed in the application.

Conservation work now considers whole landscapes as the way to conserve biodiversity, and the Council is working with the Essex County Council, Essex Wildlife Trust and other partners on projects to benefit habitats and species across Essex. The Essex Biodiversity Action Plan and Living Landscapes Project seek to improve the wider countryside for wildlife, rather than just concentrating on small nature reserves, and this will bring benefits for Biodiversity Action Plan species and habitats.

POLICY PPL4: BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY

Sites designated for their international, European and national importance to nature conservation; including Ramsar sites, Special Protection Areas (SPAs), Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), National Nature Reserves (NNRs) and Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) will be protected from development likely to have an adverse effect on their integrity.

Sites designated for their local importance to nature conservation, including Local Wildlife Sites (LoWS), Ancient Woodlands and Protected Verges will be protected from development likely to have an adverse impact on such sites or features.

Where new development would harm biodiversity or geodiversity, planning permission will only be granted in exceptional circumstances, where the benefits of the development demonstrably outweigh the harm caused and where adequate mitigation measures are included.

Proposals for new major development should consider the potential for enhanced biodiversity, appropriate to the site and its location, including, where appropriate, within Green Infrastructure.

This Policy contributes towards achieving Objective 8 of this Local Plan.

7.5 Water Conservation, Drainage and Sewerage

Although Tendring District has to manage issues of 'excess' water causing coastal erosion and flooding, it also experiences the lowest average level of annual rainfall in the country and therefore maintaining a supply of fresh water for drinking and the irrigation of crops is a high priority. It follows that the provision of an adequate water supply, and appropriate methods of disposal of water and sewage, are very important considerations when planning for growth and central to the need to deliver sustainable development. Changes in climate also can cause sudden and intense

rainfall causing localised flooding which will be made worse if new development does take account of the need to lessen its impact.

The National Planning Policy Framework requires local planning authorities to mitigate and adapt to climate change, which includes having pro-active strategies in respect of water supply and demand. Development proposals should therefore include a plan to conserve water supplies by managing demand and ensure its appropriate disposal at all stages of development, including construction and after occupation, using Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) where possible. SuDS are designed to replicate natural drainage systems, to drain surface water run-off, ideally as part of a Green Infrastructure network and can also have significant benefits for amenity and biodiversity.

POLICY PPL5: WATER CONSERVATION, DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

All new development, excluding householder development, should include Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) as a means of reducing flood risk, improving water quality, enhancing the Green Infrastructure network and providing amenity and biodiversity benefits. Applicants should explain and justify the reasons for not using SuDS if not included in their proposals.

Applicants should explain their approach to water conservation, including the potential for the re-use of 'greywater' and rainwater 'capture and use' within their development, to help maintain the supply of drinking water.

Private sewage treatment facilities will not be permitted if there is an accessible public foul sewer. Where private sewage treatment facilities are the only practical option for sewage disposal, they will only be permitted where there would be no harm to the environment, having regard to preventing pollution of groundwater and any watercourses and odour.

Proposals for agricultural reservoirs may be permitted, subject to a detailed assessment against relevant policies in this Local Plan.

This Policy contributes towards achieving Objectives 8 and 9 of this Local Plan.

7.6 Strategic Gaps

'Strategic Green Gaps' have been identified in this Local Plan in specific locations between certain settlements or neighbourhoods. The primary purpose of this designation is to maintain an appropriate degree of physical separation between nearby settlements or neighbourhoods.

Within Strategic Green Gaps, the Council will only permit development which would preserve the appropriate separation of settlements or neighbourhoods. Proposals for new development should consider how the long-term protection of these areas can be strengthened, through the introduction of Green Infrastructure, including recreational open space, wildlife areas and improved access to the countryside via new footpaths, cycle paths and bridleways.

POLICY PPL6: STRATEGIC GREEN GAPS

Within Strategic Green Gaps, as shown on the Policies Map and Local Maps, the Council will not permit any development which would result in the joining of settlements or neighbourhoods, or which would erode their separate identities by virtue of their closer proximity. Planning permission may be granted where:

- a) the applicant can demonstrate that there is a functional need for the development to be in that specific location and that it cannot be delivered on an alternative piece of land outside of the Strategic Green Gap;
- b) the development would not compromise the open setting between settlements or neighbourhoods; and
- c) the development would involve the creation of Green Infrastructure which would support the continuing function of the Strategic Green Gap.

This Policy contributes towards achieving Objectives 7 and 8 of this Local Plan.

7.7 Cultural Heritage - Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings and Archaeology

The Local Plan's strategic objective for Cultural Heritage is "To conserve and enhance Tendring District's heritage, respecting historic buildings and their settings, links and views."

Tendring District has a truly rich and diverse history, reflected in archaeological deposits and features and much of its built heritage, which includes: the early planned development of the district's major town, Clacton-on-Sea, as a Victorian seaside holiday resort; the later select development of Frinton-on-Sea with its many examples of notable Arts and Crafts architecture and Modernist houses; the historic port of Harwich and town of Manningtree, England's smallest; or the district's most

important single group of listed buildings at St Osyth's Priory and its Registered Historic Park and Garden.

The Council has specific legal duties to preserve and enhance the historic environment. Proposals affecting buildings listed for their special architectural or historic interest ('listed buildings') or designated Conservation Areas, or their settings, Scheduled Monuments, archaeology, or Registered Historic Parks and Gardens will therefore be subject to particular scrutiny. Protection of the district's heritage assets is crucial to its cultural identity and the quality of life and can help to sustain its economic attraction for new investment by both residents and businesses.

The best way to ensure the future preservation of a listed building is often by ensuring an appropriate beneficial use of the heritage asset, which is usually its original intended use. Historic buildings may also evolve over time and sometimes it can be those distinct elements of change which are particularly valued. Although the preservation of unique historic assets is crucial to connect with the past and maintain a high quality environment there may, on occasion, be the opportunity for a high quality contemporary design solution in an historic context. It might therefore be appropriate in this Local Plan period to propose a development 'of its time' - much will depend on the expertise of the designer. However, the scope for a listed building to adapt to modern life and requirements will itself depend upon a number of considerations and it will not always be possible to incorporate modern design solutions without also causing harm to its special character fabric, or appearance.

As with listed buildings, a contemporary design might, on occasion, be appropriate in a Conservation Area. Such solutions can help to avoid pastiche or the potential 'confusion' of new and old which can misinform an understanding of place. However, particular skill is required of the designer to ensure that new development is appropriate to its site and setting. The setting of a heritage asset may include sites or areas a considerable distance away from the boundary of an application site and it is necessary, therefore, to consider the potential for development to have an effect upon the wider setting of a Conservation Area or listed building. New development which would affect a Conservation Area should always pay regard to any relevant Conservation Area Character Appraisal and Conservation Area Management Plan. This includes proposals for new development within the district's three Registered Historic Parks and Gardens: Clacton Seafront (owned and managed by the Council); St Osyth Priory; and Thorpe Hall, which are all within Conservation Areas.

Some parts of the district are known for their particular importance to archaeology and the Council will protect those areas from harmful development. However, new development can provide an opportunity to discover, record and protect evidence of the district's history in the form of archaeological deposits. Where the archaeological record indicates the likely presence of deposits or features, the Council will be advised by Essex County Council and the developer will be required to carry out any

necessary survey work, excavation and recording in that regard, before and/or after any planning permission is granted.

POLICY PPL7: ARCHAEOLOGY

Proposals for new development which would affect, or might affect, archaeological remains will only be permitted when, following an appropriate desk-based assessment, any necessary scheme to ensure the investigation, excavation, recording or protection of archaeological deposits or features is submitted to, and approved by, the Local Planning Authority.

Proposals for new development which are not able to demonstrate that known or possible archaeological remains will be suitably protected from loss or harm will not be permitted.

This Policy contributes towards achieving Objective 7 of this Local Plan.

POLICY PPL8: CONSERVATION AREAS

New development within a designated Conservation Area, or which affects its setting, will only be permitted where it has regard to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the special character and appearance of the area, especially in terms of:

- a) scale and design, particularly in relation to neighbouring buildings and spaces;
- b) materials and finishes, including boundary treatments appropriate to the context;
- c) hard and soft landscaping;
- d) the importance of spaces to character and appearance; and
- e) any important views into, out of, or within the Conservation Area;

Proposals for new development involving demolition of a heritage asset within a designated Conservation Area must demonstrate why they would be acceptable, particularly in terms of the loss of any cultural heritage and impact upon the historic street scene.

This Policy contributes towards achieving Objective 7 of this Local Plan.

POLICY PPL9: LISTED BUILDINGS

Proposals for new development affecting a listed building or its setting will only be permitted where they will protect its special architectural or historic interest, its character, appearance and fabric and:

- a) are explained and justified through an informed assessment and understanding of the significance of the heritage asset and its setting; and
- b) are of a scale and design and use materials and finishes that respect the listed building and its setting.

This Policy contributes towards achieving Objective 7 of this Local Plan.

7.8 Enabling Development

‘Enabling development’ is development which is proposed specifically to ensure the retention and future preservation of a listed building of particular significance, by generating funds for that purpose which could not be raised in another way. Such development would normally be considered unacceptable, often by virtue of its harm to the setting of the heritage asset it is intended to preserve. Any case for enabling development will be considered on its merits, having particular regard to the heritage asset, rather than the circumstances of the owner/s. Enabling development would not normally be considered appropriate for heritage assets which have been allowed to deteriorate significantly, or have been destroyed, or are listed Grade II.

PPL10: ENABLING DEVELOPMENT

Proposals for ‘enabling development’ may be permitted, where it can be demonstrated that the benefits of allowing such development to secure the future conservation of a heritage asset outweigh the disbenefits of departing from other planning policies.

Any planning application for ‘enabling development’ should be made in full and include:

- a) details of necessary conservation works and associated costs which have arisen from the inherent needs of the heritage asset, rather than the circumstances of the present owner or the purchase price paid and;

- b) consideration and evaluation of all alternative options for conservation of the heritage asset concerned, including other funding sources.

Where the future conservation of the heritage asset could not be secured by means of planning conditions attached to any planning permission for 'enabling development', a Planning Obligation will be required. The Obligation should include details of the timed release of any conservation funds which are so required, including any associated phasing of 'enabling development' and timing of the completion of the identified conservation works.

This Policy contributes towards achieving Objective 7 of this Local Plan.

7.9 Renewable Energy Generation

The National Planning Policy Framework requires local planning authorities to adopt proactive strategies to mitigate climate change and promote sustainable development. By effectively exploiting the free resources of wind and sun, in particular, renewable energy can reduce the demand for fossil fuels, which are a finite resource and release carbon into the atmosphere and accelerate global warming.

Tendring District supports renewable energy generation in terms of wind energy, solar energy and biomass installations. It currently has one wind farm comprising five large-scale wind turbines at Earls Hall Farm, west of Clacton, and a number of medium and small-scale turbines throughout the district. Several solar farms are concentrated in the northern part of the district, with smaller arrays adjacent several farms. A significant biomass generator also exists at Elmstead. The Council has supported the offshore windfarm at Gunfleet Sands which required on-shore infrastructure. Subsequent changes in government policy, both in respect of planning and subsidies for renewables, mean that applications for new large-scale renewable energy schemes might not come forward in this Local Plan period. However, it remains necessary to plan for renewable energy generation, in order to meet national climate-change commitments.

POLICY PPL11: RENEWABLE ENERGY GENERATION

Proposals for renewable energy schemes will be considered having regard to their scale, impact and the amount of energy which is to be generated.

Proposals for new development should consider the potential for renewable energy generation, appropriate to the site and its location, and should include renewable energy installations where appropriate, or be designed to facilitate the retro-fitting of renewable energy installations.

This Policy contributes towards achieving Objectives 6 and 9 of this Local Plan.

7.10 The Avenues Area of Special Character, Frinton-on-Sea

‘The Avenues’ to the west of Connaught Avenue shopping centre and north of the Esplanade, form a sedate residential area of outstanding Arcadian character, with wide, straight, tree and hedge lined avenues, grass verges and large, spacious detached houses set in mature gardens. This residential character forms an important quality of this part of the Frinton and Walton Conservation Area where new development affecting its character or appearance is subject to special scrutiny. If changes of use, subdivision to flats, or redevelopment for higher-density housing were to continue to occur, the area’s outstanding character and the quiet enjoyment of residents in the locality would be eroded and therefore this Local Plan affords additional protection. Well-designed infill development might, exceptionally, be permitted on larger plots if the special character of the area would be safeguarded.

POLICY PPL12: THE AVENUES AREA OF SPECIAL CHARACTER, FRINTON-ON-SEA

Within ‘The Avenues’ area of Frinton, new development must have particular regard to the special character and appearance of the area. To ensure that this special character is safeguarded new development shall:

- a) conform to the existing density of development and not appear cramped or incongruous in the street scene;
- b) not include any flats; and
- c) not include any uses other than Use Class C3 ‘Dwelling Houses’.

This Policy contributes towards achieving Objective 7 of this Local Plan.

7.11 The Garden Area of Special Character, Clacton-on-Sea

'The Gardens' area of the seafront in east Clacton was laid out in the 1920's and 1930's as a low-density area of high quality enhanced by long formal gardens which total 2.8 hectares. It is important that the Arcadian character of this area is preserved by ensuring that it remains an area of large detached houses on spacious plots in a well landscaped setting.

POLICY PPL13: THE GARDENS AREA OF SPECIAL CHARACTER, CLACTON-ON-SEA

Within "The Gardens" area of east Clacton, new development shall have particular regard to the special character and appearance of the area. To ensure that this special character is safeguarded new development shall:

- a) conform generally to the existing building line;
- b) be of two-storey scale;
- c) conform to the existing density of development and not appear cramped or incongruous in the street scene;
- d) not include any flats; and

- e) be residential, or retain a residential appearance. Commercial uses, including private hotels, guesthouses and offices will not normally be considered appropriate.

This Policy contributes towards achieving Objective 7 of this Local Plan.

7.12 Ardleigh Reservoir Catchment Area

Ardleigh Reservoir is located in open countryside, south west of Ardleigh village. It is important that new development in its vicinity does not harm water quality in the reservoir. The Policies Map shows a defined catchment area, within which new proposals may be subject to particular scrutiny in regard to the potential for water pollution to result.

POLICY PPL14: ARDLEIGH RESERVOIR CATCHMENT AREA

Ardleigh Reservoir is surrounded by a catchment area within which certain proposals for development will be subject to consultation with the operator of the site. This may result in restrictions being imposed or planning permission being refused if the development could materially affect the quality of water draining into the reservoir.

This Policy contributes towards achieving Objective 9 of this Local Plan.

7.13 Safeguarding of Civil Technical Sites, north east of Little Clacton/south of Thorpe-le-Soken

An important civil aviation navigation beacon and technical site is located in open countryside to the north east of Little Clacton and south of Thorpe-le-Soken. In order to fulfil its function, it is necessary to ensure that new development nearby does not interfere with it. The site and surrounding safeguarded area are shown on the Policies Map.

POLICY PPL15: SAFEGUARDING OF CIVIL TECHNICAL SITE, NORTH EAST OF LITTLE CLACTON / SOUTH OF THORPE-LE-SOKEN

The civil technical site located to the north east of Little Clacton and south of Thorpe-le-Soken is surrounded by a safeguarded area, within which certain proposals for development will be subject to consultation with the operator of the site. This may result in restrictions being imposed or planning permission being refused if the development could materially affect the proper functioning of the technical site.

This Policy contributes towards achieving Objective 7 of this Local Plan.

8. CONNECTED PLACES

The Local Plan's strategic objectives for Infrastructure Provision are "To make efficient use of existing transport infrastructure and ensure sustainable transport opportunities are promoted in all new development. Where additional capacity is required in the form of new or upgraded transport infrastructure, to ensure this is provided alongside new development.", " To enable provision of upgraded broadband infrastructure and services." and "To ensure that new growth brings opportunities to enhance existing services, facilities and infrastructure for the benefit of existing and new communities."

The main growth objectives for this Local Plan period are to ensure delivery of new housing to meet demand and help to create new employment for the growing population. To help achieve these objectives, the policies in this chapter of the Local Plan focus upon tackling possible barriers to economic and housing growth caused by weaknesses in our transport and telecommunications networks. The policies are focused upon:

- protecting the main strategic roads in the district and improving these roads where the opportunity/need arises;
- supporting proposals which will enhance the strategic transport network;
- encouraging travel by sustainable modes of transport;
- promoting improved access to, and facilities for, public transport; and
- further developing the provision of higher speed broadband services.

In order to help support the principles of sustainable development, it is important to ensure that everyone living in, working in or visiting Tendring District is able to travel and communicate efficiently. Effective telecommunications can reduce the need to travel and thereby help to reduce congestion on the roads, making journeys more efficient and convenient. Where journeys are necessary, providing opportunities for alternative means of transport to the private car is an essential consideration for proposals for new development. Even small-scale developments can increase the likelihood of more car journeys being made unless provision is made within schemes to encourage alternatives.

Although most journeys are made by car, most are over relatively short distances (sometimes as part of a much longer journey) and could often be made by other, more sustainable, modes of transport. Therefore making good provision within the design of new developments to encourage walking, cycling and public transport use is crucial to achieving sustainable development. Such solutions can have wider public benefits, not only in terms of transportation choices but also for public health and safety, with increased physical activity, well-being and levels of use of public

spaces. New development can provide the opportunity to link places in a sustainable way and contribute to the development of a more efficient transport network. Equally important is to ensure that the existing transport network is protected from any proposed new development which would harm efficiency and safety.

8.1 Sustainable Transport and Accessibility

The National Planning Policy Framework promotes sustainable transport solutions. It states that the transport system needs to be balanced in favour of sustainable transport modes, giving people a real choice over how to travel. The Council will work with its partners, including Essex County Council, bus and train operators and the development industry, to improve accessibility, promote sustainable means of transport and reduce dependence upon private car transport.

To achieve sustainable communities, homes, jobs, services and facilities should, ideally, be accessible by a variety of different modes of transport, including: walking; cycling; and public transport – not just private cars. Locating development in accessible places gives people the option to use more sustainable modes of transport, which contribute less to global warming, and benefits those members of society who do not have access to a car. Additionally, there are public health and safety benefits to walking and cycling.

The Essex Transport Strategy (2011) is the Local Transport Plan (LTP) and includes Tendring District within the ‘Haven Gateway’. It sets out the transport priorities for the area, which include 5 key outcomes to be achieved:

1. Provide connectivity for Essex communities and international gateways to support sustainable economic growth and regeneration;
2. Reduce carbon dioxide emissions and improve air quality through lifestyle changes, innovation and technology;
3. Improve safety on the transport network and enhance and promote a safe travelling environment;
4. Secure and maintain all transport assets to an appropriate standard and ensure that the network is available for use; and
5. Provide sustainable access and travel choice for Essex residents to help create sustainable communities.

To reduce greenhouse gas emissions, the Council will support development which uses sustainable modes of transport. Whilst most journeys are made by road, Tendring District is served by 14 railway stations, providing a range of electrified London main line and local branch line services, with regular services from Clacton,

Walton and Harwich/Dovercourt to the Colchester railway stations and beyond. The railway is important as both a public transport mode which can provide a sustainable alternative to private car use for work and leisure purposes and an alternative to HGV use for freight transport to and from Harwich International Port.

The Council will support and encourage measures which will make rail use a more attractive and sustainable alternative to the use of private cars for both local journeys and longer commutes and to the use of HGVs for freight transportation.

The main urban areas within the district are located along the coastal fringes and the area has a strong rural heartland where the main means of sustainable transport is by bus. Local buses running within and between settlements are crucial to providing access to jobs and services for many people in towns, villages and rural area.

The Council will work with Essex County Council and bus operators to ensure coverage across the district, improve services and frequency and seek opportunities to improve bus-stop facilities and provide additional services to support new major development.

Cycling and walking should also be seen as transport modes in their own right and an integral part of the transport network. Increasing the options for travelling by those modes can benefit both the environment and public health, reducing pollution and increasing fitness levels. In this way, planning and transportation outcomes can help to support the wider health and wellbeing agenda. Many car journeys are over short-distances which could be travelled on foot or by cycle if these are attractive options, possibly as part of longer journeys.

Proposals for new development will be required to take account of the need to ensure accessibility, having regard to its location in relation to existing services and facilities, and by providing safe pedestrian and cycle connections to existing networks. As the Tendring District is mainly rural, reliance upon private cars will be inevitable to some extent within its remoter parts. However, the Council will require that measures for sustainable travel at all new developments are investigated and implemented where practicable.

As the Highway Authority for the area, Essex County Council is a consultee in regard to many planning applications. New developments will be required to be acceptable in terms of highway capacity, safety and convenience and to meet the requirements for access and vehicle parking which are contained in the latest version of the Essex County Council Development Management Policies, Travel Plan and Vehicle Parking Standards, or equivalent amended or replacement policies or standards, or any overriding policies in this Local Plan, along with relevant Essex Accessibility strategies and Design guides.

Vehicle parking standards can support measures which promote sustainable transport choices and help to protect amenity. The Council will work with Essex

County Council to ensure that local parking standards are fit for purpose and that its assessment of planning applications takes account of factors such as: the accessibility of development, the type, mix and use of development; the availability of and opportunities for public transport.

POLICY CP1: SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT AND ACCESSIBILITY

Proposals for new development must be sustainable in terms of transport and accessibility and therefore should include and encourage opportunities for access to sustainable modes of transport, including walking, cycling and public transport.* Providing options for non-motorised vehicles is especially important for the large scale developments in Clacton and the Colchester Fringe.

Planning applications for new major development will normally require a Transport Statement. If the proposal is likely to have significant transport implications a Transport Assessment and Travel Plan will be required, the scope of which should be agreed in advance between the Council and the applicant, in consultation with the Highway Authority. In order to reduce dependence upon private car transport, improve the quality of life for local residents, facilitate business and improve the experience for visitors, all such applications should include proposals for walking and cycling routes and new or improved bus-stops/services. Where relevant, improvements to railway station passenger facilities should be included and greater connectivity between places and modes of transport demonstrated.

*The provision of 'Travel Packs', to encourage new occupiers to use local public transport, will be particularly important where the scope for on-site provision of sustainable transport solutions is limited by the scale, nature or location of the development.

This Policy contributes towards achieving Objective 4 and 6 of this Local Plan.

8.2 Improving the Transport Network

An efficient and effective strategic transport network is critical for achieving economic growth, supporting trade and attracting inward investment, and reducing carbon emissions to help to reduce increases in global warming. Conversely, a network which is unsafe, slow or inconvenient can deter business investment and could harm the area's tourist economy, which attracts many thousands of visitors, particularly during the main summer holidays.

The Council will work with its partners, including Highways England, Essex County Council, bus and train operating companies, Network Rail and landowners, to safeguard, and to explore opportunities to improve, the district's strategic transport

network. It will seek to make the transport network safer and more efficient, in order to: facilitate growth, trade and inward investment; help to improve the quality of life for local residents; and improve the experience for visitors to the district and will encourage improvements to the quality and frequency of rail and bus services and station facilities and their appearance.

The major roads forming part of the district's strategic transport network are the A120 and A133. Both routes include sections which require upgrading in order to improve safety and convenience and to function efficiently in the context of significant future housing growth. For the A133, between Colchester and Clacton, the Council will work with Essex County Council (the Highway Authority) to identify the nature and cost of improvements needed, seek sources of public funding and consider the use of the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) to secure contributions towards these works. An upgrade of the A120 is a requirement of the planned port expansion at Bathside Bay, Harwich although this is not expected to take place early in the plan period. The Council will work with Highways England and other partners to investigate ways of funding and delivering possible early improvements and will resist any development proposals in the vicinity of the A120 which could jeopardise its upgrading, widening or re-routing.

Major growth areas in West Tendring / East Colchester and Clacton will require new strategic highway infrastructure, which will not only serve the development areas themselves but also provide for two major new roads, to ensure that traffic is able to move through and between settlements efficiently, thereby preventing traffic congestion which would otherwise occur. These two new roads will be between the A120 and A133 and at west Clacton between the A133 and B1027.

The Council will explore, in partnership with Essex County Council, Suffolk County Council, Babergh District Council and Network Rail, opportunities to improve the A137 and railway crossing/underpass at Manningtree Station. Any new developments likely to increase use of this route may be required to contribute towards such improvements.

POLICY CP2: IMPROVING THE TRANSPORT NETWORK

- Proposals for new development which contribute to the provision of a safe and efficient transport network that offers a range of transport choices will be supported.
- Major growth areas at the Colchester Fringe (East Colchester /West Tendring) and at Clacton will require provision of new road infrastructure in order to fully serve the new growth areas and to avoid causing traffic congestion in the existing adjacent settlements. Strategic link roads will be

required between the A120 and A133 and between the A133 and B1027, respectively; in addition to improvements for non- motorised travel. .

- Proposals which would have any adverse transport impacts will not be granted planning permission unless these are resolved and the development made acceptable by specific mitigation measures which are guaranteed to be implemented.

This Policy contributes towards achieving Objectives 4 and 6 of this Local Plan.

8.3 Improving the Telecommunications Network

The National Planning Policy Framework promotes the expansion of electronic communications networks, including both telecommunications and high speed broadband. Smarter use of such technologies can reduce the need to travel and thereby contribute to sustainability objectives.

In recent years, major improvements in computer and mobile phone technology and the growing use of the internet have radically changed the way business is carried out and how people shop, learn and socialise. This technology has become essential for businesses and a fundamental part of everyday life. In the future, it will make geographic location less of a consideration for some types of businesses and for areas like Tendring District. Where geography has been a disadvantage in attracting certain kinds of business in the past, embracing the digital revolution is one of the most positive things the district can do to make the area more viable as a place to do business, in offices, shops, factories and warehouses, or people's homes.

Ensuring that Tendring District's communications network achieves wide coverage and is fast and reliable is critical to achieving growth of the local economy; helping existing businesses to expand and new businesses to establish, whilst improving access for residents to online shopping, services and information. The Council will work with the telecommunications industry to ensure that as many parts of the district as possible have access to the internet (particularly superfast broadband, wireless hotspots in public spaces and at least 4G mobile coverage) and to encourage the use of this technology, not only for business but also Council and other public services, information and educational resources.

POLICY CP3: IMPROVING THE TELECOMMUNICATIONS NETWORK

- Proposals for new telecommunications infrastructure will be supported where they utilise existing masts, buildings and other structures and where

the applicant can demonstrate that

a) they will not cause significant and irremediable interference with other electrical equipment, air traffic services or instrumentation operated in the national interest; and

b) the possibility of other planned development in the area interfering with broadcast and telecommunications has been considered and addressed.

- Proposals for new masts, buildings or other structures associated with the communications network will only be approved where the applicant, in addition to meeting criteria a) and b) above, can demonstrate that:

c) the development cannot, for practical or economic reasons, be incorporated into or onto existing masts, buildings and other structures; and

- d) the development will be sympathetically designed, having regard to its appearance and impact upon local visual amenity and camouflaged if necessary.

- All new dwellings and non-residential buildings must be served by at least a 'superfast' broadband* (fibre optic) connection, installed on an open access basis and directly accessed from the nearest British Telecom exchange and threaded through resistant tubing to enable easy access to the fibre optic cable for future repair, replacement or upgrading, unless the applicant can demonstrate that this would not be possible, practical or economically viable. In those cases, the Council may utilise Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) funds, or seek a developer contribution, towards off-site works that would enable those properties access to superfast broadband, either via fibre optic cable or wireless technology in the future.

**As new versions of broadband - such as 'ultrafast' - become available, provision must be the best possible speed.*

- New development that may cause interference to the broadcast and telecommunications network will not be permitted unless the applicant can demonstrate how such interference will be mitigated, at the developer's cost.

This Policy contributes towards achieving Objective 4 of this Local Plan.

9. DELIVERING INFRASTRUCTURE

This chapter explains how the policies and proposals within this Local Plan will be implemented, how the Council will monitor their effectiveness in bringing positive changes to the district, how the Council may use its enforcement powers to deal with unauthorised development and how the Council may choose to review the Local Plan to respond to changes in the economy and deal with longer-term development requirements.

Implementation

This Local Plan will form the 'Development Plan' for the district against which all applications for new development will be judged. The Council will use the Local Plan in determining planning applications alongside the National Planning Policy Framework and will take into account any other material considerations.

The implementation of the policies and proposals detailed within this Local Plan will be achieved in a variety of ways. As the Local Planning Authority, Tendring District Council will play a key role. However, the Council will also work with a number of bodies to ensure the implementation of this plan in an integrated and efficient way.

The National Planning Policy Framework emphasises that plans must be deliverable. Local planning authorities need to demonstrate, within reason, that infrastructure is provided to support the delivery of the development planned. The infrastructure planning process seeks to:

- identify infrastructure needs and costs (including where possible phasing of development, funding sources and responsibilities for delivery);
- improve lines of communication between key delivery agencies and the local planning authority, including identifying opportunities for integrated and more efficient service delivery and better use of assets;
- provide evidence for the setting of a Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL);
- be a 'live' document that will be used as a tool for helping to deliver infrastructure; and
- set out a process for policy monitoring and review.

In order to ensure that new development delivers sustainable communities, the facilities and service needs must be planned for and monitored. A document called the 'Tendring - Infrastructure Delivery Plan' sits alongside this Local Plan. It reviews Tendring's infrastructure needs for the plan period to 2033. Monitoring of the Local Plan is carried out (at least) annually, through the 'Tendring District – Authorities Monitoring Report'.

| | |
|--|--|
| and Anglian Water. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liaising with TDC regarding their proposals. |
| Health authorities including the North East Essex Clinical Commissioning Group and any future health bodies. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The provision of health facilities in the District. • Liaising with TDC regarding the various proposals for new facilities in the District. |
| Environment Agency | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The protection and improvement of the environment. • Controlling pollution. • Implementing environmental legislation. • Regulating the environmental effects of industry. • Advice and guidance as statutory consultee to the local planning authority. • Advice and guidance in relation to drainage and flood protection implications of new development. |
| Highways England | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvements / new connections to the A120 |
| Conservation Organisations including Heritage England, Natural England and others. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The protection and improvement of the historic / natural environment. • Implementing historic / natural environment legislation. • Advice and guidance in relation to listed buildings, conservation areas and other heritage assets / environmental designations and other important habitats. |
| Town and Parish Councils | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing and managing recreation and community facilities. • Providing an important link between the local community and TDC. |
| The Private Sector | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Majority of development carried out during the Local Plan period, including development of new residential properties, new employment and commercial development, and tourist and leisure facilities. |

Throughout this Local Plan there have been several references to the District Council's intentions to prepare design, development briefs or masterplans for particular sites allocated in this plan, often in partnership with the landowner/developer. These design and development briefs provide guidance to ensure developments meet the requirements of policies in the Local Plan and more detailed design and development requirements. These documents are very important components of the implementation process to ensure the correct kind of development occurs at key strategic allocations.

During the life of this Local Plan additional design and development briefs may be required to aid the implementation of the policies and proposals within this plan, along with the preparation of Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD) as and when required. These will all be prepared in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (along with any subsequent replacements or amendments) and will be subject to the necessary procedures prior for their adoption to be used alongside this Local Plan.

10. MONITORING AND REVIEW

Monitoring and review are key aspects of the planning system, with the emphasis on delivering sustainable development and self-reliant local communities. It will be necessary to monitor policies within the Local Plan to determine the extent to which they are, or are not working. This is an important process to establish whether part, or all, of the Local Plan will be reviewed in the future. They are crucial to the successful delivery of the spatial vision and spatial objectives and policies set out in the Tendring Local Plan.

Monitoring will be undertaken on an annual basis, with the result being published at the end of each calendar year in an annual monitoring review. The Local Plan is operating within a Local Development Scheme (LDS).

In accordance with the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended), the Council produces an Annual Monitoring Report. This contains an assessment of Development Plan documents that are being prepared against the milestones set out in the Local Development Scheme, and the extent to which policies are being achieved and targets met.

The Annual Monitoring Report is the main mechanism for assessing the Local Plan performance and effect. If, as a result of monitoring, areas are identified where a policy is not working, or key targets are not being met, this may give rise to a review of the Local Plan. In addition, this Local Plan through the Annual Monitoring Plan will establish and monitor the implementation and impact of local planning policies in the District.

The Local Plan has been subject to sustainability appraisals designed to identify where policies and allocations could have significant effects. It is noted that no significant negative effects were identified. The overarching monitoring framework will be the basis for monitoring the policies in the Local Plan.

The critical areas of the plan to be monitored will include:

- Housing completions by type, location and availability of land for housing in the future;
- The completion of serviced employment floorspace, creation of jobs and availability of land for future employment use;
- The delivery of floorspace to support retail, community and healthcare land use;
- The protection, enhancement and creation of assets in the natural environment;

- The delivery of infrastructure projects and provision of financial contribution towards such schemes.

Appendix A: Glossary of Terms

This glossary of terms is only intended to provide a guide. It is not a statement of the law, nor does it make any claim to be an official definition.

Adoption: The process following consultation and examination by which the Council will finally make the Local Plan the statutory 'development plan' for the district.

Affordable housing: Homes provided in perpetuity to meet the housing needs of people who cannot afford to buy or rent property on the open market. Affordable housing can include Council Housing, social rented accommodation, intermediate housing and shared-ownership.

Amenity: A positive component that contributes to the overall character of an area, e.g. open land, trees, historic buildings and the inter-relationship between all elements of the local environment.

Ancient Woodland: Areas of woodland identified by Natural England as having had continuous woodland cover since 1600 AD resulting in the survival of certain rare plants and animals and therefore afforded special protection.

Ancillary Use: A subsidiary use connected to the main use of a building or piece of land, e.g. storage space within a factory.

Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB): An Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty contains landscape of national importance as designated by the Government on advice from Natural England.

Article 4 Direction: A power available under the 1995 Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order allowing the Council to limit or remove permitted development rights of properties and land. Such a direction therefore requires planning permission to be obtained for certain works that would otherwise not require permission.

Backland Development: Development of land which lies generally behind the line of existing frontage development, has little or no frontage to a public highway and would constitute piecemeal development in that it does not form part of a large area allocated for development.

Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land: The most flexible, productive and efficient agricultural land as graded by the Department of Environment, Farming and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) as being between 1 and 3a, with 1 being excellent and 3a being good.

Biodiversity: “Biodiversity is the variability among living organisms from all sources including, among other things, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems, and the ecological complexes of which they are part; this includes the diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems” (EU Convention on Biological Diversity Definition).

Bridleway: A highway over which the public have a right of way on foot, bicycle and on horseback or leading a horse.

Coastal Protection Belt: An area originally defined within the Essex Coast Protection Subject Plan (1984) comprising the undeveloped rural areas of a coastline where there are greater controls over development to ensure the character of the open landscape is protected or enhanced.

Community Infrastructure Levy: A mechanism which enables local authorities to obtain financial contributions from landowners and developers undertaking new building projects toward be the provision of infrastructure.

Conditions: Clauses attached to a planning permission considered necessary, relevant, enforceable, precise and reasonable to enable development to proceed where it might otherwise be necessary to refuse permission.

Conservation Area: An area designated by the Council under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as possessing special architectural or historical interest. The Council is required to preserve or enhance the character and appearance of these areas.

Local Wildlife Site: Non-statutory designation for a site of county-wide significance for wildlife or geology that is afforded special protection through the Local Plan.

Dwelling: A self-contained residential unit, occupied by either a person or group of people living together as a family, or by not more than six residents living together as a single household (including a household where care is provided for residents).

Enabling Development: Development promoted primarily as a way of saving an important Listed Building, registered garden or scheduled monument that is neglected, dilapidated, or otherwise perceived to be “at risk”. The term enabling development can also apply to development specifically designed to raise money to achieve other community benefits.

Environmental Impact Assessment: Process by which information about the likely environmental effects of certain projects is collected, assessed and taken into account by both the applicant, as part of a project design, and by the decision making body in deciding whether permission should be granted.

Evidence base: The name given to the range of technical information including surveys, studies and consultation results that have been gathered to inform the preparation of the Local Plan.

Flood Risk Areas: Land that is at risk of tidal or fluvial flooding. Flood risk maps are produced by the Environment Agency which grade the level of risk in each area.

Flood Risk Assessment: Assessment required to accompany planning applications for development in areas of identified flood risk that both determines the level of risk and whether mitigation measures can address any flood risk problems that may be brought about by development.

Geodiversity: A range of rocks, minerals, fossils, soils and landforms.

Green infrastructure: A network of multi-functional green space, urban and rural, which is capable of delivering a wide range of environmental and quality of life benefits for local communities.

Greenfield Site: Land that is not considered to be previously developed (see definition of 'previously developed land').

Heritage asset: A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage asset includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).

Infilling: Development of sites that have adjacent buildings – usually the redevelopment of a plot in an otherwise continuously built-up road frontage of buildings.

Infrastructure: The basic facilities, services, and installations needed for the functioning of the community, such as transportation and communications systems, water and power lines, and public institutions including schools and post offices etc.

Institutional Uses: Uses that can include care homes, nursing homes and other non-custodial institutions.

Landscaping: The treatment of land for the purposes of enhancing and protecting amenities, and including fencing, walls or other means of enclosure, the planting of trees, hedges, shrubs or grass, and the formation of gardens and courtyards.

Listed Building: A building designated by the Department of Culture, Media and Sport as being of special architectural or historic interest often on the advice of English Heritage. There are three grades of listed building: I, II* and II.

Local Area for Play (LAP): This is small landscaped areas of open space designated for young children (under 6 years old) and their parents or carers for play activities and socialisation close to where they live. A LAP should be a safe, attractive and stimulating environment which will give young children the opportunity to play and interact with their peers away from their own back garden, thus encouraging the development of a range of social and educational skills.

Local Enterprise Partnership: A body, designated by the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government, established for the purpose of creating or improving the conditions for economic growth in an area.

Local Equipped Area for Play (LEAP): is an unsupervised play area mainly for children of early school age (4-12 years) but with consideration for other ages. Unlike LAP, a LEAP is equipped with formal play equipment and it should provide a focal point for children when they are responsible enough to move away from the immediate control of parents.

Local Nature Reserve (LNR): A reserve declared and managed by a local authority under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act (1949). LNRs are usually declared on land which has some actual or potential wildlife interest in a local context, and which is well suited to public access and interpretation.

Local Planning Authority: The public authority whose duty it is to carry out specific planning functions for a particular area. All references to local planning authority apply to the district council, London borough council, county council, Broads Authority, National Park Authority and the Greater London Authority, to the extent appropriate to their responsibilities.

Local Plan: The plan for the future development of the local area, drawn up by the Local Planning Authority in consultation with the community.

Material Consideration: A matter that should be taken into account in deciding on a planning application or on an appeal against a planning decision.

Mineral Safeguarding Area: An area designated by Minerals Planning Authorities which covers known deposits of minerals which are desired to be kept safeguarded from unnecessary sterilisation by non-mineral development.

National Nature Reserve (NNR): Sites managed by English Nature or an approved body, established as reserves under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act (1949).

Neighbourhood Equipped Area for Play (NEAP): This will serve a substantial residential development and as such should cater for a wide range of children including those with special needs. Play equipment should be aimed primarily at those aged between 4 and 14 and should aim to stimulate physical, creative, intellectual, social and solitary play. Teenage provision should be in the form of kickabout/basketball areas, opportunities for wheeled play (skateboarding, roller-skating, etc.) and meeting areas.

Neighbourhood plans: A plan prepared by a Parish Council or Neighbourhood Forum for a particular neighbourhood area.

Objectively Assessed Needs: Objectively assessing and evidencing development needs for housing (both market and affordable); and economic development (which includes main town centre uses).

Occupancy Conditions: Conditions attached to a planning consent that restrict the occupation of a dwelling, or permanent holiday accommodation to either certain times of the year or to certain parties.

Open space: All open space of public value, including not just land, but also areas of water (such as rivers, canals, lakes and reservoirs) which offer important opportunities for sport and recreation and can act as a visual amenity.

Original building: A building as it existed on 1 July 1948 or, if constructed after 1 July 1948, as it was built originally.

Out of town: A location out of centre that is outside the existing built up area.

Permitted Development: Limited forms of development allowed without the need to make an application for planning permission, as granted under the terms of the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 2010.

Planning Obligations: Legal agreements between a planning authority and a developer, or offered unilaterally by a developer, ensuring that certain extra works related to a development are undertaken, usually through Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act (1990).

Pollution: Anything that affects the quality of land, air, water or soils, which might lead to an adverse impact on human health, the natural environment or general amenity. Pollution can arise from a range of emissions, including smoke, fumes, gases, dust, steam, odour, noise and light

Previously Developed Land: Land which is or was occupied by a permanent structure, including the curtilage of the developed land (although it should not be assumed that the whole of the curtilage should be developed) and any associated fixed surface infrastructure. This excludes: land that is or has been occupied by agricultural or forestry buildings; land that has been developed for minerals extraction or waste disposal by landfill purposes where provision for restoration has been made through development control procedures; land in built-up areas such as private residential gardens, parks, recreation grounds and allotments; and land that was previously-developed but where the remains of the permanent structure or fixed surface structure have blended into the landscape in the process of time.

Policies Map: An obligatory component of a Local Plan showing the location of proposals and policy boundaries on an Ordnance Survey map.

Protected Lane: Lanes designated by the County Council as having particular historic value or making a significant contribution to the character of the countryside.

Protected Species: Plant and animal species protected under the Conservation (Natural Habitats and Conservation) Regulations 1994, the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and subsequent amendments, or other species protected under legislation specific to them.

Private Amenity Space: Private outdoor sitting area attached to a residential dwelling that is not overlooked by adjacent or opposite living rooms or outdoor sitting areas.

Public Right of Way: A way where the public has a right to walk, and in some cases ride horses bicycles, motorcycles or drive motor vehicles.

Ramsar Site: Wetlands of international importance, designated under the 1971 Ramsar Convention.

Regeneration: The re-use or redevelopment of decaying or run-down buildings or urban area to bring them new life and economic vitality.

Renewable and low carbon energy: Includes energy for heating and cooling as well as generating electricity. Renewable energy covers those energy flows that occur naturally and repeatedly in the environment – from the wind, the fall of water, the movement of the oceans, from the sun and also from biomass and deep geothermal heat. Low carbon technologies are those that can help reduce emissions (compared to conventional use of fossil fuels).

Residential Amenity: The normal and reasonable satisfaction people expect from their local living environment.

Ribbon Development: A narrow band of development extending along one or both sides of a road.

Rural Diversification: Activities undertaken on surplus land and the utilisation of redundant and unused rural buildings to support farming incomes, including, for example, forestry, leisure and tourism.

Scheduled Monument: A historic or archaeological structure placed on a schedule compiled by the Department of Culture, Media and Sport for protection under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

Sequential Approach: A process used to direct development toward the most appropriate locations before other areas are considered.

Settlement Development Boundary: Boundary shown on the Local Plan Policies Maps that shows the extent of defined towns and villages within which there is a presumption, in principle, in favour of development. Land outside of the Settlement Development Boundary is considered to be countryside.

Setting of a heritage asset: The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.

Shoreline Management Plans: A plan providing a large-scale assessment of the risk to people and to the developed, historic and natural environment associated with coastal processes.

Significance (for heritage policy): The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological,

architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.

Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI): Sites designated by Natural England under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

Special Area of Conservation (SAC): Areas given special protection under the European Union's Habitats Directive, which is transposed into UK law by the Habitats and Conservation of Species Regulations 2010.

Special Protection Area (SPA): Areas which have been identified as being of international importance for the breeding, feeding, wintering or the migration of rare and vulnerable species of birds found within European Union countries. They are European designated sites, classified under the Birds Directive.

Stakeholder: A person or group with a direct interest, involvement or investment in something (i.e. the future of the local area). It could be a member of the public, a business, a government body or any other organisation.

Stepping stones: Pockets of habitat that, while not necessarily connected, facilitate the movement of species across otherwise inhospitable landscapes.

Strategic Environmental Assessment: A procedure (set out in the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004) which requires the formal environmental assessment of certain plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment.

Strategic Green Gaps: Areas of locally important strategic open land that protect the countryside between urban areas, and safeguard the separate identity, character and openness of settlements.

Supplementary Planning Document (SPD): Planning guidance that will supplement and support the implementation of policies contained in the Local Plan.

Sustainable Development: A widely used definition for sustainable development was drawn up by the World Commission on Environment and Development in 1987: 'Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.'

Sustainability Appraisal: An appraisal of the policies and proposals of development plans to measure their ability to deliver sustainable development.

Town centre: Area defined on the Local Plan Policies Maps, including the primary shopping area and areas predominantly occupied by main town centre uses within or adjacent to the primary shopping area. References to town centres or centres apply to city centres, town centres, district centres and local centres but exclude small parades of shops of purely neighbourhood significance. Unless they are identified as centres in Local Plans, existing out-of-centre developments, comprising or including main town centre uses, do not constitute town centres.

Transport assessment: A comprehensive and systematic process that sets out transport issues relating to a proposed development. It identifies what measures will be required to improve accessibility and safety for all modes of travel, particularly for alternatives to the car such as walking, cycling and public transport and what measures will need to be taken to deal with the anticipated transport impacts of the development.

Travel plan: A long-term management strategy for an organisation or site that seeks to deliver sustainable transport objectives through action and is articulated in a document that is regularly reviewed.

Tree Preservation Order (TPO): Order made by a local planning authority that makes it an offence to cut, top, lop, uproot or wilfully damage or destroy a tree without that authority's permission.

Use Classes Order: The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order update places different uses of land and buildings into various categories, planning permission not being required for changes of use within the same use class. Some uses do not have their own use class and therefore known as Sui Generis.

Appendix B: Consultation Undertaken

This section summarises the consultation and engagement carried out on the emerging Local Plan. All consultation will be carried out in accordance with the adopted Tendring District Council's Statement of Community Involvement (SCI).

Issues and Options Consultation 2015

The Issues and Options consultation involved asking the public and other stakeholders about the main issues and options are for taking the plan forward. This is non-statutory stage but is considered helpful to allow the public and other stakeholders to engage in the early part of the plan and help to shape how it will evolve.

On 1st September 2015, the Council published an 'Issues and Options' consultation document for its emerging Local Plan. That consultation ended on 13th October 2015 and over 600 representations were made, many with multiple representations. Four representations had included petitions. The Issues and Options document had invited local people, technical stakeholders and other interested parties to consider and put forward their views on the issues facing the District including the location of future development.

The 7 main issues set out in the public consultation exercise were:

Issue 1: Jobs

Issue 2: Homes

Issue 3: Infrastructure

Issue 4: The Environment

Issue 5: Setting out a vision for the future

Issue 6: Options for growth - Four options had been presented, namely

Option 1: Hartley Gardens Suburb

Option 2: Weeley Garden Village

Option 3: Tendring Central Garden Village

Option 4: Higher Urban Densities

Issue 7: Planning Policies

In all, 940 people attended the exhibitions and meeting. As part of the Issues and Options process the Council leafleted every household across the district to make the public aware of the forthcoming consultation event. The leaflets were sent out during mid-August and early September together with the Electoral Roll Canvass material.

| Venue and Date | Time | No. of attendees |
|---|----------------|------------------|
| Pier Avenue Baptist Church, Clacton – Saturday 5th Sept | 10am-3pm | 141 |
| Council Chamber, Weeley Monday 7th Sept | 10am-9pm | 284 |
| Park Pavilion, Dovercourt Monday 14th Sept | 3pm-7.30pm | 51 |
| The Venture Centre, Lawford Tuesday 15th Sept | 4pm-7pm | 47 |
| The Council House, The Triangle Shopping Centre, Frinton Thursday 17th Sept | 10am-4pm | 115 |
| Clacton Coastal Academy, Jaywick Lane Saturday 19th Sept | 12.30pm-4.30pm | 105 |
| Great Bromley Village Hall Wednesday 23rd Sept | 5.30pm-8.30pm | 177 |

A public meeting was held at Ramsey Village Hall on 7th October and 10 people attended.

At the exhibitions presented by the officers, members of the public were asked to give advantages and disadvantages to each of the four options. 'Post-it notes' were provided and members of the public were free to make any comments they felt were relevant to that Option..

The key findings of the consultation were:

Technical Stakeholders

A number of stakeholders had suggested that a Sustainability Appraisal would be required for the consultation options and the 'Call for Sites' submissions. That Appraisal would be carried out to aid the next stage of plan production, the 'preferred options'.

The most significant concern expressed by other Councils was that Tendring should adopt the recommended annualised housing target of at least 597 new dwellings each year. Essex County Council (ECC) had suggested that Tendring District should

plan for the higher economic growth scenario which would have an annualised housing target of 705 new dwellings each year.

Environmental submissions had included the need to protect and enhance the most sensitive habitats and to ensure the provision of appropriately Green Infrastructure network.

Few technical stakeholders had commented specifically in regard to locations for growth although ECC had suggested that the potential allocation of East Colchester/West Tendring needed further housing trajectory work to see if more homes could be delivered in the Plan period. It had suggested that Option 1: Hartley Gardens Suburb and Option 4: Higher Urban Densities were the most sustainable, Option 2: Weeley Garden Village was only sustainable in ECC's view if secondary school travel was by train and Option 3: Tendring Central Garden Village was not sustainable.

Landowners and Developers

The majority of representations proposed sites which could accommodate between 40 - 250 dwellings. Other representations had suggested revisions to settlement development boundaries in order to enable smaller residential developments to take place. There had also been two representations from developers and landowners promoting large, mixed use development in support of Option 2: Weeley Garden Village.

Community Representatives (Including Town and Parish Councils, residents associations and community groups as well as individual District, Town or Parish Councillors and MPs)

The comments received from community representatives had been wide-ranging and had generally dealt with issues specific to the area being represented. Options 1: Hartley Gardens Suburb and 2: Weeley Garden Village had generally been preferred with Option 3: Tendring Central Garden Village being the least preferred. The lack of healthcare, transport, education and employment had been common concerns. Traffic and congestion issues had also been raised as an area of concern. A number of representations had raised the need for a new town within the District and a number of representations had questioned the need for new housing growth in their particular areas.

Members of the public

The responses from residents had been numerous and wide-ranging. Broadly, the benefits of Option 1: Hartley Gardens Suburb, had been noted in terms of infrastructure and access to employment although concerns had also been raised over the scale and impact of development. The general consensus was that the only advantage for Option 2: Weeley Garden Village was in respect of transport

infrastructure, including the railway. The main advantages of Option 3: Tendring Central Garden Village were perceived to be in its proximity to Colchester. Disadvantages included the lack of supporting infrastructure of all types. The main advantages of Option 4: Higher Urban Densities were perceived to be in relation to the reduced need for greenfield land and better job opportunities although disadvantages were also perceived in that respect and in terms of traffic and medical facilities.

Appendix C: Local Maps

Strategic Urban Settlements

- Clacton-on-Sea (including Jaywick, Great Clacton and Holland-on-Sea)
- Harwich and Dovercourt (including Parkeston and part of Ramsey)
- The Colchester Fringe

Smaller Urban Settlements

- Frinton, Walton and Kirby Cross
- Manningtree, Lawford and Mistley
- Brightlingsea

Expanded Settlement

- Weeley

Rural Service Centres

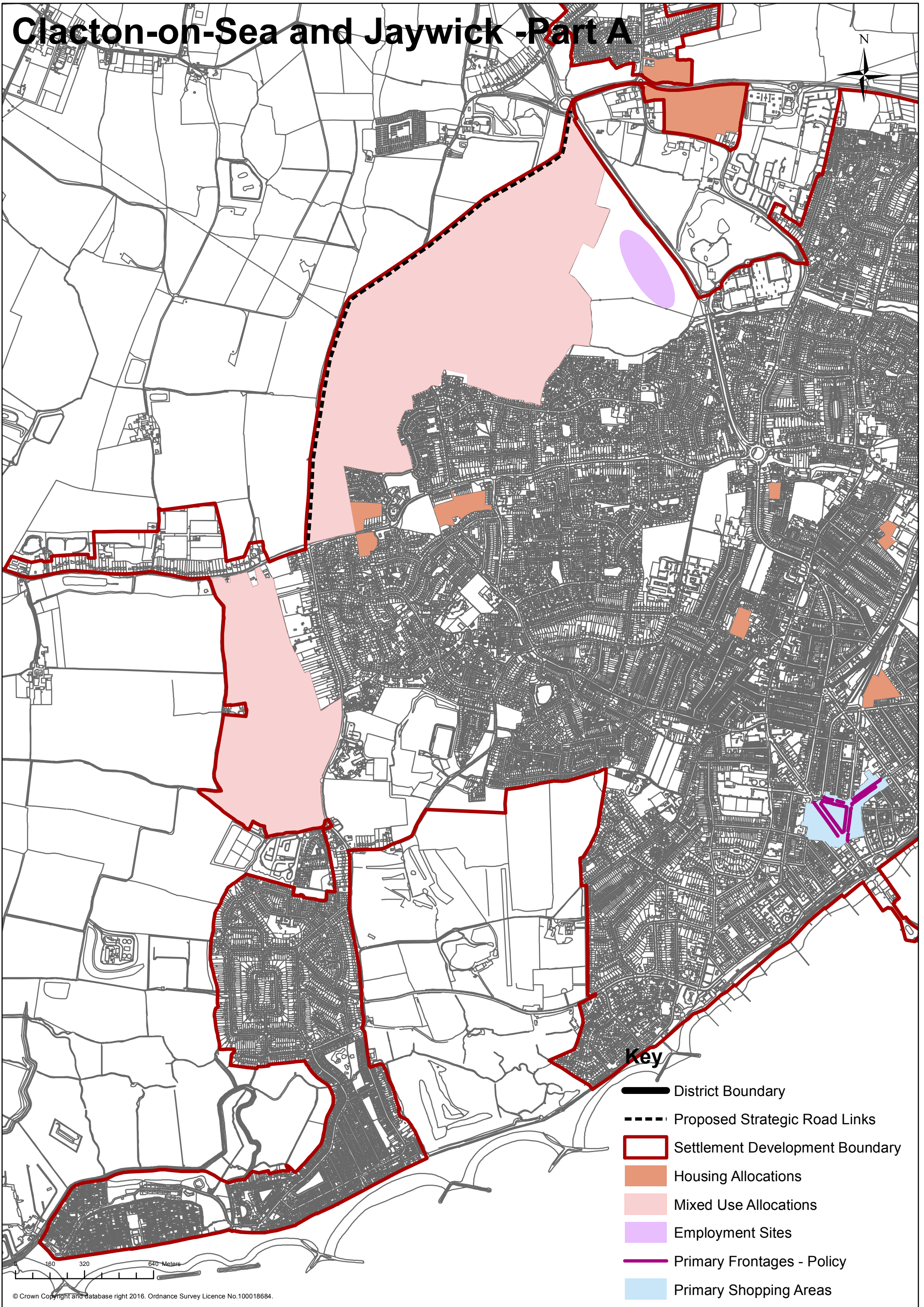
- Alresford
- Elmstead Market
- Great Bentley
- Little Clacton
- St. Osyth
- Thorpe-le-Soken

Smaller Rural Settlements

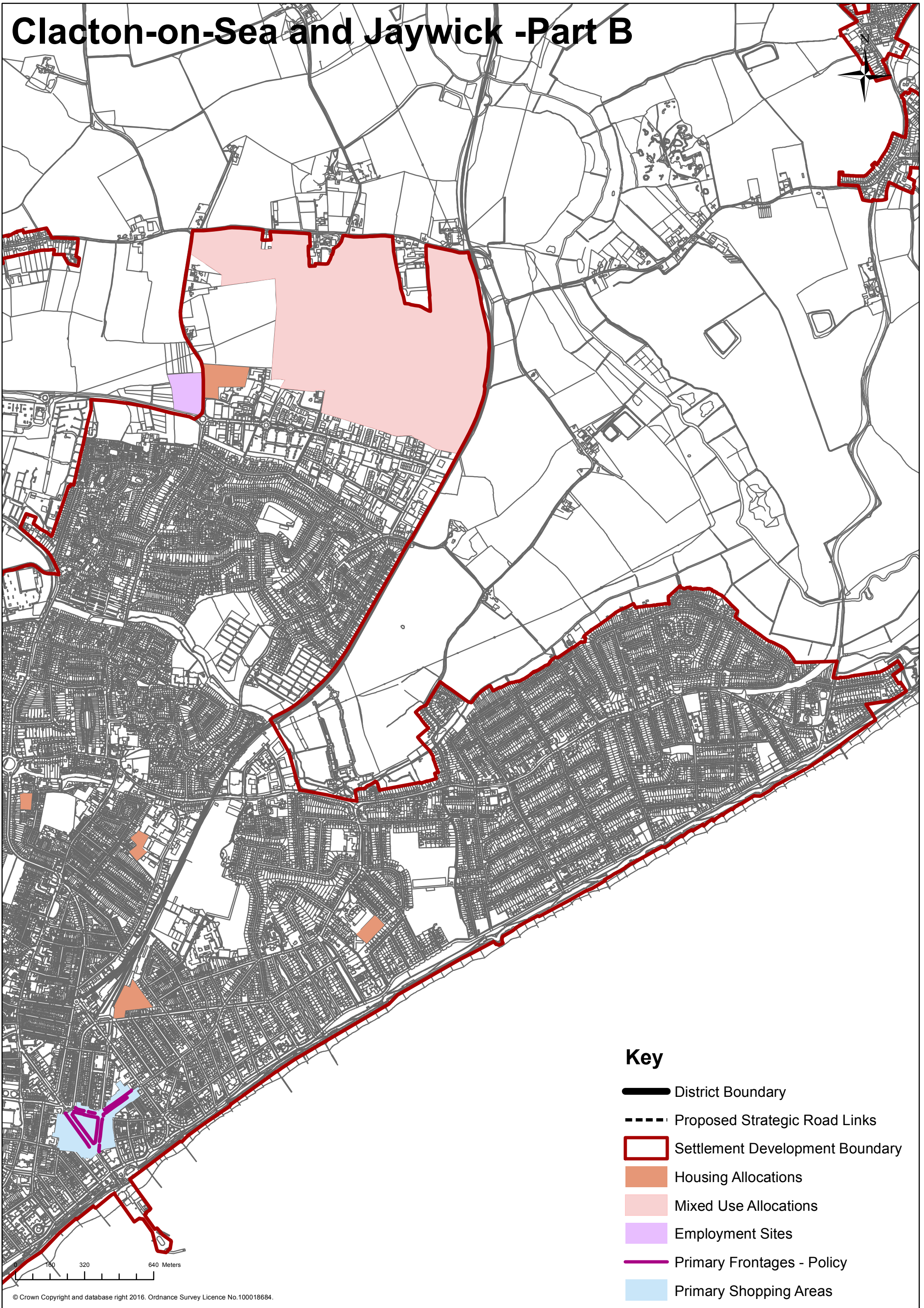
- Ardleigh
 - Beaumont-Cum-Moze
 - Bradfield
 - Frating
 - Great Bromley
 - Great Holland
 - Kirby-le-Soken
 - Little Bentley
 - Little Bromley
 - Little Oakley
 - Ramsey
 - Tendring
 - Thorpe Station Maltings
 - Thorrington
 - Weeley Heath
 - Wix
 - Wrabness
-

Clacton-on-Sea and Jaywick - Part A

N



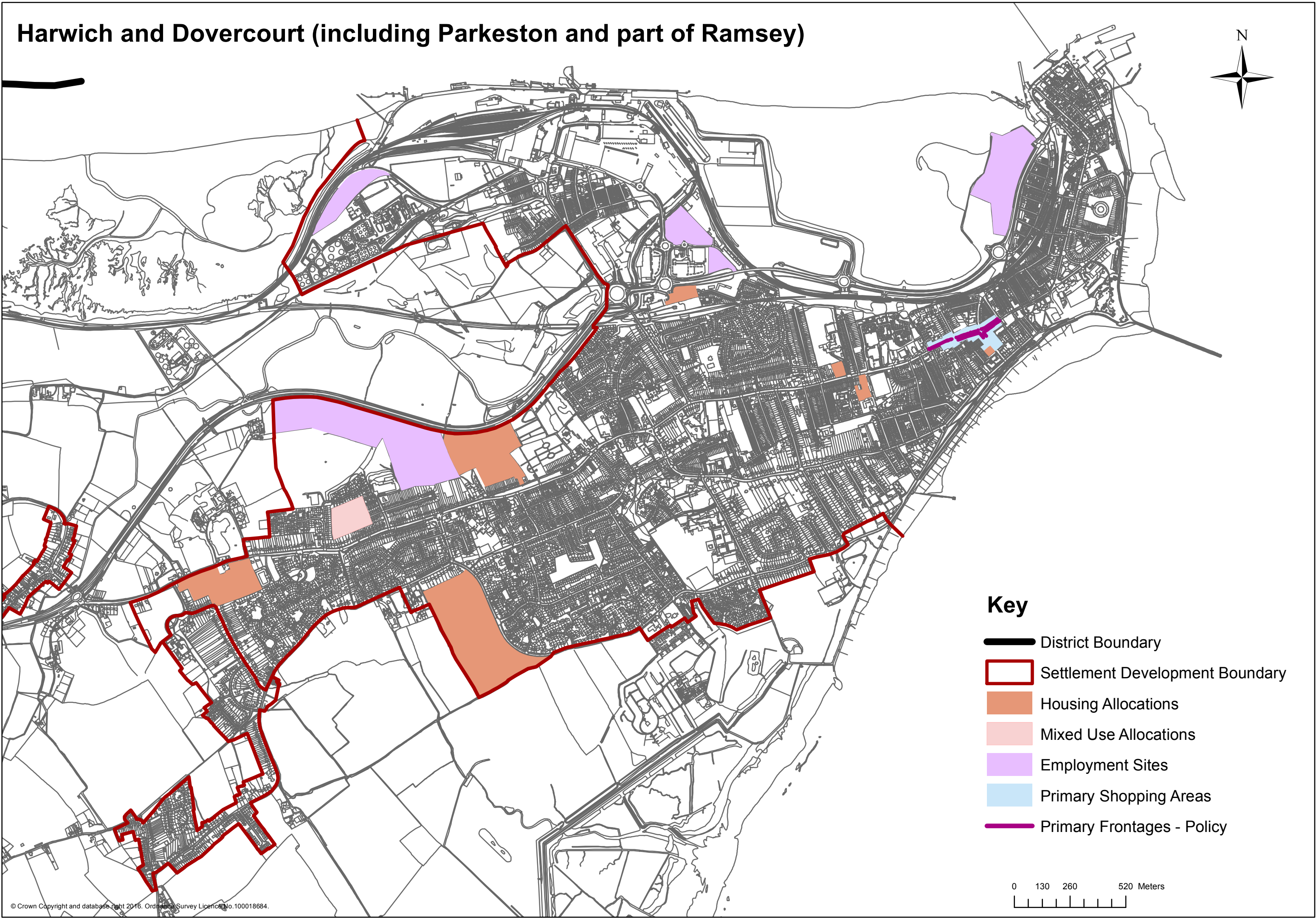
Clacton-on-Sea and Jaywick -Part B



Key

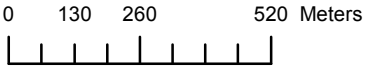
-  District Boundary
-  Proposed Strategic Road Links
-  Settlement Development Boundary
-  Housing Allocations
-  Mixed Use Allocations
-  Employment Sites
-  Primary Frontages - Policy
-  Primary Shopping Areas

Harwich and Dovercourt (including Parkeston and part of Ramsey)

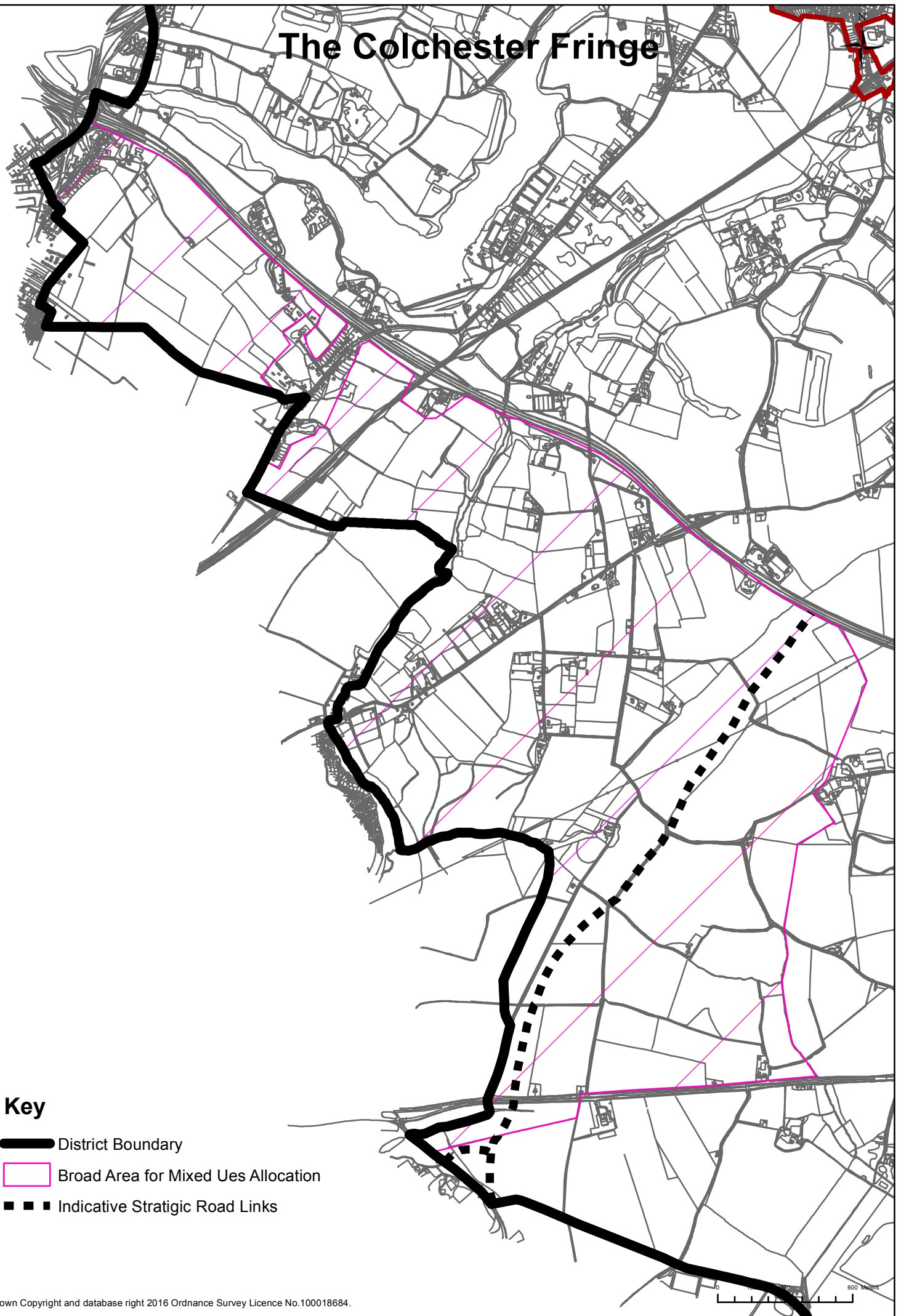


Key




-  District Boundary
-  Settlement Development Boundary
-  Housing Allocations
-  Mixed Use Allocations
-  Employment Sites
-  Primary Shopping Areas
-  Primary Frontages - Policy



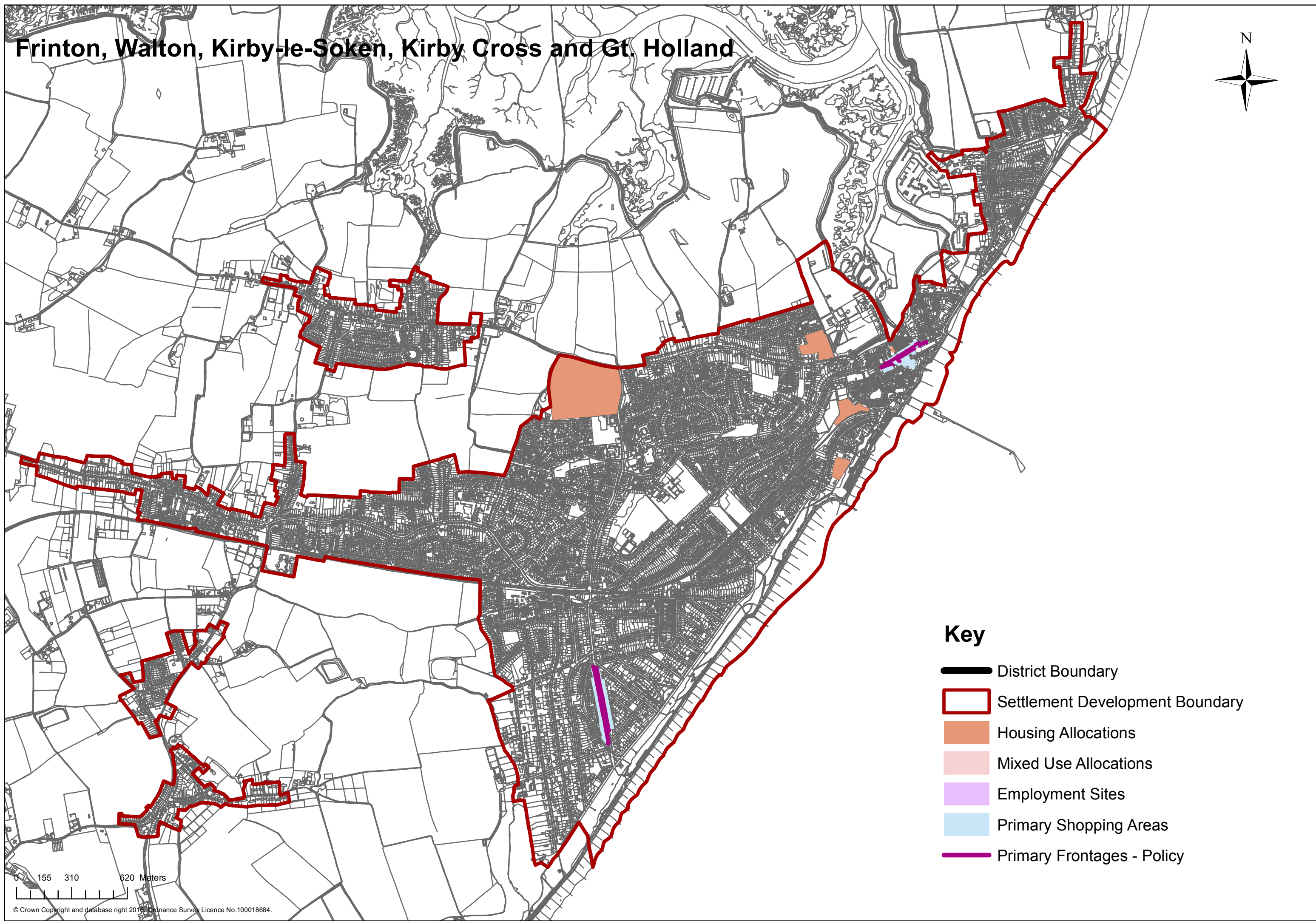
The Colchester Fringe



Key

-  District Boundary
-  Broad Area for Mixed Uses Allocation
-  Indicative Strategic Road Links

Frinton, Walton, Kirby-le-Soken, Kirby Cross and Gt. Holland

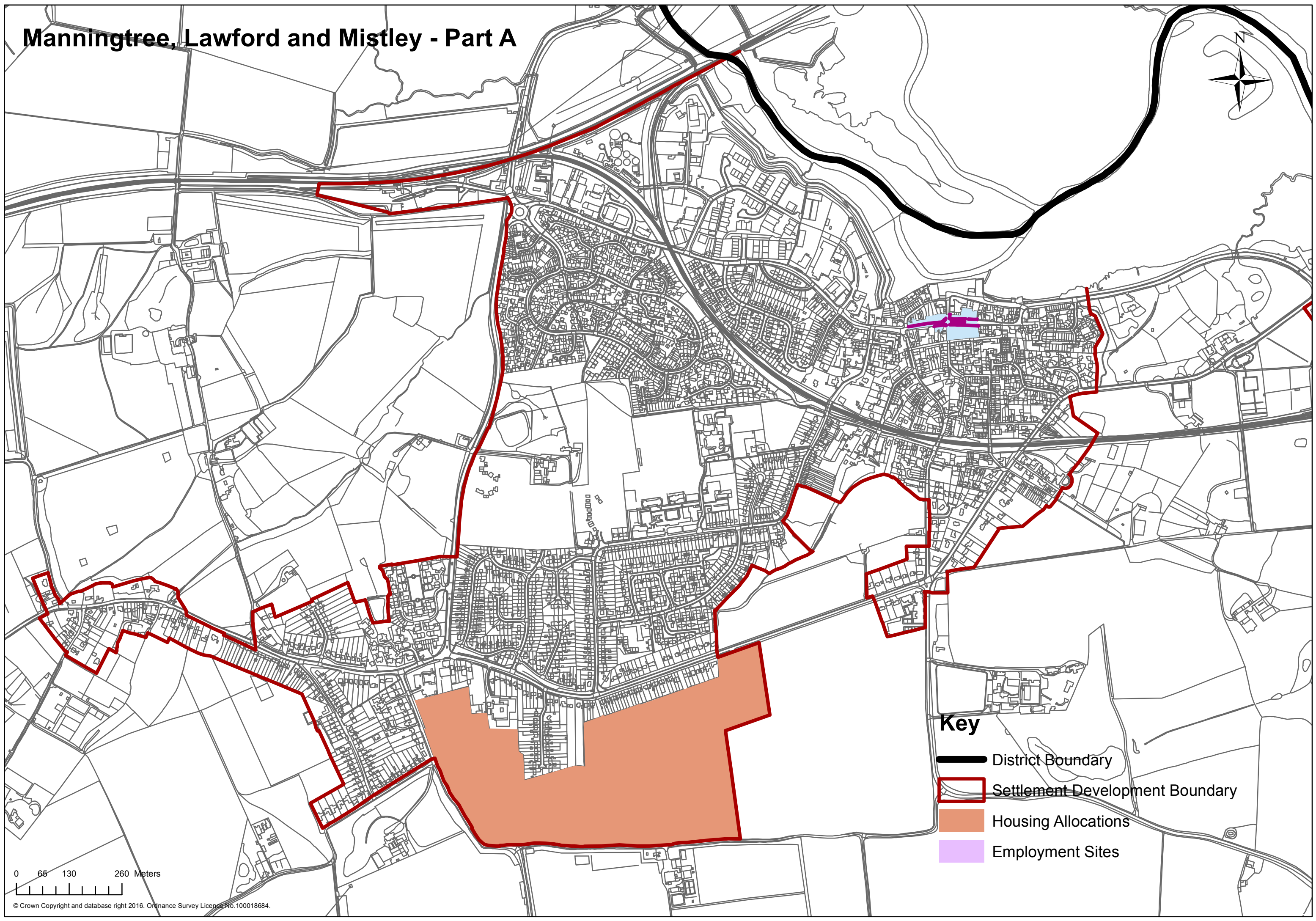
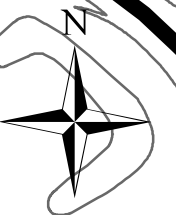


Key

-  District Boundary
-  Settlement Development Boundary
-  Housing Allocations
-  Mixed Use Allocations
-  Employment Sites
-  Primary Shopping Areas
-  Primary Frontages - Policy

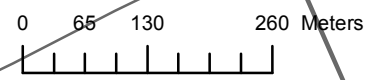
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Manningtree, Lawford and Mistley - Part A

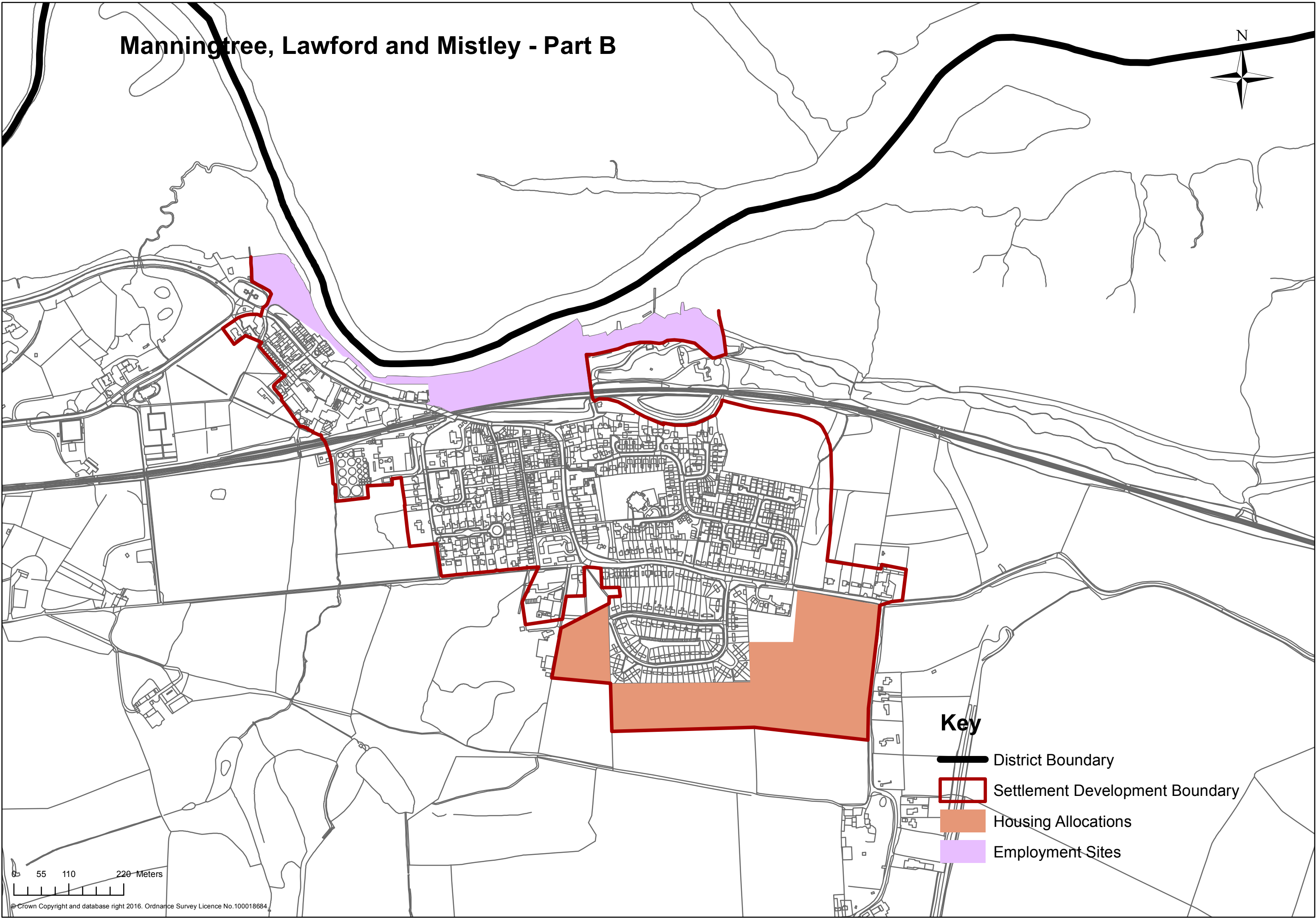
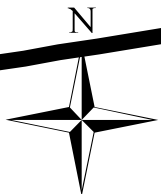


Key





-  District Boundary
-  Settlement Development Boundary
-  Housing Allocations
-  Employment Sites



Manningtree, Lawford and Mistley - Part B

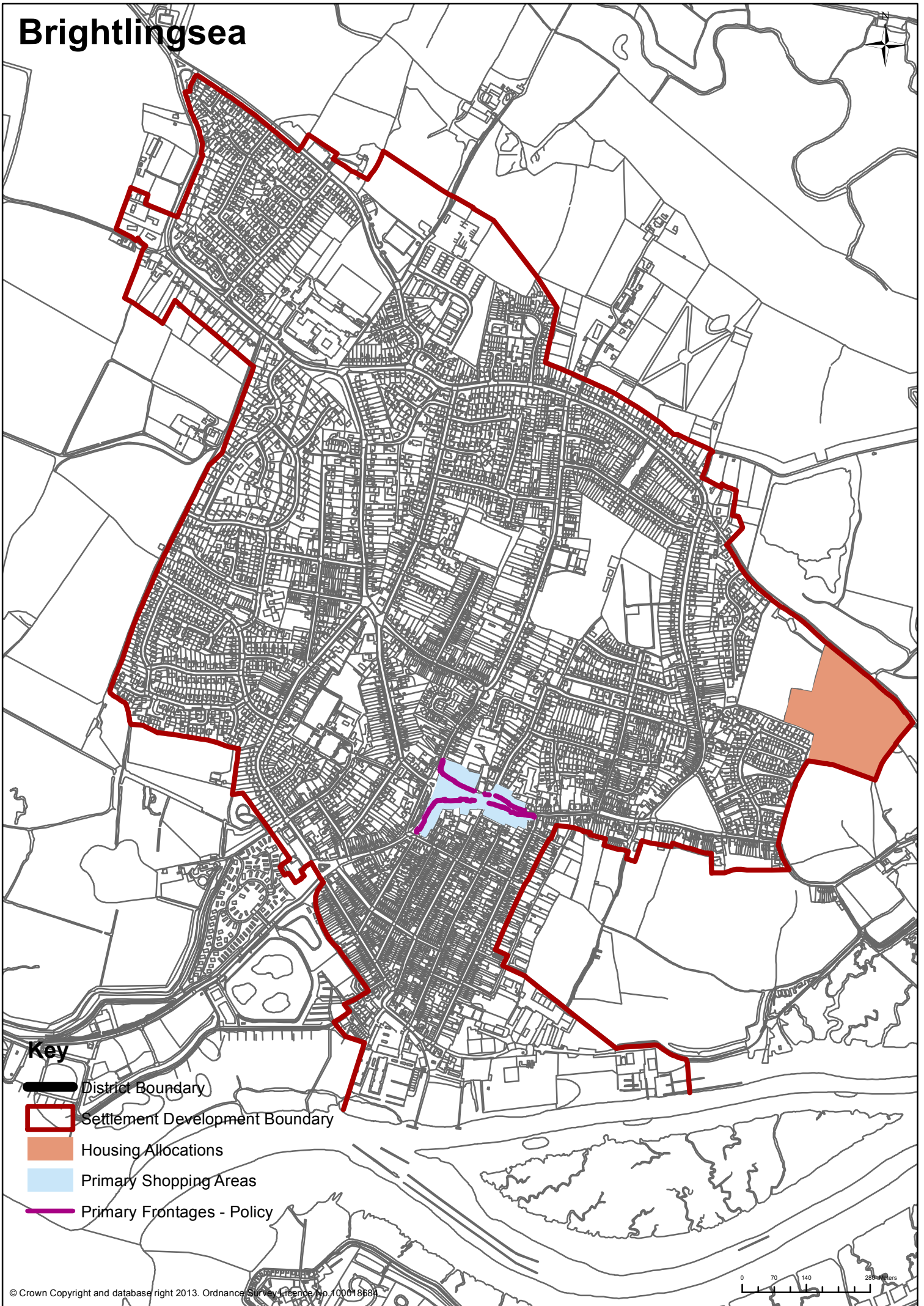


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

-  District Boundary
-  Settlement Development Boundary
-  Housing Allocations
-  Employment Sites

0 55 110 220 Meters

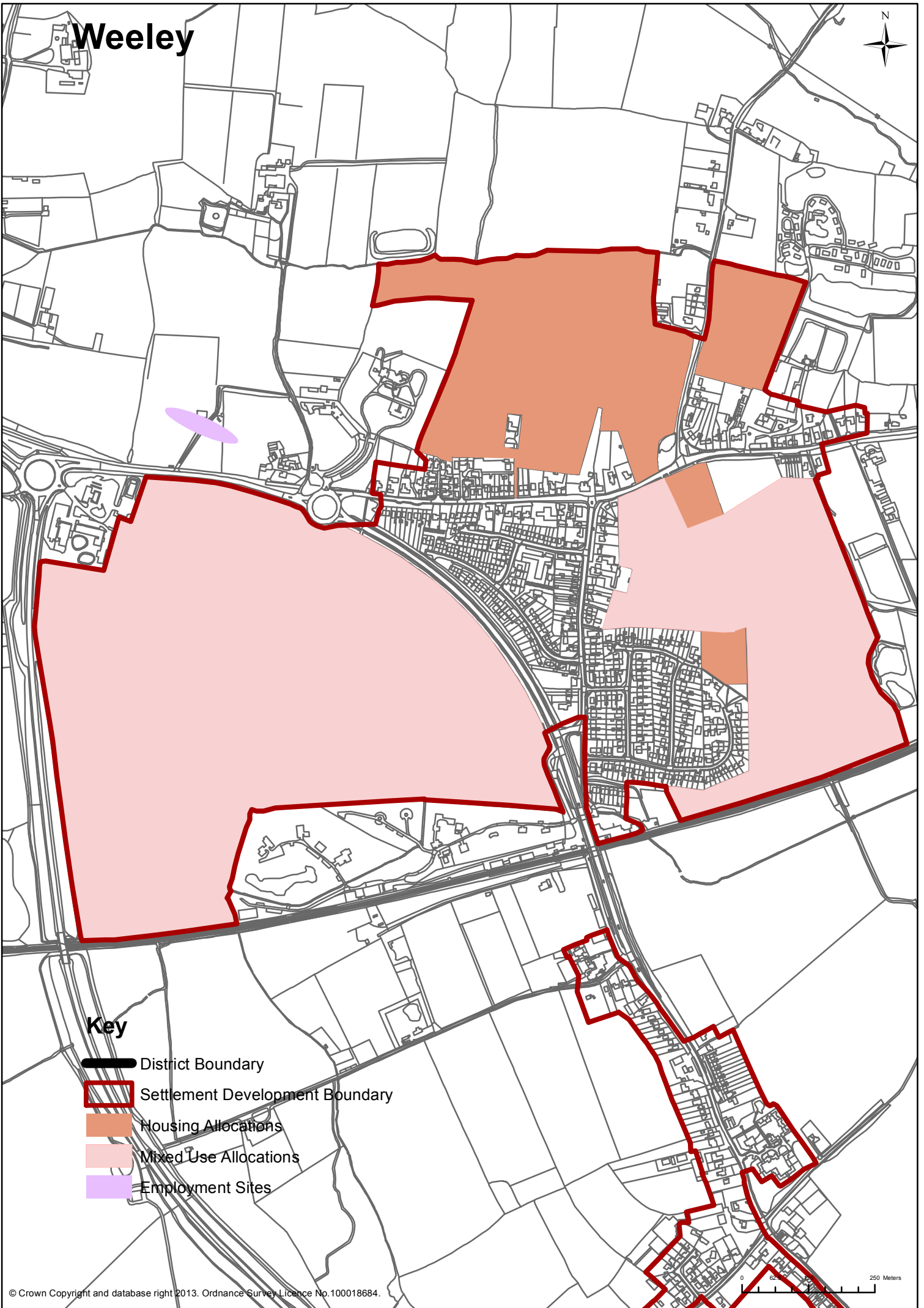
Brightlingsea



Key

-  District Boundary
-  Settlement Development Boundary
-  Housing Allocations
-  Primary Shopping Areas
-  Primary Frontages - Policy

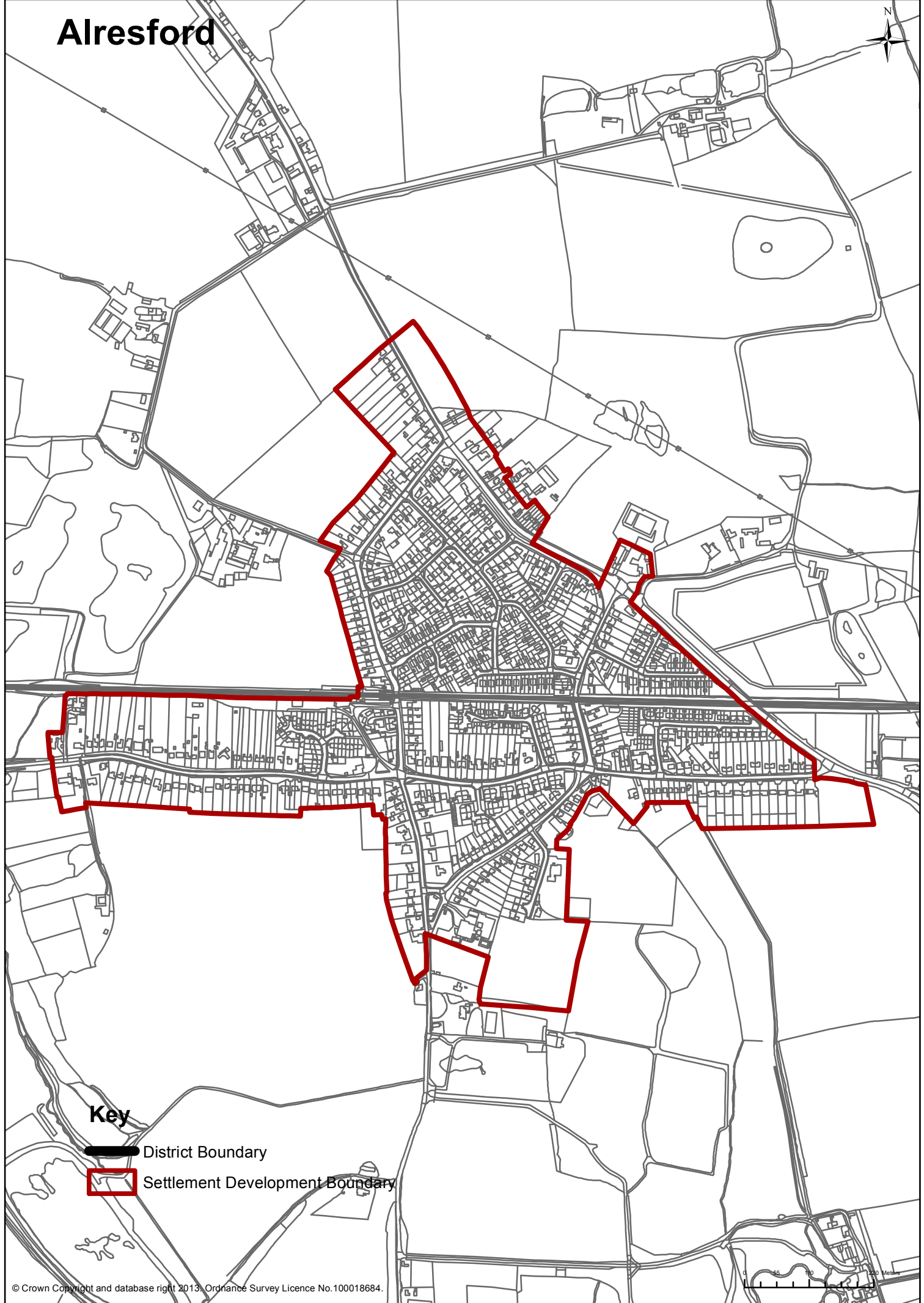
Weeley





Key

-  District Boundary
-  Settlement Development Boundary
-  Housing Allocations
-  Mixed Use Allocations
-  Employment Sites

Alresford

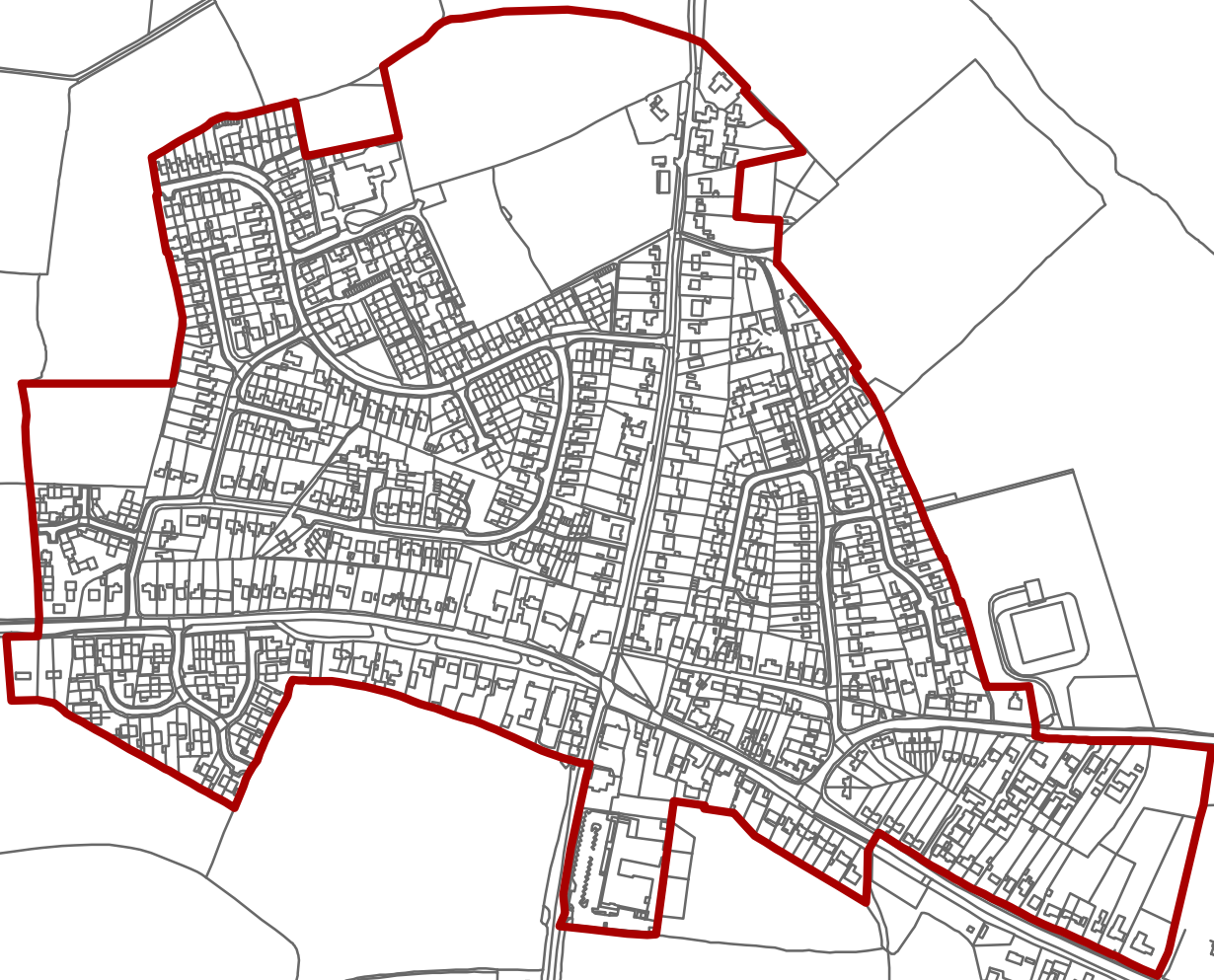


Key



-  District Boundary
-  Settlement Development Boundary

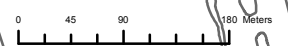


Elmstead Market

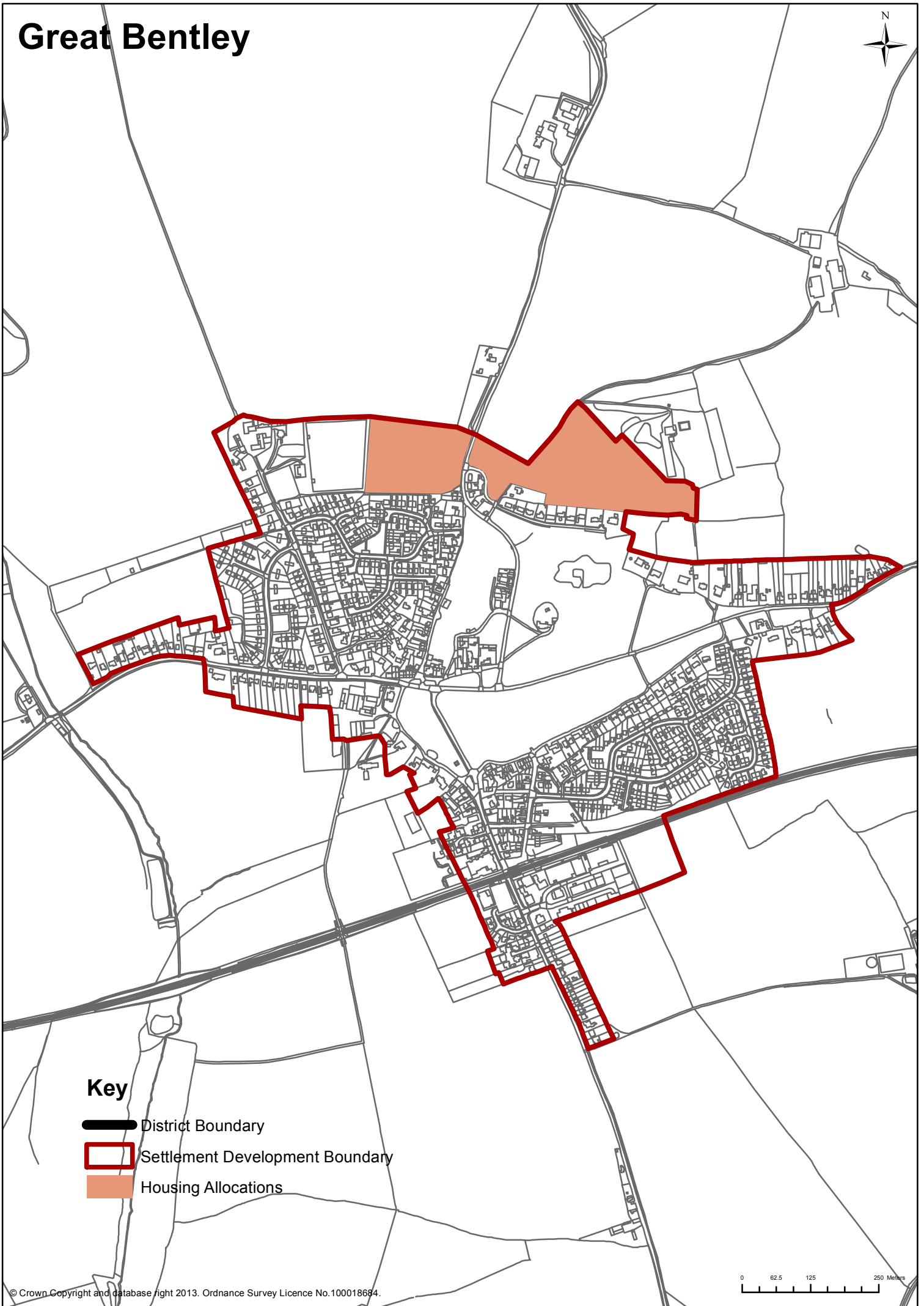


Key




-  District Boundary
-  Settlement Development Boundary



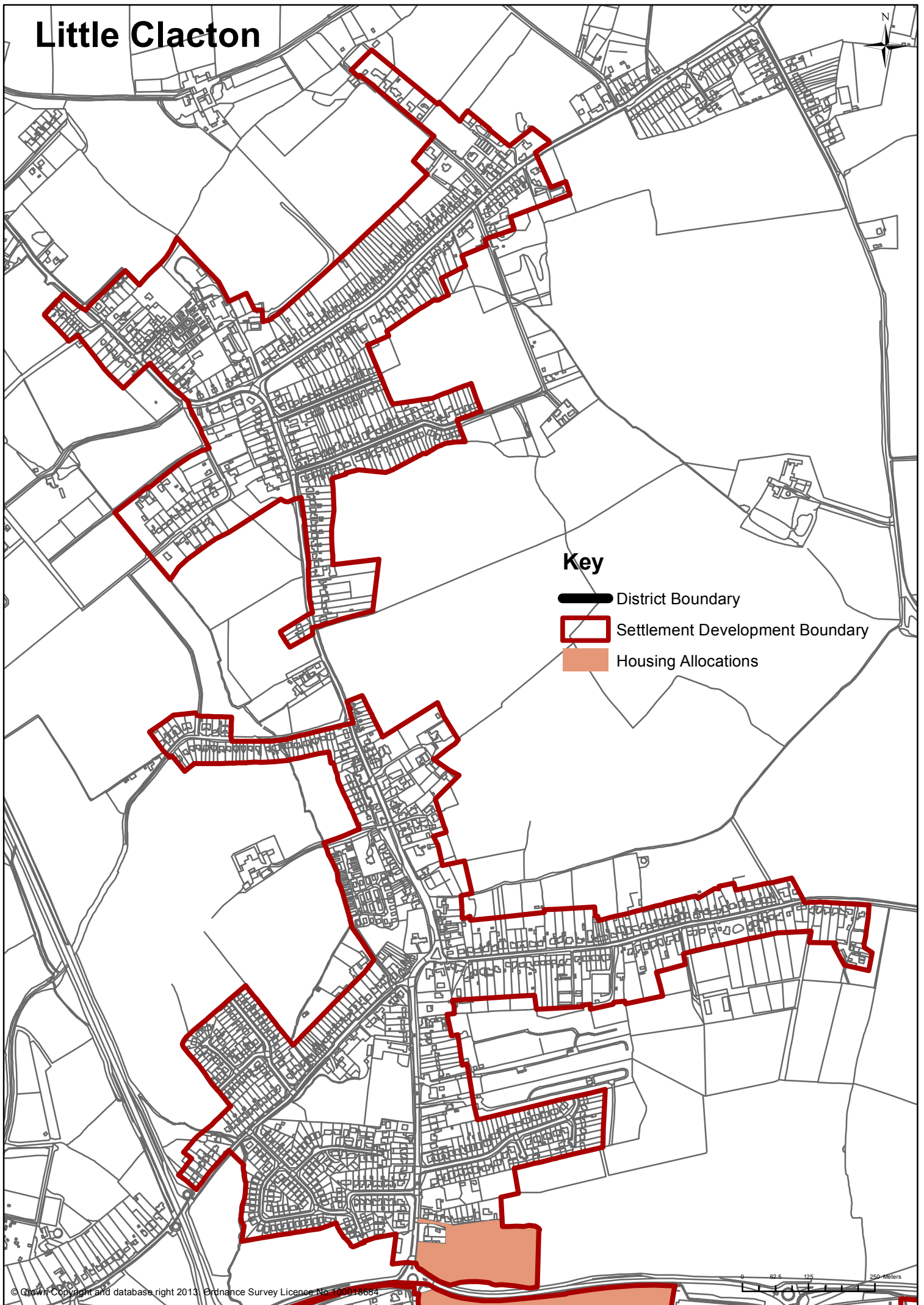
Great Bentley






Key

-  District Boundary
-  Settlement Development Boundary
-  Housing Allocations

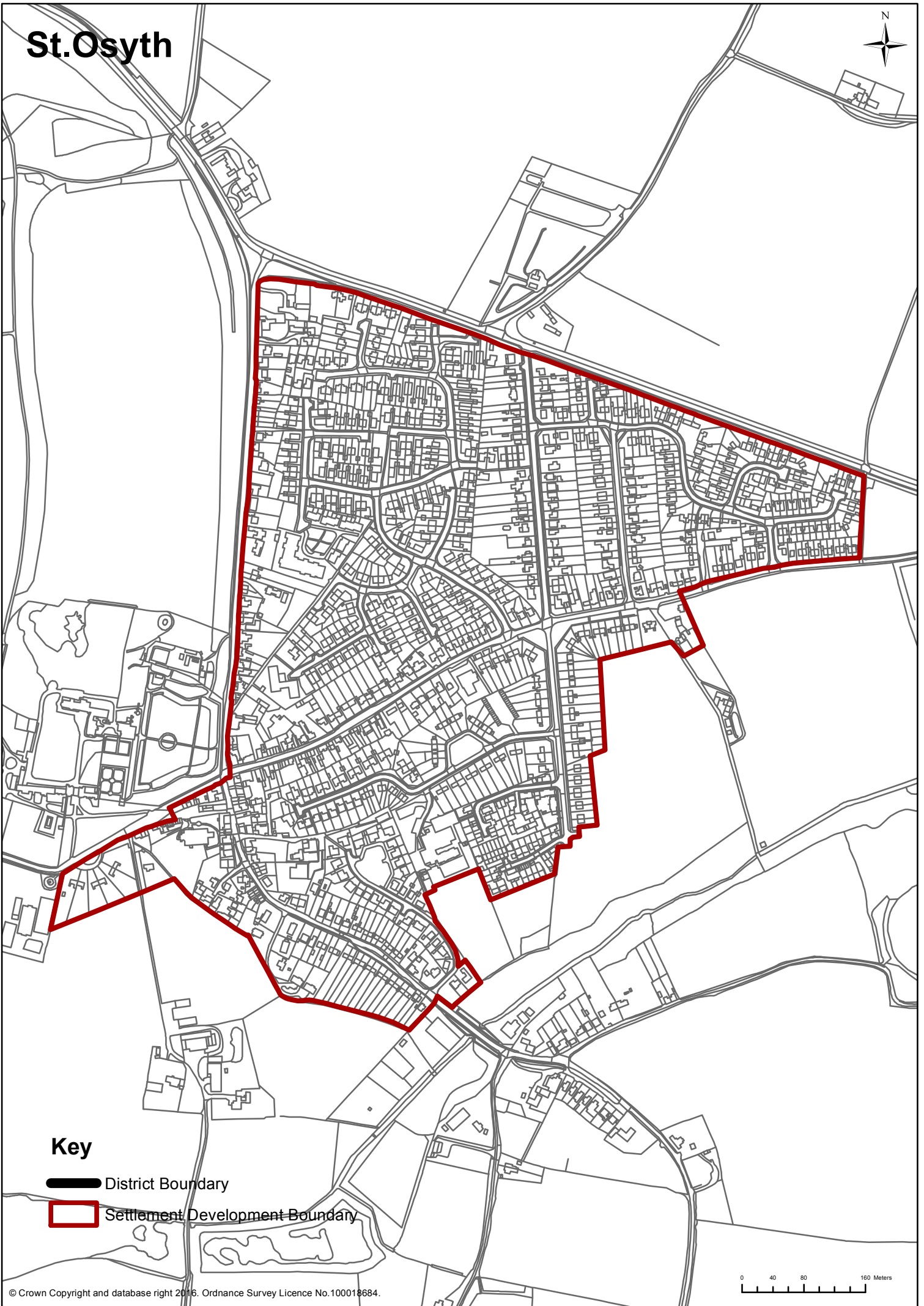
Little Clacton



Key

-  District Boundary
-  Settlement Development Boundary
-  Housing Allocations

St. Osyth



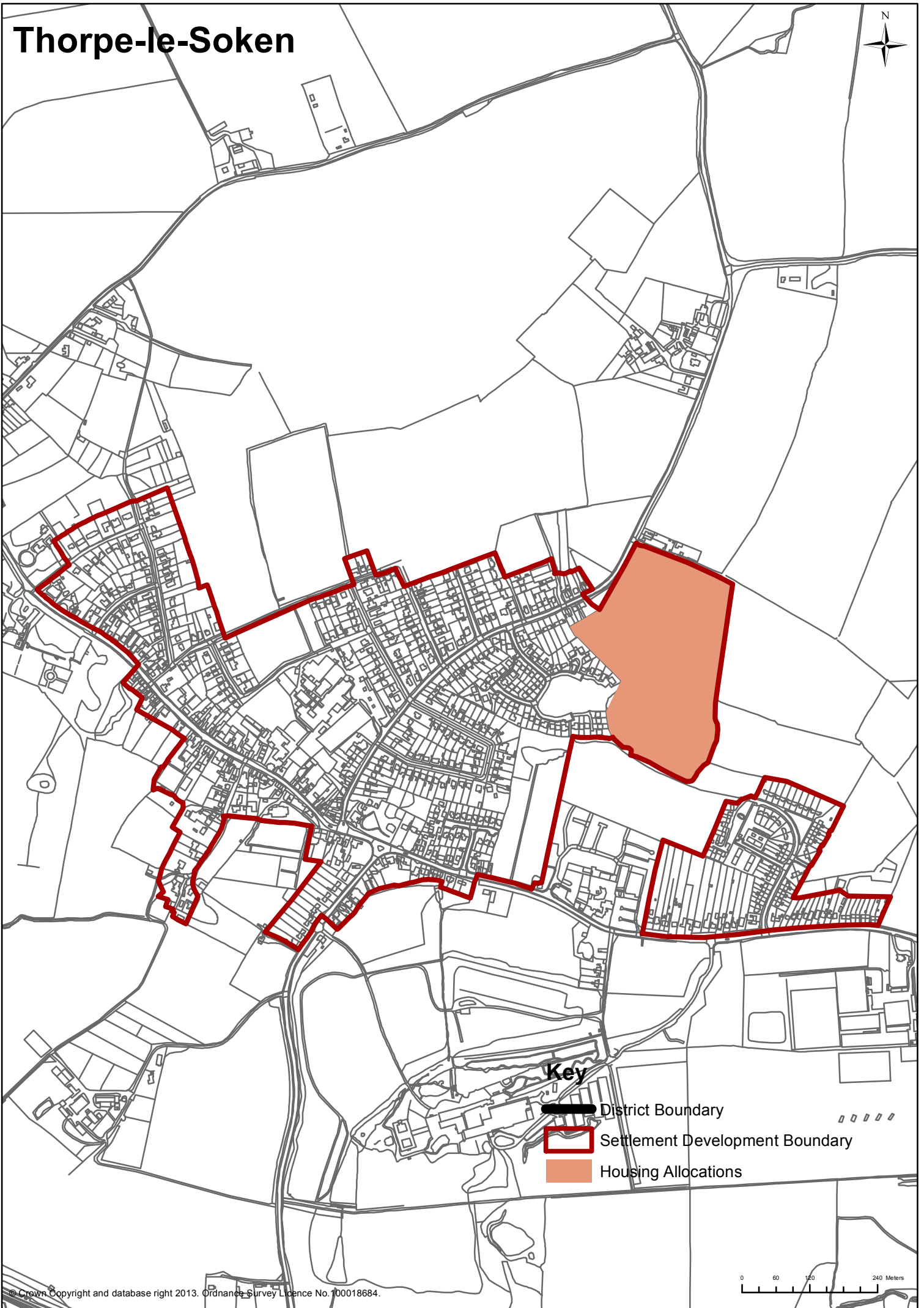
Key

 District Boundary




 Settlement Development Boundary

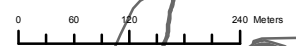
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Thorpe-le-Soken

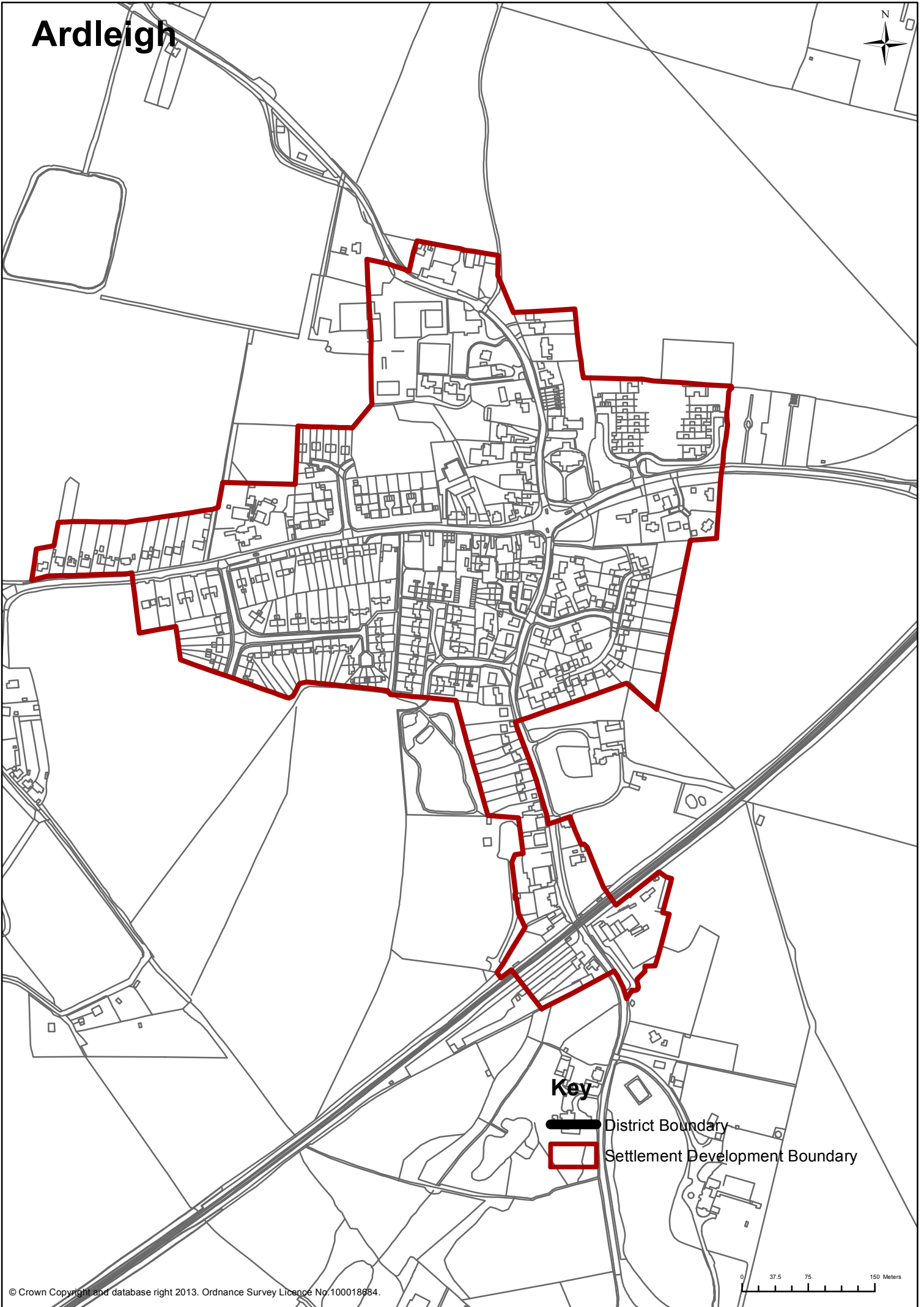


Key

-  District Boundary
-  Settlement Development Boundary
-  Housing Allocations



Ardleigh

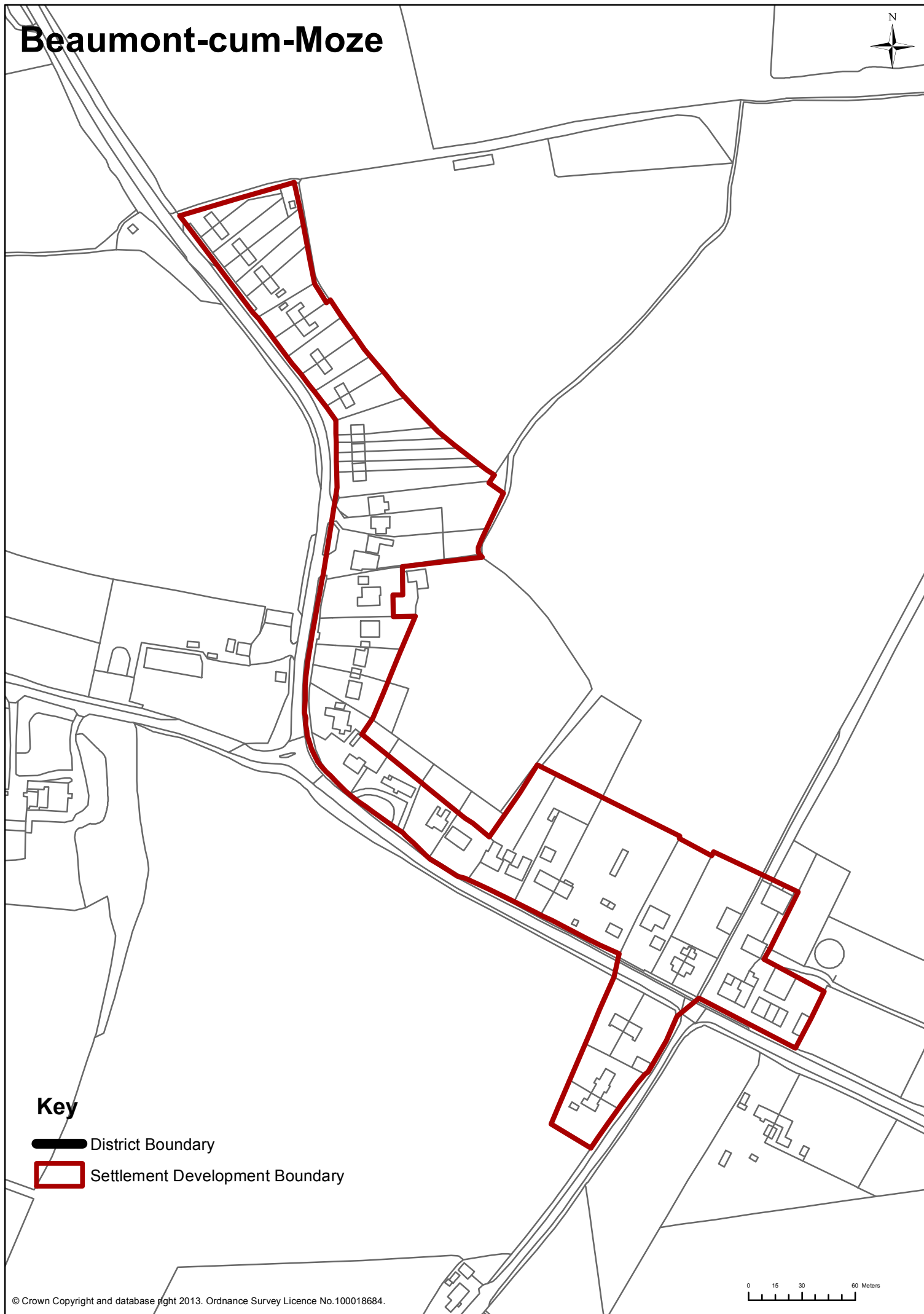


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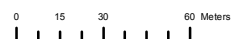


Beaumont-cum-Moze

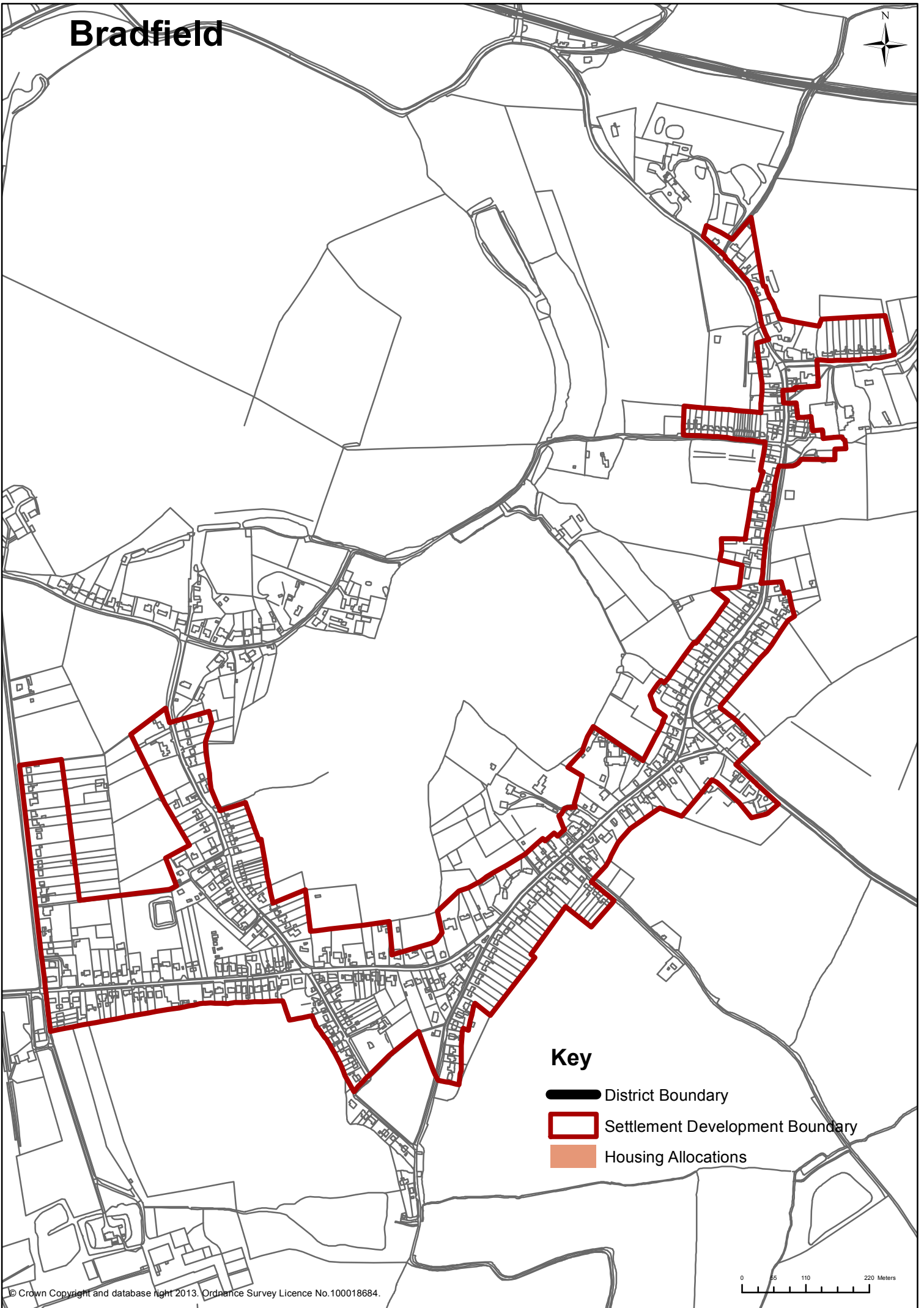


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-  Settlement Development Boundary



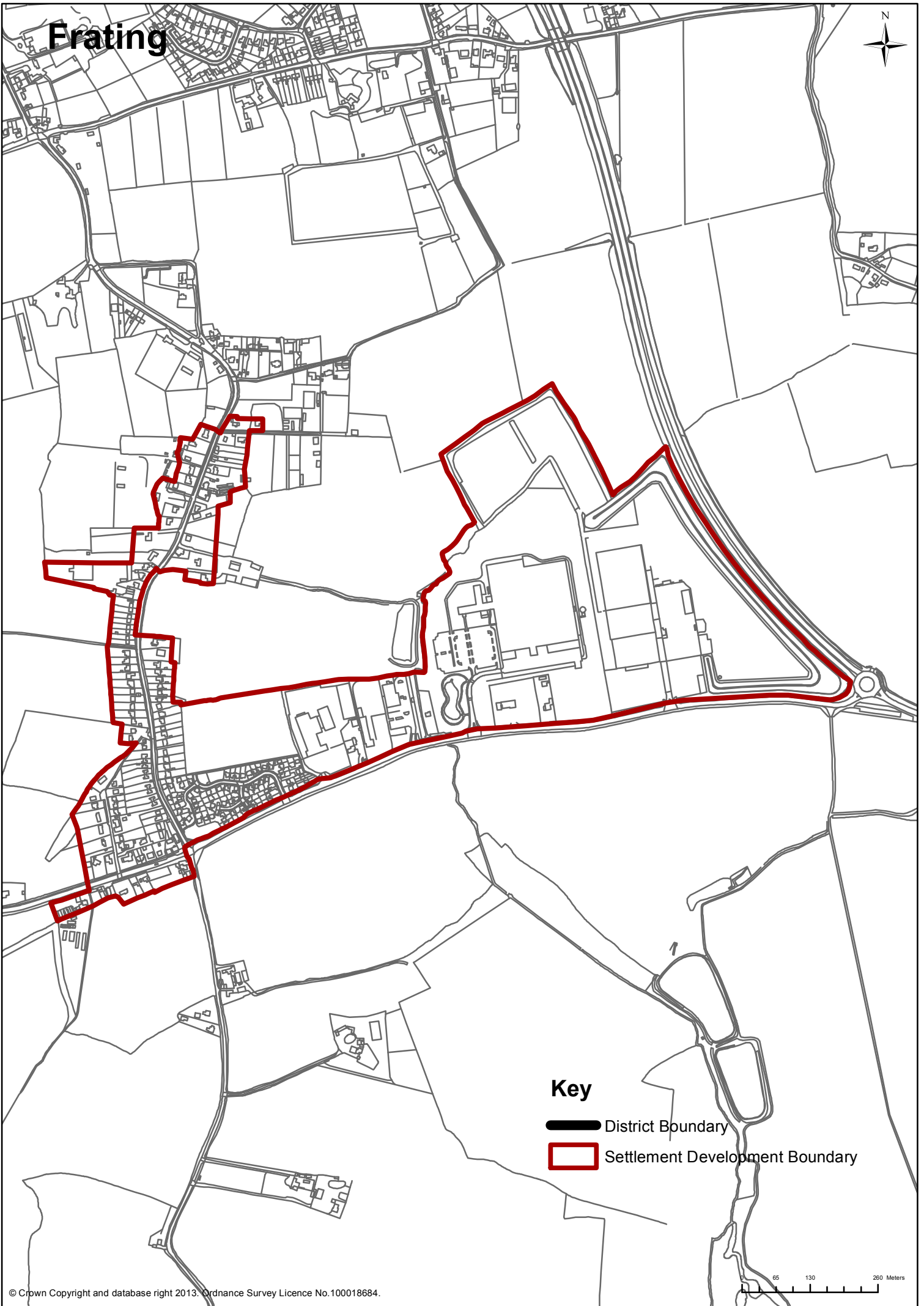
Bradfield





Key

-  District Boundary
-  Settlement Development Boundary
-  Housing Allocations

Frating





Key

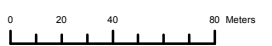
-  District Boundary
-  Settlement Development Boundary

Great Bromley

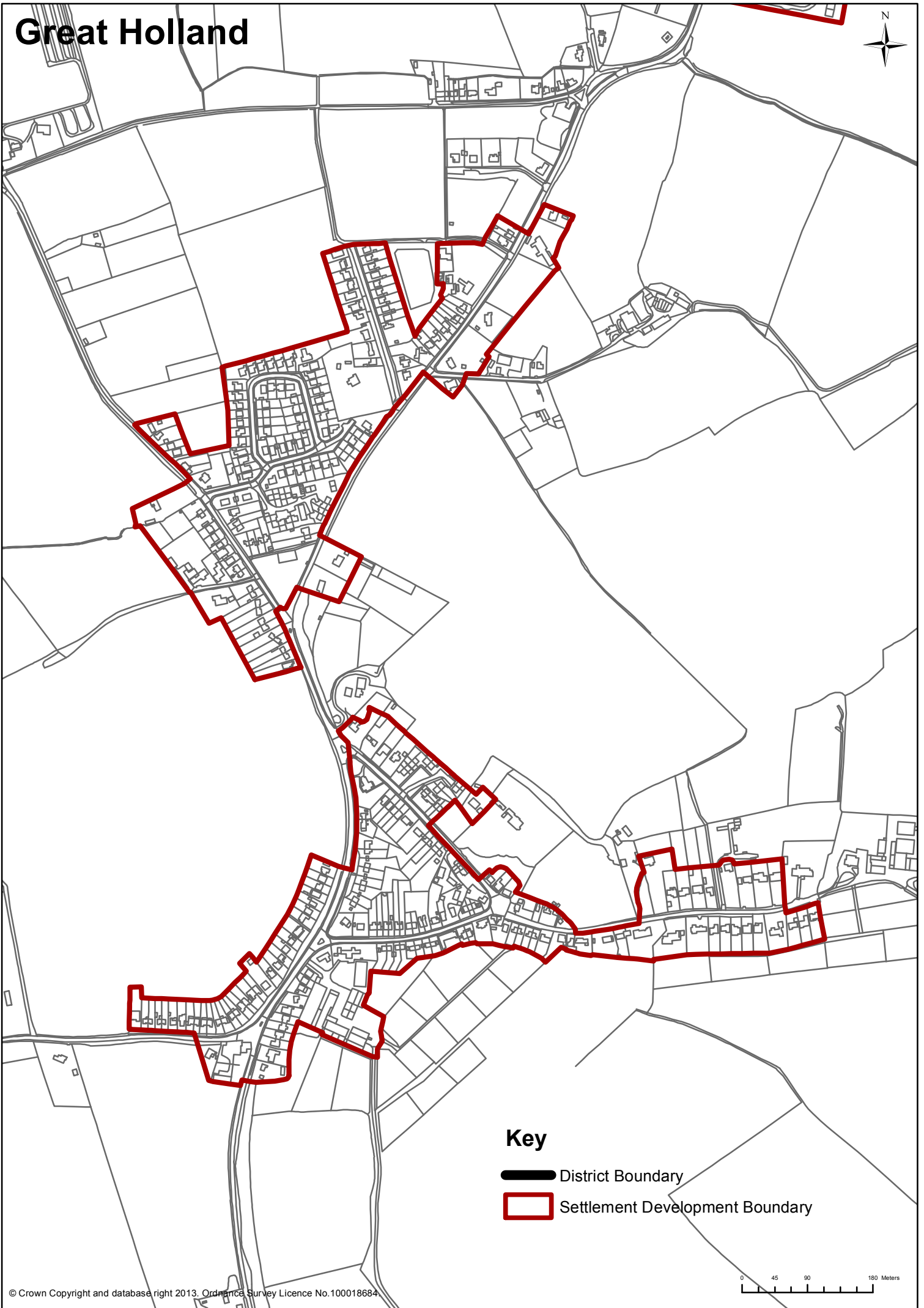


Key


-  District Boundary
-  Settlement Development Boundary



Great Holland

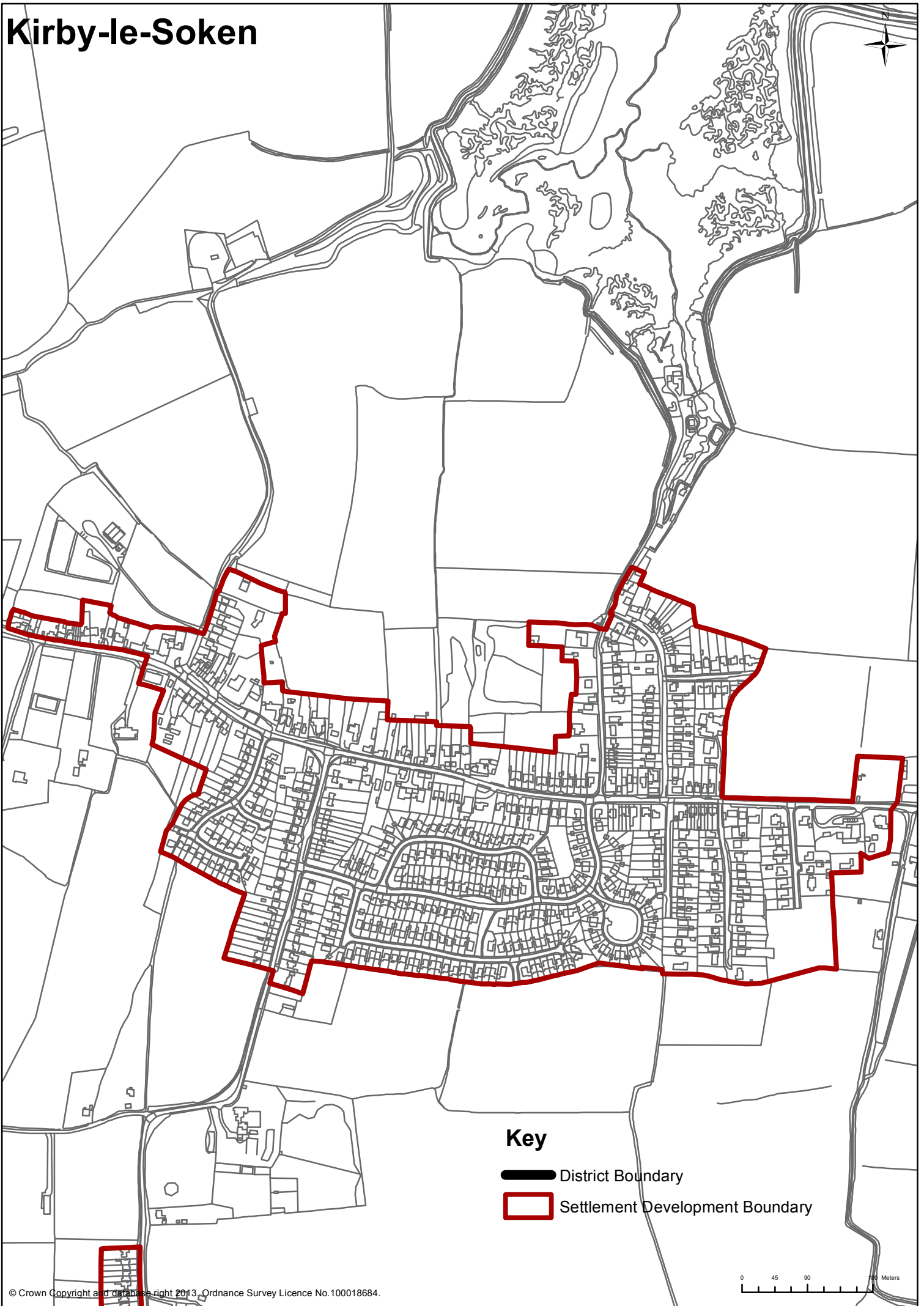


Key



 District Boundary

 Settlement Development Boundary

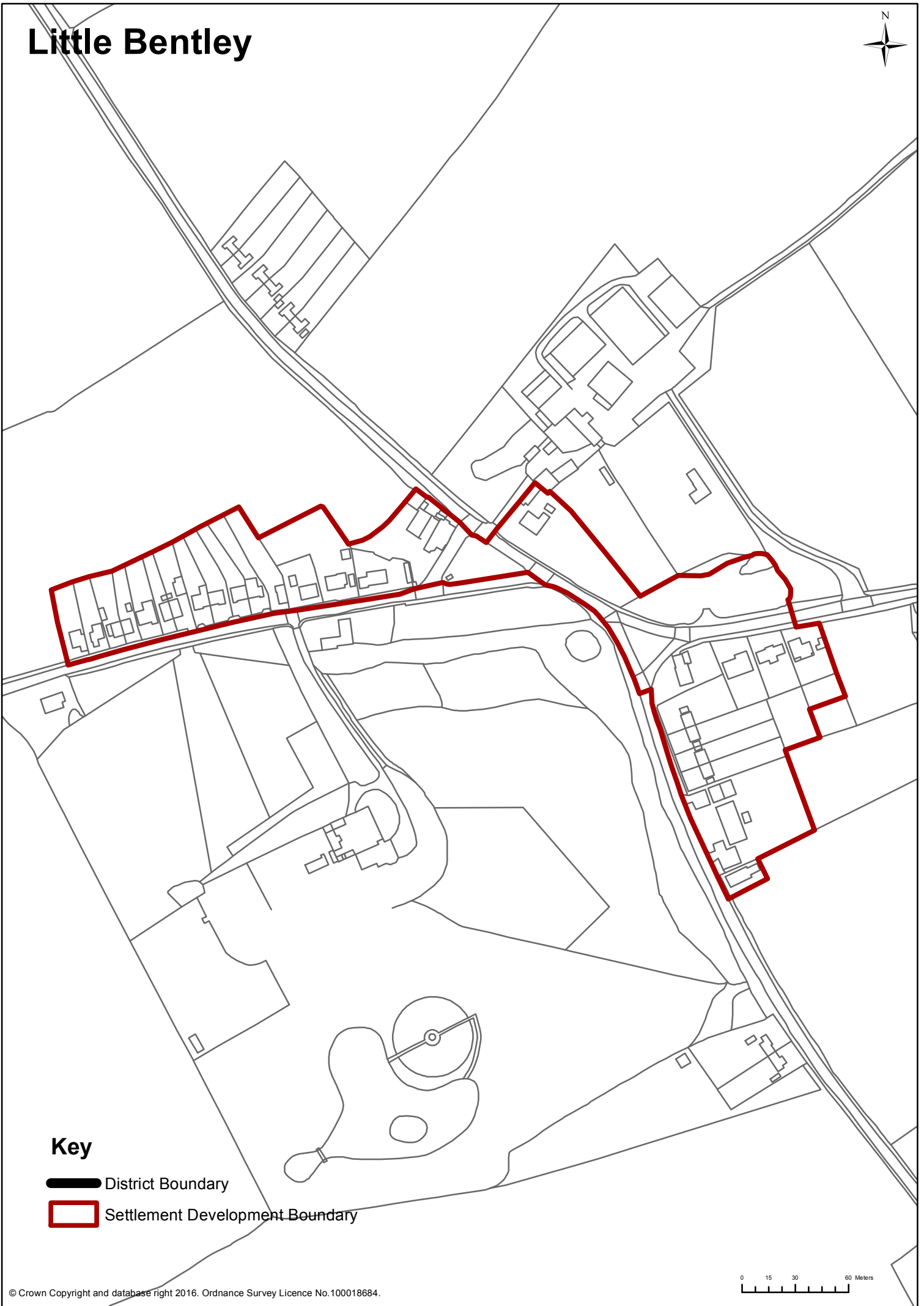
Kirby-le-Soken



Key

-  District Boundary
-  Settlement Development Boundary

Little Bentley



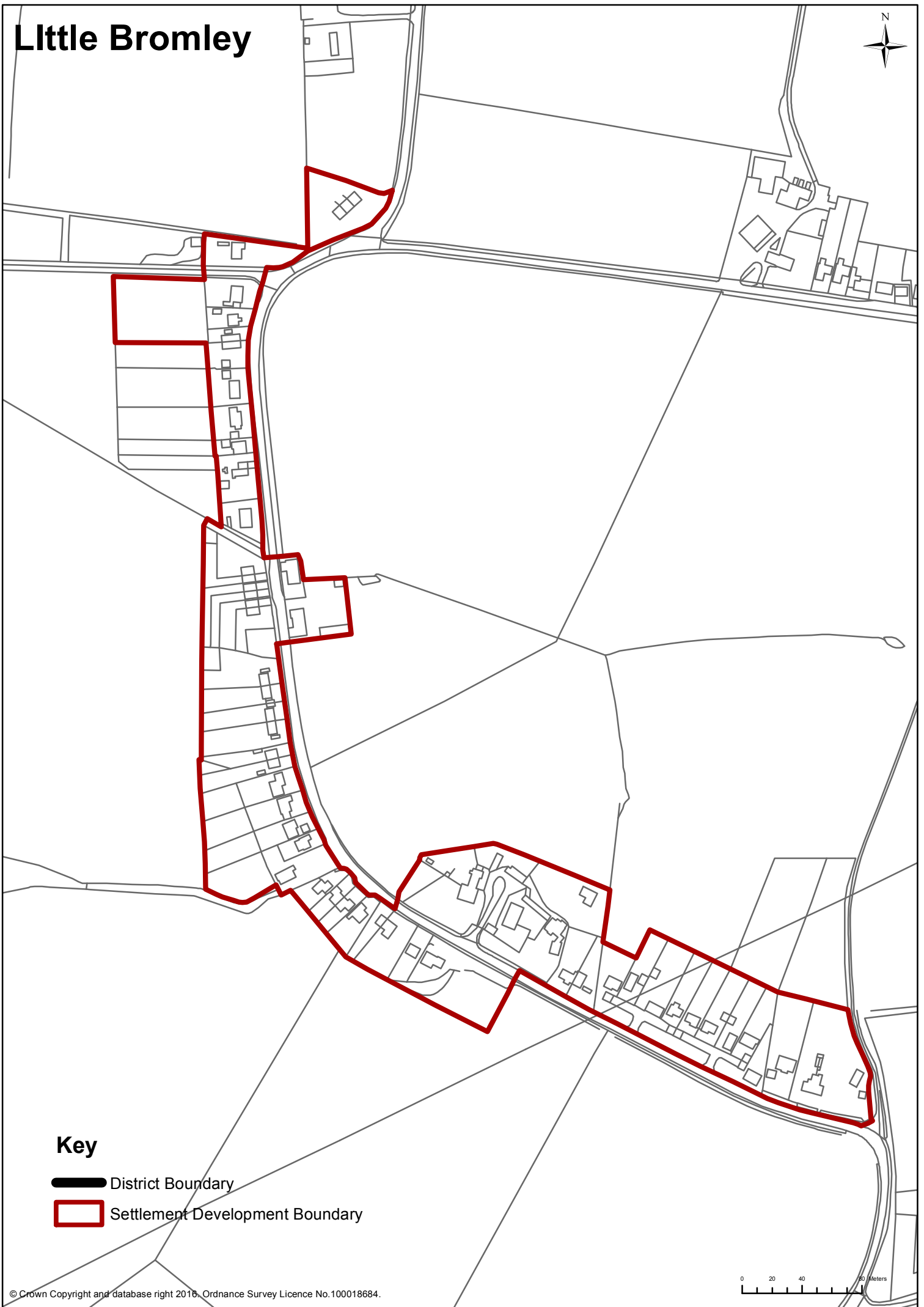
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 District Boundary



 Settlement Development Boundary



Little Bromley

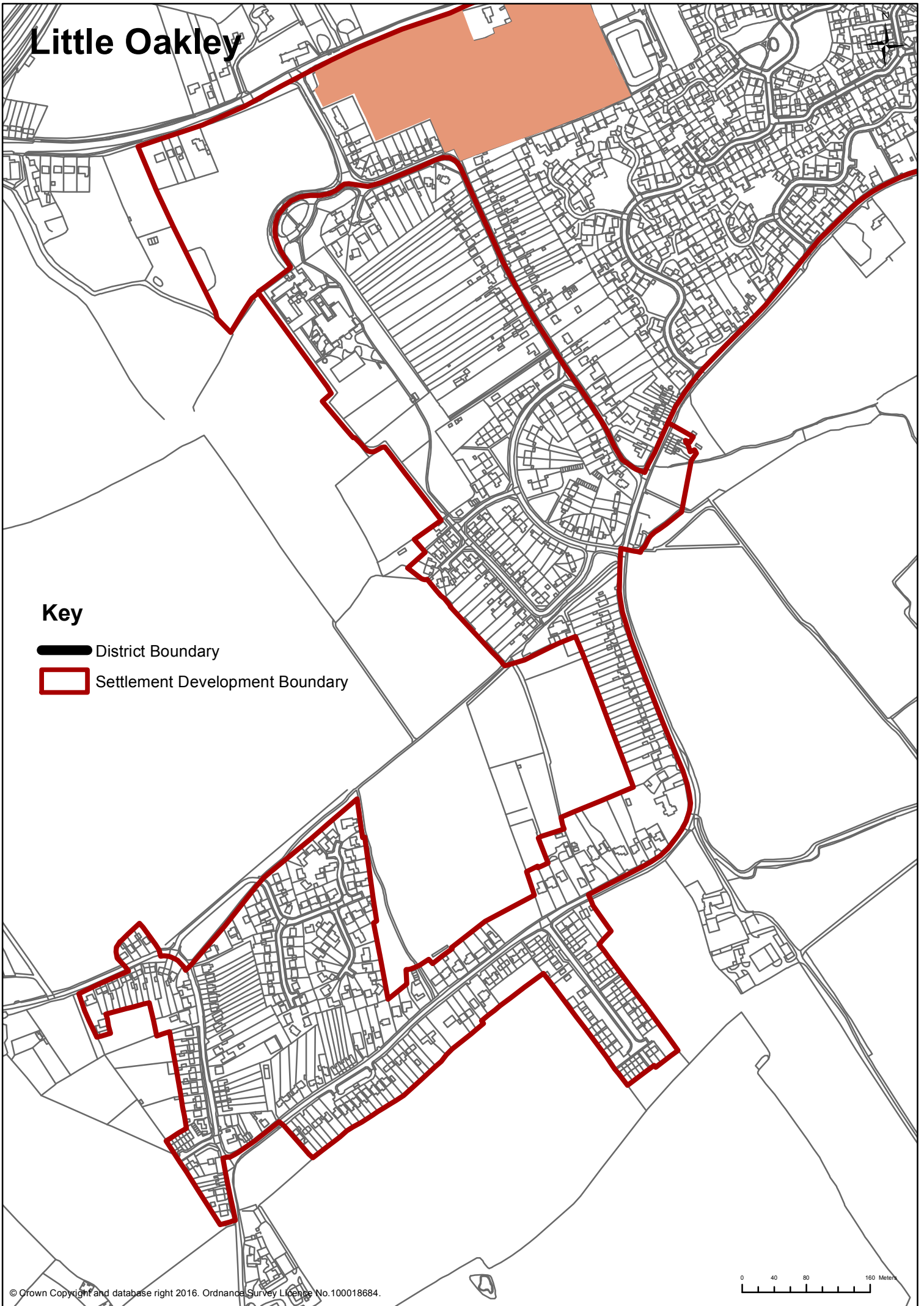


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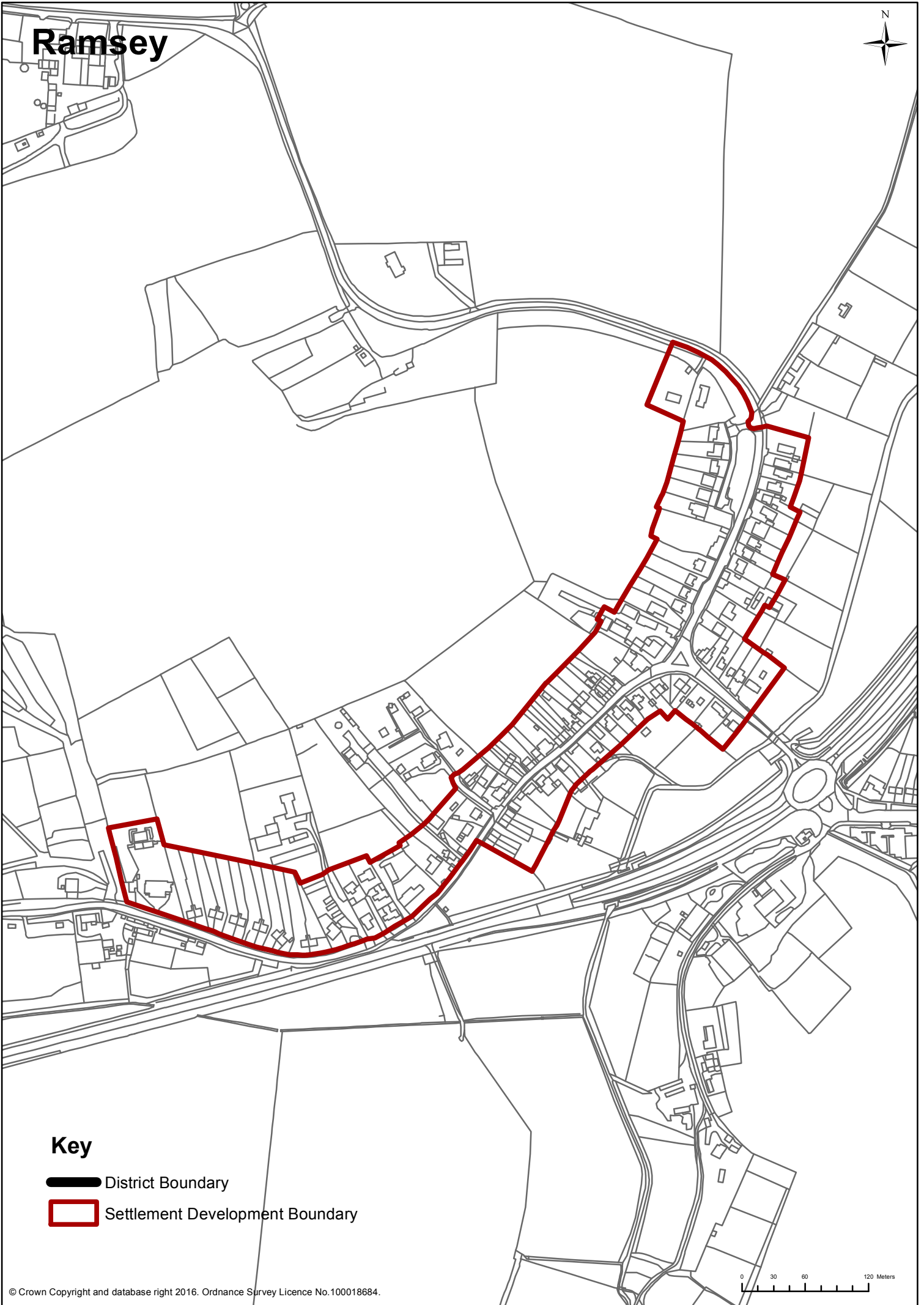
-  District Boundary
-  Settlement Development Boundary





Little Oakley



Ramsey

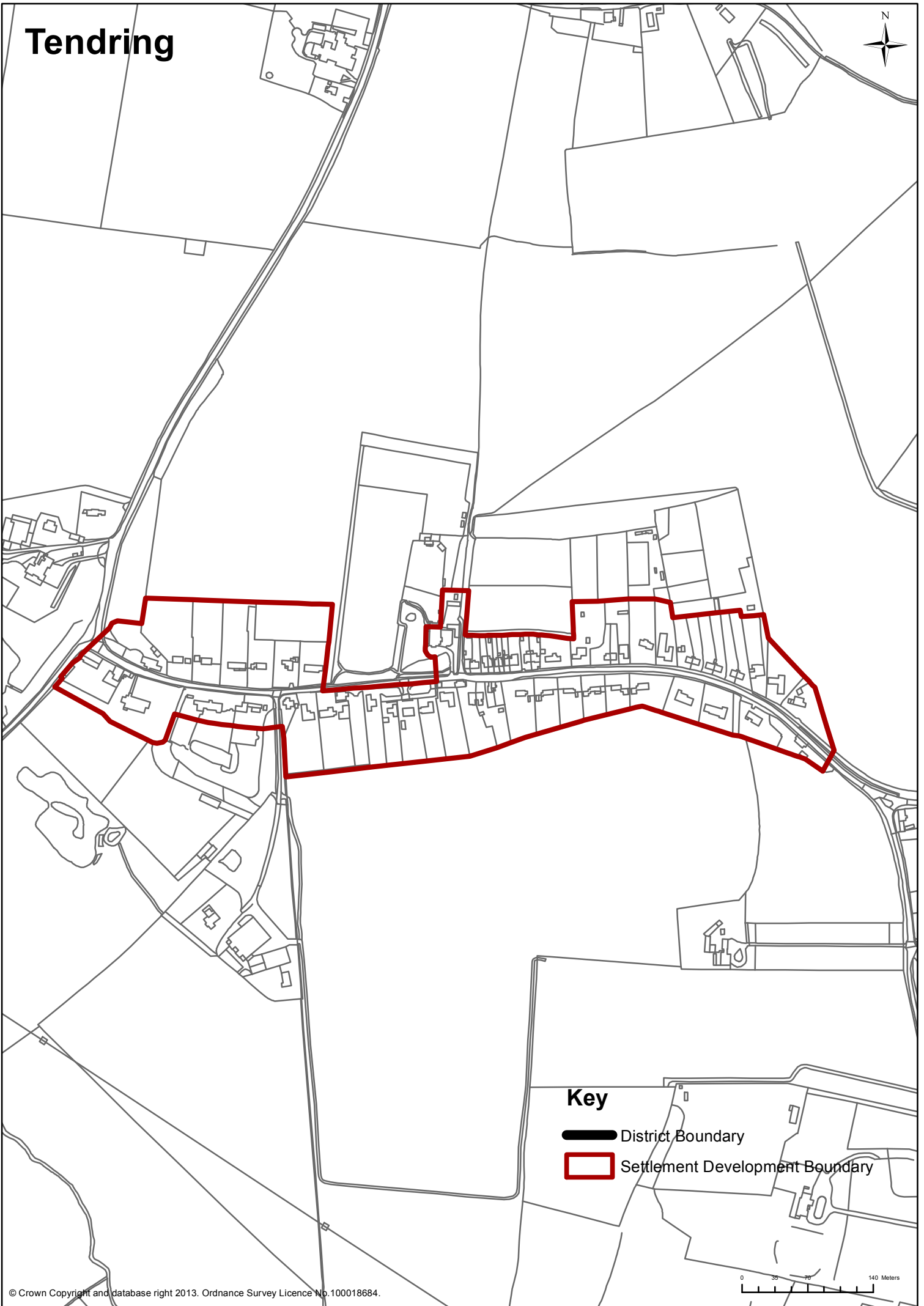


Key



-  District Boundary
-  Settlement Development Boundary



Tendring

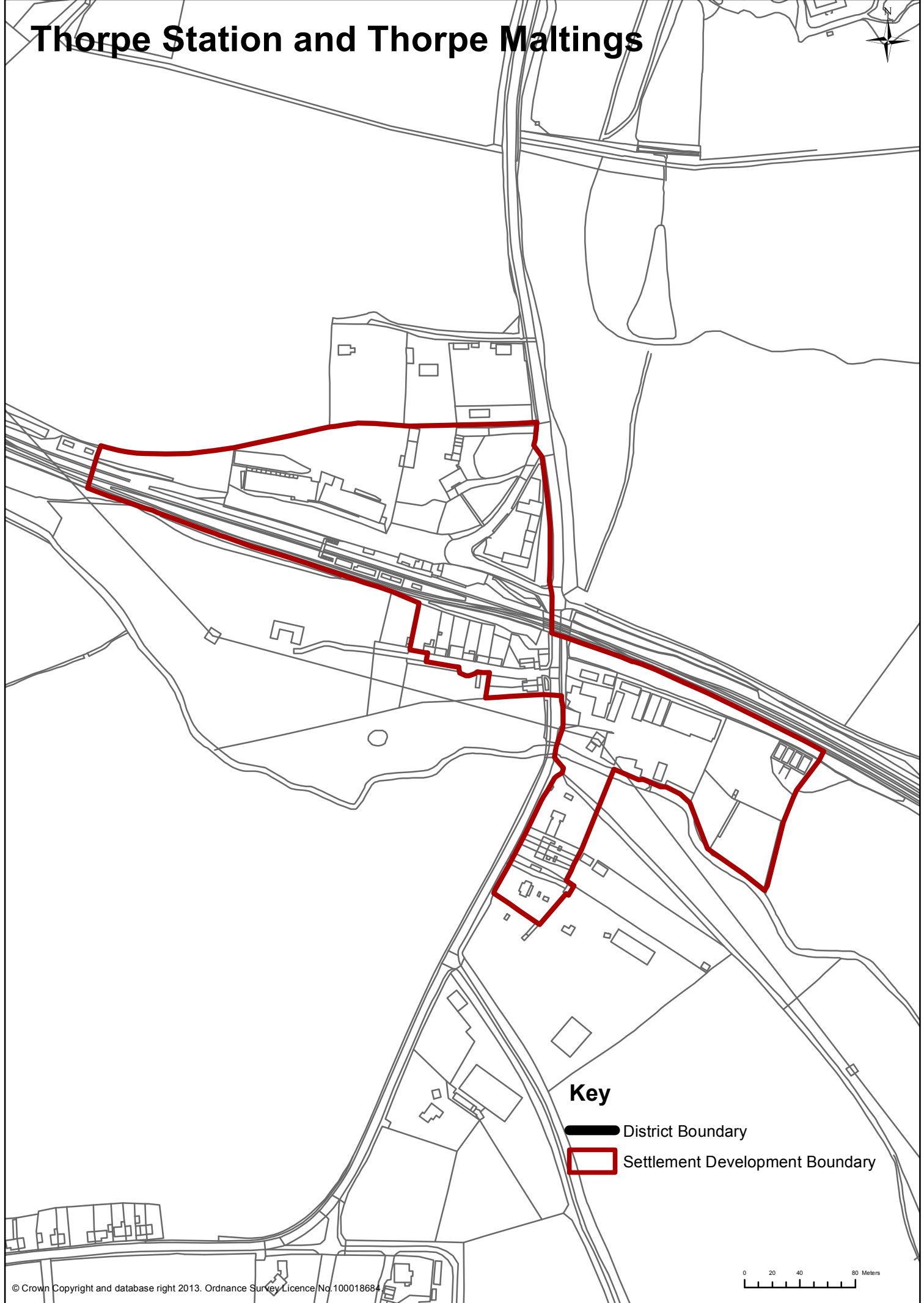


Key



-  District Boundary
-  Settlement Development Boundary



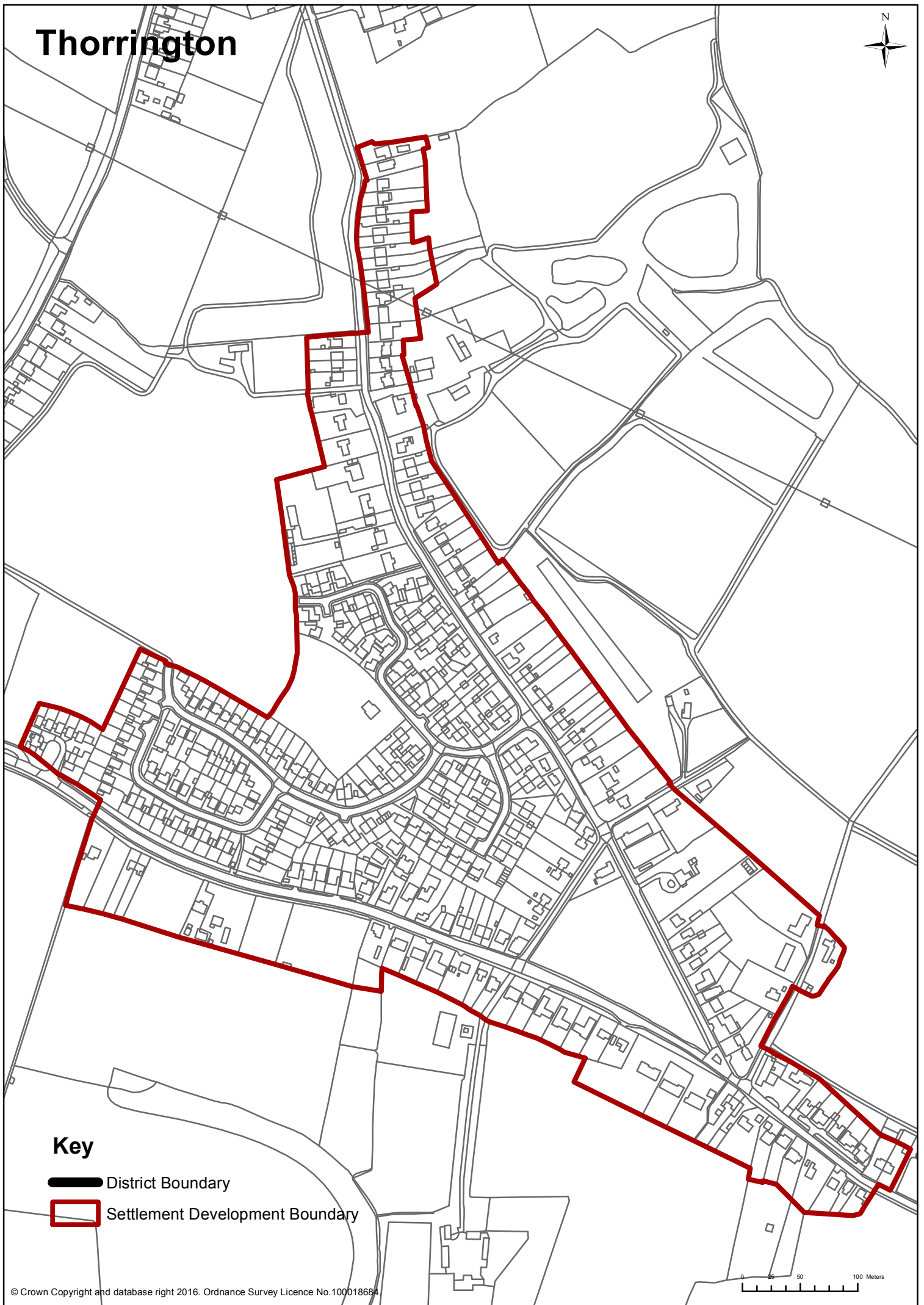
Thorpe Station and Thorpe Maltings





Key

-  District Boundary
-  Settlement Development Boundary

Thorrington

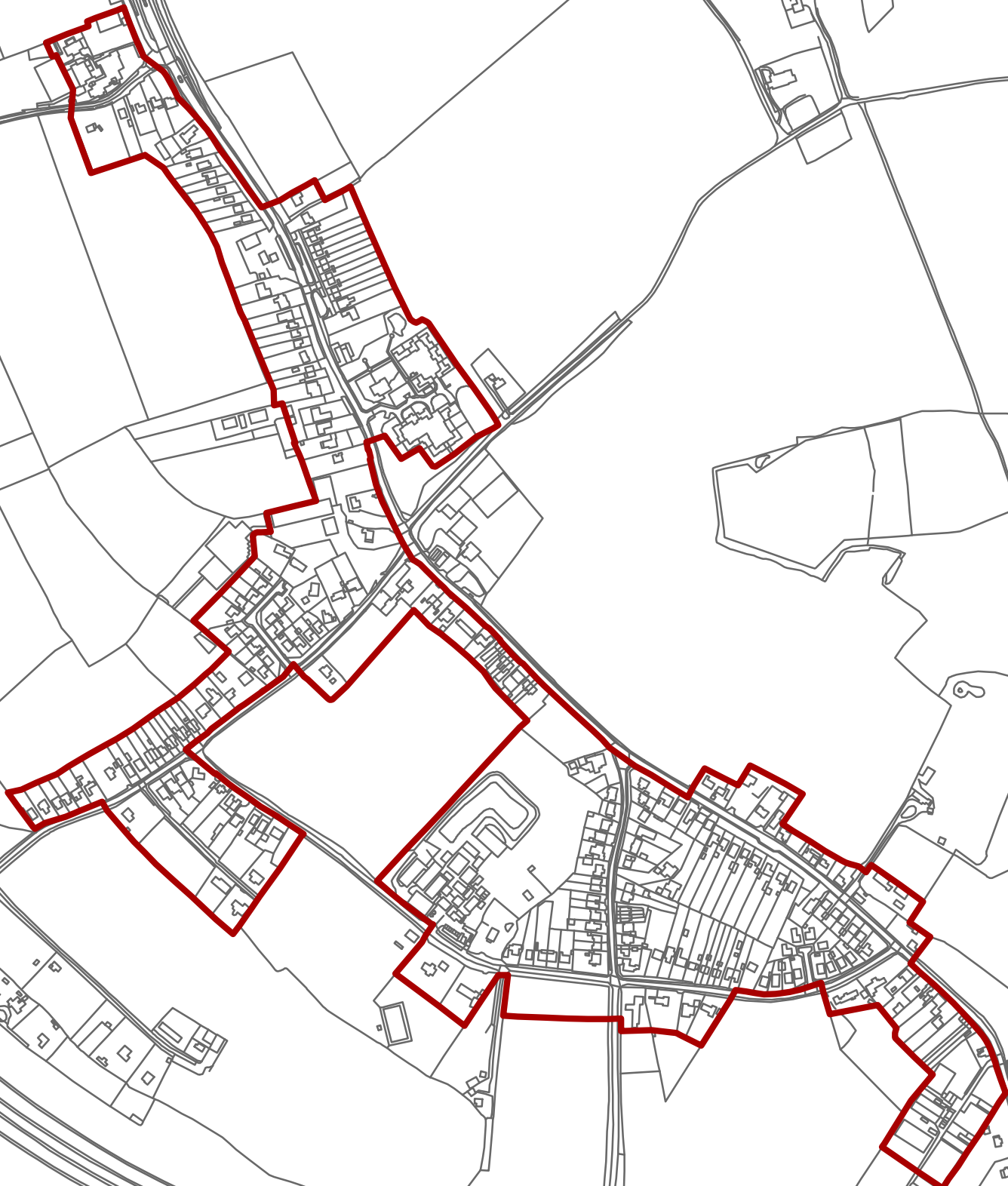


Key



-  District Boundary
-  Settlement Development Boundary

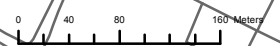
Weeley Heath

N

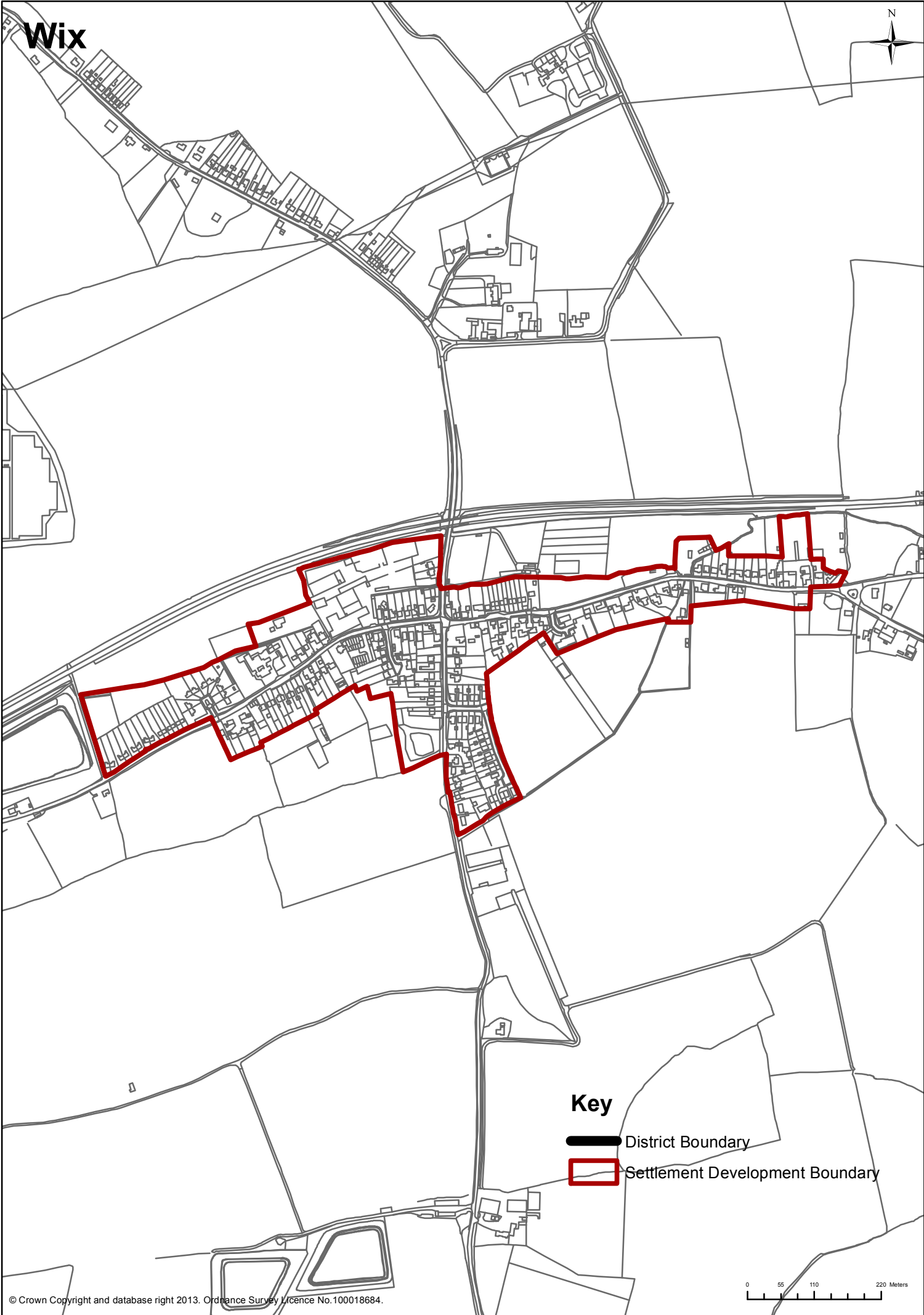


Key



-  District Boundary
-  Settlement Development Boundary



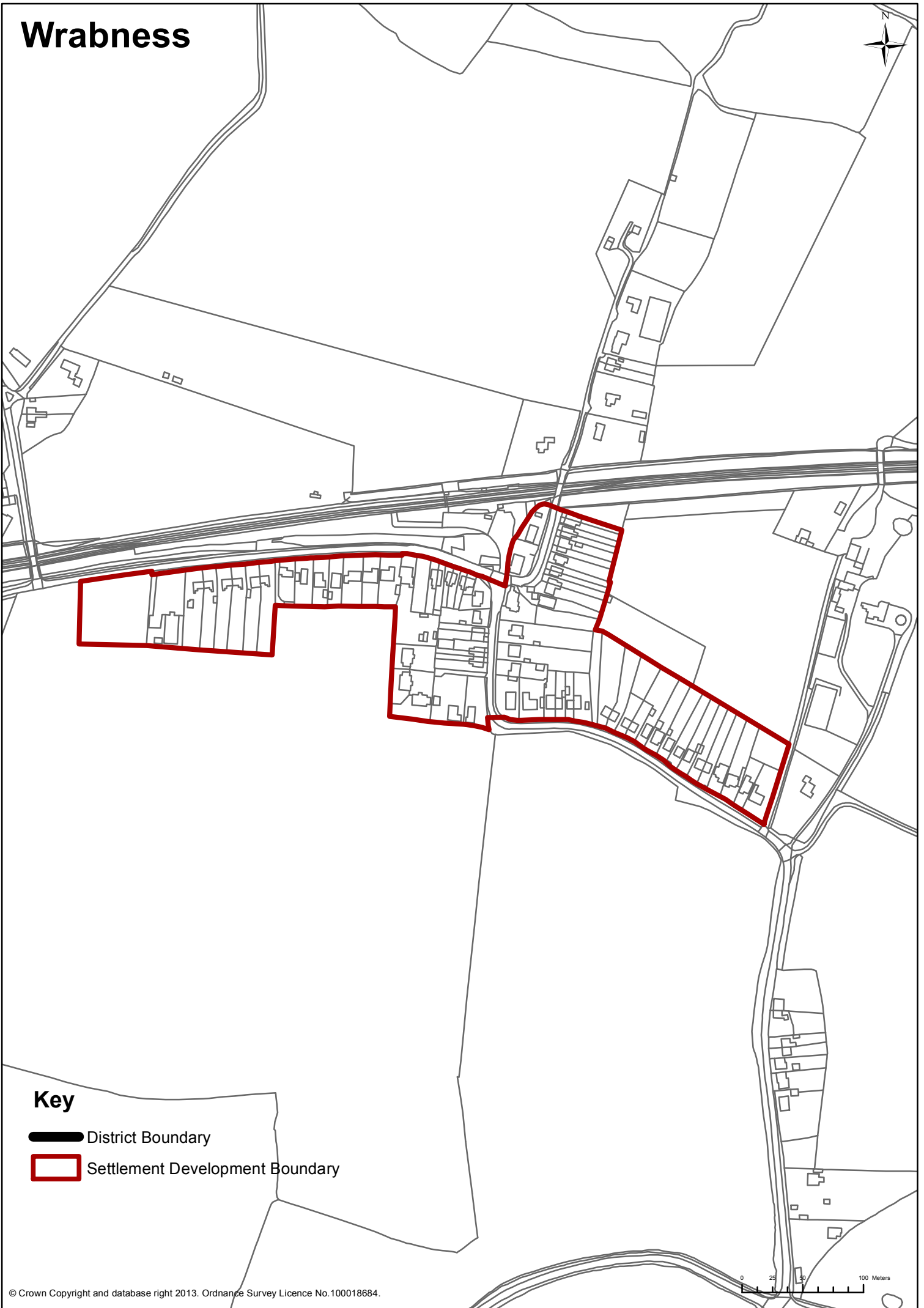
Wix





Key

-  District Boundary
-  Settlement Development Boundary

Wrabness



Key

-  District Boundary
-  Settlement Development Boundary

Appendix D: Local Wildlife Sites and Ancient Woodland

Local Wildlife Sites

| Code | Site Name | Area (ha) | Grid Ref. |
|-------|---|-----------|-----------|
| Te1 | Ardleigh Reservoir Wood, Ardleigh | 2.1 | TM 026287 |
| Te2 | Birch Wood, Ardleigh | 0.7 | TM 028303 |
| Te3 | Ardleigh Reservoir Grassland, Ardleigh | 3.1 | TM 032284 |
| Te4 | Churn Wood Meadow, Ardleigh | 1.3 | TM 033256 |
| Te5 | Churn Wood, Ardleigh | 26.3 | TM 036259 |
| Te6 | Wall's Wood, Ardleigh | 14.3 | TM 037271 |
| Te7 * | Chapel Lane Verge, Ardleigh | 0.03 | TM 039263 |
| Te8 * | Pyecats Corner Verges, Elmstead | 0.3 | TM 043254 |
| Te9 | Manor House Meadow, Ardleigh | 1.6 | TM 052288 |
| Te10 | Springhead Corner Meadow, Ardleigh | 2.0 | TM 053286 |
| Te11 | Alresford Grange, Alresford | 5.2 | TM 055207 |
| Te12 | Villa Farm Quarry, Alresford | 25.8 | TM 056217 |
| Te13 | Noah's Ark Pit, Brightlingsea | 11.9 | TM 060186 |
| Te14 | Alresford Lodge Pits, Alresford | 43.4 | TM 061204 |
| Te15 | Palegate Wood, Elmstead | 5.8 | TM 061235 |
| Te16 | St. Peter's Church, Alresford | 0.4 | TM 064206 |
| Te17 | Park Wood, Elmstead | 1.4 | TM 064230 |
| Te18 | Crestland Wood Meadow, Alresford | 2.5 | TM 067210 |
| Te19 | Oldhall Wood, Alresford | 6.9 | TM 068203 |
| Te20 | Money Wood, Elmstead | 1.7 | TM 068253 |
| Te21 | Crestland Wood, Alresford | 14.1 | TM 069208 |
| Te22 | Thicks Wood, Thorrington | 12.3 | TM 070189 |
| Te23 | Tenpenny Farm Wood, Alresford | 1.4 | TM 073215 |
| Te24 | Fratinghall/Captains Woods, Frating | 14.5 | TM 074228 |
| Te25 | Shir Burn Wood and Meadow, Lawford | 8.6 | TM 074312 |
| Te26 | Alresford Hall Woods, Alresford | 34.8 | TM 075200 |
| Te27 | Mill Wood, Great Bromley | 4.5 | TM 075248 |
| Te28 | Hockley Farm Wood, Frating | 8.5 | TM 077223 |
| Te29 | Wick's /Lodge Wood, Brightlingsea | 8.4 | TM 078177 |
| Te30 | Tenpenny Brook, Alresford | 4.7 | TM 079203 |
| Te31 | Thorrington Plantation, Thorrington | 12.2 | TM 080203 |
| Te32 | Church Road Wood, Frating | 1.1 | TM 081222 |
| Te33 | Manning Grove, Little Bromley | 2.1 | TM 081275 |
| Te34 | Judas Gap Marsh, Lawford | 12.1 | TM 081324 |
| Te35 | Mill Dam Meadow, Thorrington | 1.6 | TM 083196 |
| Te36 | Poplar Chase, Thorrington | 19.8 | TM 083210 |
| Te37 | Great Bromley Churchyard, Great Bromley | 0.3 | TM 083262 |
| Te38 | Thors Park Meadow, Thorrington | 2.6 | TM 085200 |
| Te39 | Rook Wood, Thorrington | 3.6 | TM 086190 |
| Te40 | Wignall Street Grassland, Lawford | 2.5 | TM 086310 |
| Te41 | Hockley Wood, Thorrington | 14.8 | TM 088213 |
| Te42 | Lawford Churchyard, Lawford | 0.6 | TM 089315 |
| Te43 | Thorrington Marshes, Thorrington | 20.8 | TM 091185 |
| Te44 | Little Bromley Churchyard, Little Bromley | 0.3 | TM 091278 |
| Te45 | Wignall Brook Grasslands, Lawford | 14.0 | TM 091314 |
| Te46 | East End Green, Brightlingsea | 2.0 | TM 097168 |

| | | | |
|--------|--|------|-----------|
| Te47 | Robinson Road Ponds, Brightlingsea | 2.7 | TM 097173 |
| Te48 | Thorringtonhall Wood, Thorrington | 48.5 | TM 101192 |
| Te49 * | Frating Abbey Farm Road Verge, Thorrington | 0.2 | TM 103199 |
| Te50 | Bentley Brook, Great Bentley/ Thorrington | 39.0 | TM 105208 |
| Te51 | Lower Farm Marshes, Brightlingsea | 61.2 | TM 106175 |
| Te52 | Hopping Bridge Marsh, Mistley | 1.2 | TM 111319 |
| Te53 | Little Bentleyhall Wood, Little Bentley | 43.4 | TM 113244 |
| Te54 | Flag Creek Marsh, St Osyth | 5.6 | TM 114170 |
| Te55 | Great Bentley Pumping Station, Great Bentley | 3.5 | TM 114222 |
| Te56 * | Dead Lane Verge, St Osyth | 0.1 | TM 116183 |
| Te57 | St. Osyth Parkland, St Osyth | 91.3 | TM 118163 |
| Te58 | Furze Hills Complex, Mistley | 20.2 | TM 118311 |
| Te59 | High Barn Wood, Great Bentley | 3.3 | TM 123229 |
| Te60 | Reed Pond, St Osyth | 1.5 | TM 124150 |
| Te61 | Martin's Grove, St Osyth | 5.2 | TM 124186 |
| Te62 * | Aingers Green Verges, Great Bentley | 0.6 | TM 125200 |
| Te63 | St. Osyth Cemetery, St Osyth | 0.7 | TM 127163 |
| Te64 | Shair Wood, Great Bentley | 1.1 | TM 129230 |
| Te65 | Milton Wood, St Osyth | 6.0 | TM 131190 |
| Te66 | Stockets Grove, St Osyth | 2.4 | TM 131198 |
| Te67 * | Pump Hill Verges, St Osyth | 0.6 | TM 132160 |
| Te68 | Violet Grove, St Osyth | 0.3 | TM 136190 |
| Te69 | Simplebirch and Bowshots Wood, St Osyth | 9.5 | TM 138197 |
| Te70 | Pilcox Wood, Tendring | 3.1 | TM 138252 |
| Te71 | Jaywick Beach, Clacton | 12.8 | TM 139126 |
| Te72 | Oakhurst Wood, Weeley | 7.5 | TM 140205 |
| Te73 | High Grove, St Osyth | 2.1 | TM 141174 |
| Te74 * | Goose Green Verge, Tendring | 0.03 | TM 141254 |
| Te75 | Gutteridge Wood, Weeley | 5.2 | TM 142210 |
| Te76 | Maldon Wood, St Osyth | 13.8 | TM 143196 |
| Te77 | Hillands Wood, Tendring | 4.6 | TM 143234 |
| Te78 | Jaywick Marshes, Clacton | 59.0 | TM 144134 |
| Te79 | Home Wood, Tendring | 6.6 | TM 149234 |
| Te80 | Hartley Wood, St Osyth | 29.7 | TM 151176 |
| Te81 | Tendring Grove, Tendring | 4.9 | TM 153243 |
| Te82 | Coppin's Hall Wood, Clacton | 2.4 | TM 155161 |
| Te83 * | Weeley Bypass, Weeley/ St Osyth/ Lt Clacton | 18.2 | TM 156194 |
| Te84 | Island and Roger's Groves, Weeley | 8.3 | TM 158220 |
| Te85 | Stonehall Wood, Tendring | 2.8 | TM 158256 |
| Te86 | Simon's Wood, Tendring | 3.6 | TM 160239 |
| Te87 | Far Thorpe Green, Thorpe-le-Soken | 2.8 | TM 162226 |
| Te88 | Gravel Wood, Tendring | 8.1 | TM 162253 |
| Te89 | Killgrove Wood, Great Oakley | 3.3 | TM 163265 |
| Te90 | Wrabness Depot and Marsh, Wrabness | 29.8 | TM 163315 |
| Te91 | Dengewell Wood, Wix | 4.2 | TM 166276 |
| Te92 | Burcart's Meadow, Clacton | 4.3 | TM 167180 |
| Te93 | Lower Botany Farm, Weeley | 4.4 | TM 167208 |
| Te94 | Broadmeadow Wood, Great Oakley | 3.7 | TM 169263 |
| Te95 | Thorpe Green, Thorpe-le-Soken | 1.0 | TM 170231 |
| Te96 | Brakey Grove, Wrabness | 6.0 | TM 172313 |
| Te97 | Glebe Wood, Beaumont | 3.4 | TM 175258 |
| Te98 | Upper Holland Brook, Lt Clacton/ Gt Holland | 42.8 | TM 177212 |
| Te99 | St. Michael's Churchyard, Thorpe-le-Soken | 1.6 | TM 179222 |
| Te100 | Burrsville Park, Clacton | 10.6 | TM 180170 |

| | | | |
|---------|--|------|-----------|
| Te101 | Wrabness Siding, Wrabness | 0.2 | TM 180315 |
| Te102 | West Grove, Wrabness | 2.1 | TM 180319 |
| Te103 | The Grove, Great Clacton | 0.7 | TM 183175 |
| Te104 | East Grove, Wrabness | 1.5 | TM 183318 |
| Te105 | Clacton Cemetery, Clacton | 5.0 | TM 184168 |
| Te106 * | Beaumont Bridge Verge, Beaumont | 0.01 | TM 185237 |
| Te107 | Clacton North Cliff, Clacton | 0.8 | TM 187153 |
| Te108 | Beaumont Marsh, Beaumont | 4.6 | TM 188250 |
| Te109 | Great Holland Pits, Great Holland | 13.4 | TM 202192 |
| Te110 | Soils Wood, Great Oakley | 3.2 | TM 203286 |
| Te111 | Copperas Wood East, Ramsey and Parkeston | 3.0 | TM 206317 |
| Te112 | Whinny Grove, Ramsey and Parkeston | 1.2 | TM 215302 |
| Te113 | Michaelstowe Hall, Ramsey and Parkeston | 7.8 | TM 218306 |
| Te114 | Hollandhall Wood, Great Holland | 5.3 | TM 220195 |
| Te115 | Ramsey Ray, Ramsey and Parkeston | 50.0 | TM 232317 |
| Te116 | Dockfield Avenue Allotments, Harwich | 2.2 | TM 236312 |
| Te117 | Frinton Cliffs, Frinton | 17.2 | TM 242199 |
| Te118 | Pedlars Wood, Frinton | 2.7 | TM 244209 |
| Te119 | The Hangings, Harwich | 6.7 | TM 247317 |
| Te120 | Station Lane Grassland, Harwich | 4.3 | TM 250317 |
| Te122 | Barnes Spinney, Walton | 1.3 | TM 257226 |
| Te123 | Harwich Beach, Hawich | 0.9 | TM 262325 |
| Te124 | The Naze, Walton | 16.4 | TM 265237 |
| Te125 | Bentley Green (West), Great Bentley | 1.3 | TM 111220 |

* Protected Verges

Ancient Woodland Inventory

| Name | Grid Reference |
|--|----------------|
| Thick's Wood, Brightlingsea (LoWS) | 071190 |
| Wicks Wood, Brightlingsea (LoWS) | 076175 |
| Mill Wood, Alresford (LoWS) | 077199 |
| Rook Wood, Thorrington (LoWS) | 087191 |
| Bullock Wood, Ardleigh (SSSI) | 019279 |
| Churn Wood, Ardleigh (LoWS) | 036258 |
| Walls Wood, Ardleigh (LoWS) | 038274 |
| Cockaynes Wood, Alresford (LoWS) | 058218 |
| Palegate Wood, Elmstead (LoWS) | 062235 |
| Park Wood, Elmstead (LoWS) | 065231 |
| Oldhall Wood, Alresford (LoWS) | 068203 |
| Money Wood, Elmstead (LoWS) | 068252 |
| Crestland Wood, Alresford (LoWS) | 070209 |
| Captains Wood, Frating (LoWS) | 075228 |
| Mill Wood, Great Bromley (LoWS) | 075248 |
| Boudge Hill Wood, Great Bromley | 076258 |
| Tenpenny Heath, Thorrington (LoWS) | 081203 |
| Hockley Wood, Frating (LoWS) | 088213 |
| Manning Grove, Great Bromley (LoWS) | 088275 |
| Thorringtonhall Wood, Thorrington (LoWS) | 101194 |
| Martins Grove, St Osyth (LoWS) | 124187 |

| | |
|--|--------|
| Riddles Wood, St Osyth (SSSI) | 129180 |
| Milton Wood, St Osyth (LoWS) | 132191 |
| Stockets Grove, St Osyth (LoWS) | 132198 |
| Maldon Wood, St Osyth (LoWS) | 142197 |
| Hartley Wood, St Osyth (LoWS) | 152176 |
| Coppins Hall Wood, Clacton (LoWS) | 156162 |
| Alder Car, Great Bentley | 102224 |
| Chequers Wood, Little Bromley | 104291 |
| Thirty Acre Wood, Great Bentley | 109233 |
| Little Bentleyhall Wood, Little Bentley (LoWS) | 114245 |
| High Barn Wood, Tendring (LoWS) | 124230 |
| Shair Wood, Tendring (LoWS) | 130230 |
| Gutteridgehall Wood, Weeley (LoWS) | 142209 |
| Hillands Wood, Tendring (LoWS) | 143234 |
| Home Wood, Tendring (LoWS) | 149235 |
| Tendring Grove, Tendring (LoWS) | 153244 |
| Island Grove, Weeley (LoWS) | 155218 |
| Rogers Grove, Weeley (LoWS) | 158222 |
| Stonehall Wood, Great Oakley (LoWS) | 158256 |
| Weeleyhall Wood, Weeley (SSSI, EWT) | 160210 |
| Simons Wood, Tendring (LoWS) | 162253 |
| Killgrove Wood, Great Oakley (LoWS) | 162267 |
| Dengewell Wood, Great Oakley (LoWS) | 167277 |
| Broadmeadow Wood, Great Oakley (LoWS) | 169263 |
| Glebe Wood, Beaumont (LoWS) | 175258 |
| Mill Grove, Bradfield | 140308 |
| Brakey Grove, Wrabness (LoWS) | 172313 |
| West and East Grove, Wrabness (LoWS) | 183319 |
| Stour Wood, Wrabness (SSSI, WT, RSPB) | 190314 |
| Hollandhall Wood, Great Holland (LoWS) | 221195 |
| Copperas Wood, Ramsey (SSSI, EWT (pt)) | 203316 |

(Source: Natural England, February 1992, reviewed June 2012)

Appendix E: Heritage Assets

Conservation Areas

| Location | Date of Designation | Additional Information |
|--|---------------------|--|
| Ardleigh | 23.03.1981 | |
| Bradfield | 21.09.1981 | |
| Brightlingsea | 30.06.1975 | Extended 16.09.1985 and 14.09.1987 |
| Brightlingsea Hall and All Saints Church | 22.03.1993 | |
| Clacton Seafront | 04.12.2001 | |
| Dovercourt | 17.07.1986 | Extended 16.07.1992 and 25.09.1995 |
| Frinton and Walton | 19.06.1982 | Extended 20.11.1989 |
| Great Bentley | 02.10.1969 | Amended 07.06.1982 |
| Great Clacton | 19.09.1983 | |
| Great Holland | 08.06.1981 | Extended 21.11.1988 |
| Great Oakley | 02.11.1973 | Amended 07.06.1982 |
| Harwich | 19.06.1969 | Extended 08.02.1982, 14.07.1986 and 25.09.1995 |
| Kirby-le-Soken | 08.06.1981 | Extended 08.06.1987 |
| Lawford | 23.03.1981 | Extended 16.07.1990 |
| Manningtree and Mistley | 02.10.1969 | Extended 23.03.1981, 06.06.1983, 18.12.1989, 11.07.1994 and 29.10.2010 |
| Ramsey | 21.09.1981 | |
| St. Osyth | 02.10.1969 | Amended 07.06.1982, 21.11.1988 and extended 29.10.2010 |
| Tendring | 21.09.1981 | Extended 16.11.1992 |
| Thorpe-le-Soken | 02.10.1969 | Extended 21.11.1988 |
| Thorpe-le-Soken Station and Maltings | 26.03.1990 | |

The Conservation Areas at Frinton and Walton, Great Holland, Kirby-le-Soken, Manningtree and Mistley and St. Osyth are also the subject of 'Conservation Area Management Plans' (CAMPS) which will be a material consideration in planning decisions. A CAMP is also proposed for Thorpe-le-Soken Station and Maltings and others may be introduced during the course of the plan period.

Note: Maps of the Conservation Area boundaries as they exist at the time of printing are shown on the Policies Maps and Local Maps. These boundaries are subject to change at any time during the

lifetime of this Local Plan. Please contact the Council or check the Council's website (www.tendringdc.gov.uk) for latest information about Conservation Areas.

Protected Lanes

| Parish | Name |
|----------------|--|
| Ardleigh | Wick Lane Lodge Lane/Crown lane North Spring Valley Lane |
| Bradfield/Wix | Cansey Lane |
| Elmstead | Turnip lane |
| Great Bromley | Little Bromley Road Mary Lane Ravens Green |
| Great Oakley | Red Barn Lane Pesthouse Lane The Soils/Rectory Road |
| Lawford | Church Lane |
| Little Bentley | Ravens Green |
| Wrabness | Wall Lane |

Note: Protected Lanes were designated by Essex County Council in 1976. They were adopted by Tendring District Council in 1978.

Historic Parks and Gardens

Clacton Seafront Gardens (Grade II)

St. Osyth Priory (Grade II)

Thorpe Hall (Grade II)

(Source: English Heritage)

Note: Further details of these, including maps of each area, can be found on the 'National Heritage List for England' on Historic England's website (www.historicengland.org.uk).

Scheduled Monuments

| Parish | Monument Title | Grid Reference |
|------------------|---|----------------------|
| Alresford | Remains of St. Peter's Church | TM064206 |
| Ardleigh | Crop mark site south of Ardleigh | TM057284 TM058289 |
| Beaumont | Beaumont Quay, Hamford Water | TM189240 |
| Frinton & Walton | Martello Tower (K) and associated Battery south west of Walton Mere | TM250220 TM251220 |

| | | |
|-----------------|--|----------------------|
| Clacton | Lion Point Decoy 810m south-east of Cockett Wick Farm | TM139133 |
| Clacton | Remains of the Medieval Parish Church and Cemetery 70m north-east of the junction of Hall Close and Frinton road, Holland-on-sea | TM209167 |
| Clacton | Martello Tower (F) on Marine Parade West | TM174143 |
| Clacton | Martello Tower (E) 300m south-west of Junction of Marine parade West and Wash Lane | TM167137 |
| Clacton | Martello Tower (D) on golf links west of town | TM162133 |
| Clacton | Martello Tower (C) west of Lion Point | TM137128 |
| Harwich | The Harwich Treadwheel Crane | TM262325 |
| Harwich | The Harwich Redoubt | TM261321 |
| Harwich | Napoleonic Coastal Battery at Bathside | TM258324 |
| Harwich | Beacon Hill Fort | TM262317 |
| Harwich | Dovercourt Lighthouses and Causeway | TM252308 TM254308 |
| Harwich | Harwich High Lighthouse | TM261324 |
| Harwich | Harwich Low Lighthouse | TM262323 |
| Lawford | Settlement site north north-east of Lawford House | TM086308 |
| Lawford | Ring ditches south-west of Reed Island | TM086327 |
| Lawford | Round Barrow west of Lawford Hall | TM081318 |
| Little Oakley | Heavy Anti-Aircraft Gunsite 350m north of Little Oakley Hall | TM216288 |
| Mistley | Mistley Towers | TM116319 |
| Mistley | Site of Old St Mary's Church | TM128310 |
| St Osyth | St Osyth Priory (uninhabited portions and gatehouse) | TM120157 TM120156 |
| St Osyth | Martello Tower (A) and associated battery at Stone Point, Point Clear | TM083157 |
| Thorpe-le-Soken | WWII Bombing Decoy HA2, Kirby-le-Soken | TM218239 |
| Wix | WWII Bombing Decoy WRI Spinnels Farm | TM159302 |

(Source: Historic England)

Note: Further details of these, including maps of each area, can be found on the 'National Heritage List for England' on Historic England's website (www.historicengland.org.uk).